

早稲田大学 社会科学部  
2023 年度 入試問題の訂正内容

<社会科学部 一般選抜>

【英語】

●問題冊子 9 ページ：設問Ⅲ 8 選択肢 a.

(誤) New York was more than 5 percent reater . . .

(正) New York was greater . . .

以上



## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～15ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、試験開始後、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄には、はっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離さないこと。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I

次の1～10について、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合には a～d から誤りを一つ選び、誤りがない場合には e を選んで、マーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

1.

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

2.

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

3. Resolving local and global environmental quandaries requires careful thought and planning, and future success depends on a deep appreciation of the past.  
a b c d  
 NO ERROR e ※Wall, Derek., *The Commons in History*, p. xi, © 2014 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by permission of The MIT Press.

4. The division of Germany between the Soviet Union and the West was one feature of a bi-polar world order that capitalist and communist states raced to develop nuclear weapons. NO ERROR  
a b c d e ※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。  
 Used with permission of Taylor & Francis Informa UK Ltd - Books, from Social Movements: The Key Concepts, Graeme Chesters and Ian Welsh, 2011, p.128; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.
5. Among the Victorian period there were dramatic changes in the mode, speed and frequency of travelling, and such changes were reflected in the size, planning and structure of hotels. NO ERROR a b c d e ※From *Victorian Architecture* by Roger Dixon and Stefan Muthesius, © 2008. Reprinted by kind permission of Thames & Hudson Ltd., London.

6.

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

7. The Biden Administration acted with urgency and began shipping orthopoxvirus tests to major labs to increase in testing capacity and convenience in every community.  
a b c d  
 NO ERROR e ※the U.S., Department of Health & Human Services

8. Nestling in the hills of Morrow County, hundreds of solar panels and wind turbines are generating a product that will soon be in high demand around the state — clean electric energy. NO ERROR  
a b c d e

9.

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

10. As someone with autism spectrum disorder, John Elder Robison knows what it's like to feel emotional removed from situations. NO ERROR  
a b c d e

Ⅱ

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

(Adapted from *Los Angeles Times*)

1. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
  - a. unintentionally
  - b. independently
  - c. unsurprisingly
  - d. immorally
  
2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sub>(1)</sub>decrying?
  - a. revising from top to bottom
  - b. rejecting now and forever
  - c. expressing open disapproval
  - d. executing with reservations
  
3. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
  - a. generous
  - b. precise
  - c. exceptional
  - d. diverse

4. Which one of the following best fits     C     in the passage?
- a. by any means
  - b. no matter what
  - c. to some extent
  - d. in actual fact
5. Which one of the following best fits     D     in the passage?
- a. conservatives
  - b. school administrators
  - c. advocates
  - d. adults
6. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase <sup>(2)</sup>a moot point?
- a. a careful observation
  - b. a solvable problem
  - c. a debatable question
  - d. a matter of course
7. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. It has been difficult to respect gender diversity in high schools even in places like Long Beach.
  - b. High schools in Long Beach are supporting sexual minority youth by building gender-neutral bathrooms.
  - c. Gender-neutral bathrooms have been controversial for a long time in high schools in Long Beach.
  - d. There are good reasons why gender-neutral bathrooms in high schools benefit all young people.
  - e. High school students in Long Beach were successful in making gender-neutral bathrooms.
8. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. Even people who were against gender-neutral bathrooms have started to become aware of the difficulties transgender students experience in school every day.
  - b. Gender-inclusive environments help people with other challenges have a more comfortable life as well.
  - c. When gender-neutral bathrooms were set up in Long Beach, some people hesitated to use them.
  - d. The new locker room project had to be cancelled because it was not supported by many people.
  - e. The last problem to be solved concerning all-gender bathrooms is how to avoid sexual harassment in the facilities.
  - f. People who were against gender-neutral facilities in high school in Long Beach are probably unfamiliar with transgender people.

Under federal law, there are two classes of workers: those who make tips and those who do not, with different rules for each. Since 2009, the federal minimum wage for regular workers has been \$7.25 an hour. For tipped workers, it's been far lower for far longer — \$2.13, where it's been stuck for more than two decades. In theory, employers are expected to make up the difference if tips don't bring workers up to the regular minimum wage. In practice, particularly in the restaurant industry, servers' dependence on their bosses to get good shifts means few complain if they don't get the wage gap closed.

This two-tiered system is a peculiar anachronism. It was imported to the United States by wealthy U.S. travelers seeking to re-create the customs of the European aristocracy, and the practice <sup>(1)</sup>proliferated after the end of the Civil War as a means for the restaurant and hospitality industry, led by the Pullman Co., to hire newly freed slaves without paying them base wages. The effect was to create a permanent servant class, for whom the responsibility of paying a living wage was shifted from employers onto customers. In many other countries, waitstaff were eventually brought to legal A with other workers, understood to be professionals like anyone else. In "Homage to Catalonia," George Orwell described his shock upon arriving in Barcelona and observing that "waiters and shopwalkers looked you in the face and treated you as an equal."

This did not happen in the United States, where tips were enshrined into law, affecting nearly 6 million workers today, 65 percent of whom are women. Waitstaff and bartenders who earn below minimum wage are more than twice as likely to live below the poverty line as non-tipped workers. Yet the wage floor varies across the country, as states set their own regular and tipped-minimum-wages.

Seven states — Alaska, California, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington — have eliminated the two-tiered system entirely. New York appears to be the next state that will join this trend: Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo (D) recently announced that he will hold hearings to explore setting a single statewide minimum wage for all workers. And in the District, advocates have collected enough signatures to put the issue on the 2018 ballot but are facing a legal challenge.

Opponents of this trend, notably the restaurant industry, have argued that such measures would be disastrous for restaurants, causing them to raise prices, lose business and slash jobs. Dire warnings that customers would stop tipping entirely persuaded legislators to invalidate a higher tipped-minimum-wage approved by <sup>(2)</sup>referendum in Maine.

Are these concerns valid? The very fact that people haven't stopped going to restaurants or tipping servers in California or Montana suggests that they are B. To gain further insight, we looked at the impact on restaurant worker earnings and employment from New York state's last increase in the tipped-minimum-wage, from \$5 to \$7.50 in 2015, using data from the *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which tracks employment and earnings by industry.

What we found was that in the year following the increase, full-service restaurant

workers saw their average take-home pay (including wages and tips) go up 6.4 percent, a larger increase than in any neighboring state (none of which increased their tipped-minimum-wage in that period), while the number of these workers increased by 1.1 percent, or 3,751 new jobs.

But there are many other things that may affect employment and earnings. A boom or bust in the economy of the state, or even in New York City alone, could mask whatever effect a tipped-minimum-wage hike might have had. And the question remains: Compared to what? We wanted to know not only whether New York's restaurant workers benefited from the wage hike, but whether they did so relative to restaurant workers elsewhere.

To better isolate the effect of New York's tipped-minimum-wage increase from other factors, we also compared restaurant worker earnings and employment in counties on either side of the New York-Pennsylvania border, the longest border New York shares with another state. Pennsylvania offers a clear contrast; it last raised its tipped-minimum-wage in 2007, and it now sits at \$2.83, far lower than New York's. Counties on either side of this border share mostly the same economic indicators and labor pools and thus provide a natural experiment for the effect of a policy change on just one side of the border.

Our findings show that restaurant workers in counties on the New York side of the border did better than those in counties on the Pennsylvania side. On the aggregate, in the year following the tipped-minimum-wage hike, those New York border counties saw restaurant workers' take-home pay go up an average of 7.4 percent and employment go up 1.3 percent, compared with Pennsylvania border counties, which saw a pay increase of 2.2 percent and a decline in employment by 0.2 percent.

These findings are just one part of the puzzle; changes in earnings and employment can vary a lot by establishment, which cannot be captured by county aggregates in the BLS data. Small changes in employment may be statistically insignificant and consistent with frictional unemployment, the standard flux of people     C     jobs and looking for new ones.

But the results for earnings are clear. Restaurant workers did not lose take-home pay following the tipped-minimum-wage hike; in fact, they earned significantly more—and more relative to their neighbors. At the same time, there is no evidence it had a negative effect on employment.

Sometimes the hardest patterns to see are those in which nothing happens. For decades, restaurant industry lobbyists have predicted that the sky would fall with each tipped-minimum-wage hike. After the successful adoption of single tiers in seven states and countless raises in others, it's time to acknowledge that such Chicken Little scenarios have failed to     D    .

(Adapted from *Washington Post Blogs*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word proliferated <sup>(1)</sup>?

- a. became controversial
- b. became rare
- c. became infamous
- d. became popular



2. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
- a. agreement
  - b. support
  - c. parity
  - d. acceptance
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(2)</sup>referendum?
- a. senators
  - b. officials
  - c. judges
  - d. voters
4. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
- a. overblown
  - b. understated
  - c. correlated
  - d. confusing
5. Which one of the following best fits     C     in the passage?
- a. creating
  - b. leaving
  - c. offering
  - d. assessing
6. Which one of the following best fits     D     in the passage?
- a. disappear
  - b. register
  - c. materialize
  - d. stagnate
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. In the United States, the probability of tipped workers living below the poverty line is twice as high as that of regular workers.
  - b. It is desirable to set a uniform state-wide minimum wage and eliminate the permanent servant class.
  - c. The two-tiered minimum wage system, as a means to hire freed slaves after the Civil War, is a peculiar anachronism.
  - d. Restaurant industry lobbyists are losing influence in many states.
  - e. The tipped-minimum-wage increase benefitted workers in the restaurant industry and had no significant effect on employment.

8. According to this passage, which one of the following is true?

- a. In 2015-2016, the rate of increase in average earnings for restaurant workers in New York was more than 5 percent greater than in any state bordering New York.
- b. In 2015-2016, in New York State, the rate of increase in average earnings for restaurant workers in counties bordering Pennsylvania was smaller than the statewide rate.
- c. In 2015-2016, since employment in the restaurant industry increased in New York counties bordering Pennsylvania and decreased in Pennsylvania counties bordering New York, we may conclude that significant numbers of workers moved across the border.
- d. In 2015-2016, the tipped-minimum-wage was fixed in Pennsylvania, but not in other states on the border with New York.

IV

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

Even though you can choose what to eat, it is ultimately the food industry that determines what is stocked on store shelves and listed in the menus of restaurants. Your choices about what to eat are <sup>(1)</sup>whittled down by what's in the supermarket, your workplace or school canteen, or the restaurants in the strip mall on your way home. That means that for people who want to reduce the carbon A of their diets, the greenest option isn't always on the table. Or if it is, it isn't the most appetizing or convenient.

What we eat has an enormous environmental impact. Scientists estimate that food production causes 35% of planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions, with meat responsible for more than twice the pollution associated with the growing and harvesting of fruits, grains, and greens. In April, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report urged world leaders, especially those in developed countries, to support a transition to sustainable, healthy, low-emissions diets to help B the worst effects of the climate crisis. Eating less meat is one of the most meaningful changes people can make to curb greenhouse gas emissions, help reduce deforestation and even decrease the risk of pandemic-causing diseases passing from animals to humans, according to the IPCC report. But the burden can't rest solely on individuals making personal food choices, experts stress producers, retailers, restaurants, workplaces and government must help make plant-based foods convenient, enticing and tasty.

The shifts needn't be extreme. Adopting a healthy Mediterranean-style diet—rich in grains, vegetables, nuts and moderate amounts of fish and poultry—could be nearly as effective as going vegetarian or vegan, the report found. If everyone met basic nutritional recommendations, which for most people in developed countries means more fruit and vegetables with less red meat, emissions could fall 29% by 2050, according to one study. “But it's hard for people to change their diets”, said Caroline Bushnell at the Good Food Institute (GFI), a non-profit that advocates for plant-based and cultured meat.

Consumers often say they're motivated to eat more healthily and more sustainably. But if given the choice between a dish that's better for the planet but not especially appetizing, and a mouth-watering, meat-heavy option, people tend to listen to their

C      , not their conscience. GFI wants large food manufacturers and processors to “change how the foods that people love are made”, she said. “Instead of advocating for behaviour change, we approach it from a supply side angle”. Big meat companies and consumer food brands are banking on plant-based proteins and lab-grown meat to help them respond to a growing appetite for more climate-friendly foods and to cut their own emissions.

With more products to sell, retailers, too, need to push non-animal proteins. The UK’s largest supermarket chain, Tesco, for example, set a five-year goal to increase sales of plant-based proteins by 300%. Getting customers to put plant-based alternatives in their shopping carts starts with placing those products next to the things they are supposed to be an alternative to, Bushnell said — meat-free burgers near the ground beef, vegan cheeses among conventional gouda and mozzarella — rather than <sup>(2)</sup>relegating them to a specialty section where the items featured are supposed to be just healthy, but not necessarily delicious. Placement in the refrigerated section was crucial to bringing alternative milks mainstream. The tactic was pioneered in the 1990s by the founder of Silk, who started packaging his company’s soy milk in traditional milk cartons and persuading grocery stores to stock them in the dairy case. Now cow milks mingle with a bevy of nut and grain milks and 90% of alternative milk sales come from the fridge rather than the shelf-stable aisle.

In 2020, the research non-profit the World Resources Institute (WRI) released a report looking at the most effective ways to encourage people to eat less meat based on the psychology of food choices. One of the strongest conclusions, the researchers wrote, was “that decision-making around what to eat is rarely a rational and carefully thought-through process”. People crave familiarity and are influenced by subtle physical and linguistic cues. Using language to evoke flavour and mouthfeel (rather than healthfulness or ethics) makes people substantially more likely to order a vegetarian meal. When the cafes of UK food retailer Sainsbury’s renamed their meat-free sausage and mashed potatoes “Cumberland spiced veggie sausage and mash”, sales shot up 76%. Among the most effective messages in WRI’s research were calls for people to be part of something already happening: “90% of Americans are making the change to eat less meat. Join this growing movement”. Or they were easy to understand comparisons: “swapping just one meat dish for a plant-based one saves greenhouse gas emissions that are equivalent to the energy used to charge your phone for two years”. It also helps to put vegetable options at the top of the menu and interspersed with, rather than segregated from, meat dishes. Studies have found making vegetable meals the default choice makes people many times more likely to order them.

But some experts say real change needs to include legislative measures, such as taxing meat, as some European countries are considering. It seems unlikely in the US even though one study found more than a third of Americans would support it, even as inflation pushes up food prices.

Making progress requires educating people about food’s climate impact, giving them more and better plant-based options, guiding their choices by changing the default, imposing       D       such as taxes, and restricting and in some cases eliminating most meat options (as some European universities have). Since it has worked in curbing smoking rates, it could also work for food.

(Adapted from *The Guardian*)

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase <sup>(1)</sup>whittled down?
- a. ruined
  - b. brought
  - c. arranged
  - d. limited
2. Which one of the following best fits A in the passage?
- a. dating
  - b. copy
  - c. content
  - d. footprint
3. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
- a. ameliorate
  - b. mediate
  - c. mandate
  - d. annul
4. Which one of the following best fits C in the passage?
- a. morality
  - b. dreams
  - c. gut
  - d. voice
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(2)</sup>relegating?
- a. collecting
  - b. confining
  - c. confounding
  - d. connecting
6. Which one of the following best fits D in the passage?
- a. distinctions
  - b. disincentives
  - c. discounts
  - d. discomforts
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. Global warming is affected by our everyday behaviour.
  - b. What we eat has an impact on the environment.
  - c. Greenhouse gases have reached new levels and this is harming the environment.
  - d. Consumers need to fundamentally change their patterns of food consumption.
  - e. Plant-based diets are healthier than meat-based diets.

8. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. Human beings often eat what is available, not necessarily what is healthy.
  - b. Food production causes almost one-third of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - c. Eating less meat is the most important change that can be made to help the environment.
  - d. The arrangement of items in stores influences purchasing choices of consumers.
  - e. Developing countries are not doing enough to reduce carbon emissions.
  - f. Changing laws will not help solve the problem of food overconsumption.

V 次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's speech to Australia's parliament evoked memories of MH17. He also reminded the parliament that Australia too faces real threats from countries that might look at what's happening with Russia in Ukraine and decide such action is also possible for them. Zelenskyy used both of these themes to relate to his audience,     A     Australia being just about as far as you could get from the war raging in Ukraine. But tapping into the sensitivities of a nation is straight out of the Zelenskyy playbook. How do we know? Just look at how he has spoken to other governments around the world.

In his speech to the German parliament on March 17, Zelenskyy evoked memories of the Cold War, <sup>(1)</sup>likening the effects of Russia's invasion to the Berlin Wall, in more ways than one. "You are like behind the wall again. Not the Berlin Wall, but in the middle of Europe, between freedom and slavery", Zelenskyy told Chancellor Olaf Scholtz and his colleagues. "And this wall grows stronger with each bomb that falls on our land, on Ukraine, with every decision that is not made for the sake of peace". He went even further, saying decisions like NATO's in holding Ukraine off from joining the bloc wasn't just politics, it was "stones for a new wall", and that Germany's economic ties with Russia via its Nord Stream gas pipelines was like "barbed wire over the wall". He said the Berlin Airlift had been invaluable to Germany and was only possible because the skies were safe, but Ukraine's skies are full of "Russian missiles and air bombs". Zelenskyy has pleaded with the West to close the skies over Ukraine but it has refused so as to avoid being drawn into the conflict itself. "You don't see what's behind this wall, and it's between us and people in Europe, and because of this not everyone is fully aware of what we are going through today", Zelenskyy told the parliament.

In Zelenskyy's speech to the Polish parliament on March 11, he spoke of the neighbourly relationship between Poland and Ukraine and their "shared values". He continually addressed the group as his "Polish brothers and sisters". Zelenskyy also referenced the 2010 Smolensk presidential plane crash where a flight carrying Polish president Lech Kaczynski and 95 others crashed in the Smolensk military airfield in western Russia, killing all on board. The crash was ruled an accident by official investigations, but many believe it was an assassination. "We remember all the facts of the investigation into the circumstances of this catastrophe", Zelenskyy told the parliament. "We feel what this means for you and what does the silence of those who also know all this mean to you ... But they still feast their eyes on Russia".

In Japan's Diet on March 23, Zelenskyy spoke about Russian forces seizing control of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and Russia's possession itself of nuclear weapons. This is a     B     point for Japan ever since the Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011—the world's most severe nuclear accident since the Chernobyl disaster in 1986. "There are four operating nuclear power plants on our land. ... And they are all under threat", Zelenskyy said.

Speaking to Congress on March 16, Zelenskyy tapped into some of the worst tragedies faced by the United States. "Remember Pearl Harbor, terrible morning of December 7, 1941, when your sky was black from the planes attacking you", he said. "Remember September 11, a terrible day in 2001 when evil tried to turn your cities into a battlefield, when innocent people were attacked ... in a way no one expected".

The Ukrainian President is speaking in foreign parliaments and governments almost daily—sometimes to two per day. He implores leaders to unite with Ukraine, generating support from leaders and their citizens alike. Sonia Mycak, an expert on the history of conflict between Ukraine and Russia at the Australian National University, said it was important for Ukrainians to see their president liaising     C     with other world leaders. "I think it would give them confidence to know that their president is able to address those governments, those parliaments, those world leaders     C     in the first person", Dr Mycak said. She also said Zelenskyy's speeches were helping to keep the war in Ukraine on the front of everyone's minds around the world. "Militarily, this is a crucial time because there is something of a <sup>(2)</sup>stalemate right now in that the Russian forces have not been able to achieve what they aimed, Putin has not been able to achieve what he set out to do, and the Ukrainian forces have not only been able to defend their positions around the major cities, for example, they've even been able in the last few days to reclaim some lost territory and to go on to some offensive actions. Given that there is this kind of military stalemate, now is the time for the rest of the world to give the kind of weaponry that can really make a difference that can change the direction of the war", she said. Zelenskyy had asked Australia to send Australian Bushmaster armoured vehicles to Ukraine to help repel Russian forces. Australian Defence Minister Peter Dutton said he was willing to send armoured vehicles to Ukraine. "We are doing work logistically on how we would get the Bushmasters there in the numbers they need", he said.

Dr Mycak said much of Ukraine's population watches Zelenskyy's nightly addresses to the nation. She said a recent national poll from March 18 that revealed 93 per cent of respondents believed Ukraine could repel Russia's attack, was at least in part due to the people's     D     Zelenskyy. "Quite frankly, the Ukrainian population has never been so united behind a president. Political differences, differences of opinion to do with Zelenskyy prior to February 24 have for the time being been put aside".

(Adapted from *ABC News*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?

- a. and
- b. despite
- c. though
- d. otherwise

2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(1)</sup>likening?
- a. comparing
  - b. criticizing
  - c. measuring
  - d. inducting
3. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
- a. starting
  - b. tipping
  - c. vanishing
  - d. sticking
4. Which one of the following best fits C in the passage? (Note that there are two blanks for C in the passage.)
- a. directly
  - b. initially
  - c. uncommonly
  - d. adamantly
5. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(2)</sup>stalemate?
- a. a great victory or achievement
  - b. a final embarrassing defeat
  - c. a situation in which further action is unlikely
  - d. a moral decline after a great achievement
6. Which one of the following best fits D in the passage?
- a. boredom with
  - b. faith in
  - c. curiosity about
  - d. skepticism over
7. Which one of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. Zelenskyy recently reminded Australia that it faces real threats to its national security from neighbouring countries.
  - b. The Ukrainian population has been united because Zelenskyy's speeches have been very effective in providing the kind of leadership that Ukraine needs.
  - c. Zelenskyy's speeches make use of major events in the national experiences of their audiences.
  - d. Zelenskyy has been making speeches in foreign parliaments, hoping to convince them to send necessary weapons for the war in Ukraine.
  - e. Zelenskyy's speeches are helping to attract attention from foreign governments about the war in Ukraine.



8. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. Although Zelenskyy is addressing foreign leaders daily, he has not spoken to his people at all.
  - b. In his address to the German parliament, Zelenskyy did not mention any economic ties between Germany and Russia.
  - c. After Russian troops leave Ukraine, it will take years to fully understand the damage they have done in places like Chernobyl.
  - d. The West is taking a cautious stance toward the war because it is afraid of being drawn into the conflict itself.
  - e. The Russian forces in Ukraine have achieved the goals that they set out at the beginning of the war.
  - f. In Poland, Zelenskyy highlighted the family-like ties that exist between Ukrainians and Poles.

[以 下 余 白]