確認問題
352

時事英語 CHECK TEST

時事英語：政治・選挙・法律60 確認問題集

政治・選挙・法律の確認問題33問。選挙の流れと裁判の動詞を、ニュース英文の空所と言い換えで確かめる。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　　／33問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

◆ Ⅰ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 The mayor announced that she would ＿＿ for a third term in next year's election.
a elect　b step　c cast　d run

2 According to an exit ＿＿, the incumbent was leading by a wide margin.
a seat　b ballot　c poll　d bill

3 The ruling party failed to win a ＿＿ in the lower house, so it had to form a coalition.
a constituency　b referendum　c verdict　d majority

4 After two weeks of debate, the bill was ＿＿ by a vote of 280 to 150.
a acquitted　b passed　c appealed　d dissolved

5 The prime minister ＿＿ the lower house and called a general election.
a dissolved　b sentenced　c conceded　d ratified

6 The court ＿＿ him to three years in prison.
a acquitted　b charged　c sentenced　d pleaded

7 The defendant ＿＿ guilty and apologized to the victims.
a ruled　b appealed　c filed　d pleaded

8 The Supreme Court ＿＿ that the new law was unconstitutional.
a sued　b ruled　c filed　d elected

9 The losing candidate ＿＿ defeat late on election night and congratulated the winner.
a appealed　b conceded　c cast　d ran

10 Residents will vote in a ＿＿ next month on whether to build a new airport.
a cabinet　b verdict　c referendum　d constitution

11 The company filed a ＿＿ against the city, claiming that the new rule was unfair.
a lawsuit　b majority　c verdict　d ballot

◆ Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

12 The minister stepped down after the scandal.
a was arrested　b resigned　c was promoted　d apologized

13 The incumbent governor is expected to win again.
a retired　b currently in office　c former　d newly elected

14 Lawmakers voted to tighten regulations on the use of drones.
a relax　b make stricter　c remove　d study

15 The prime minister's approval rating has fallen sharply.
a the size of the national budget
b the number of seats held by the party
c the percentage of people who voted
d the percentage of people who support the leader

16 The opposition submitted a no-confidence motion against the cabinet.
a a formal proposal saying the cabinet should no longer govern
b a plan to form a coalition　c a request to hold a referendum
d a bill to raise taxes

17 The jury reached a verdict after three days of discussion.
a an agreement to delay the trial
b the punishment given by the judge　c a new piece of evidence
d a decision on whether the defendant was guilty

18 After a long trial, he was acquitted of all charges.
a charged again　b sent to prison　c found guilty
d found not guilty

◆ Ⅲ 次の架空のニュース英文を読み、設問に答えよ

Voters in the city of Lakeport went to the polls on Sunday to choose a new mayor. Turnout was 38 percent, slightly higher than in the last election, partly because the city had expanded early voting. The incumbent mayor, who had served two terms, did not run this time. Of the four candidates, former teacher Ellen Ward won 52 percent of the vote, securing a clear (1). Her main rival, a local business owner, conceded defeat(ア) shortly after midnight. During the campaign, Ward promised to improve public transportation and to hold a referendum on a plan to build a new stadium. Opinion polls taken before the election had suggested a close race, so many observers were surprised by the result.

19 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a coalition　b verdict　c majority　d constituency

20 下線部(ア)の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。
a asked for the votes to be counted again
b admitted losing the election　c refused to accept the result
d demanded a new election

21 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。

a A referendum on the stadium was held on Sunday.
b Turnout was lower than in the previous election.
c Ward received more than half of the votes.
d The incumbent mayor lost to Ward.

22 本文によれば、投票率が上がった理由の1つは何か。

a It had become easier to vote before election day.
b The election was held on a weekday.
c Only two candidates were running.
d The incumbent mayor was running again.

23 多くの人が結果に驚いたのはなぜか。

a The incumbent won a third term.
b Turnout was the lowest in the city's history.
c Ward had never worked as a teacher.
d Polls had suggested that the race would be close.

◆ Ⅳ 日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れよ

24 野党はその法案に反対票を投じた。The opposition voted ＿＿ the bill.

25 彼は詐欺の疑いで逮捕された。He was arrested ＿＿ suspicion of fraud.

26 政府は憲法の改正を提案した。The government proposed an ＿＿ to the constitution.

27 首相は内閣改造を行った。The prime minister carried out a cabinet ＿＿.

28 民主主義は法の支配に支えられている。Democracy depends on the ＿＿ of law.

29 彼女は判決を不服として控訴した。She ＿＿ the ruling.

◆ Ⅴ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

30 The government introduced(A) a new politics(B) to support(C) families with(D) young children.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

31 Voter turnout were(A) low among(B) young people in(C) the last(D) election.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

32 The residents sued(A) against(B) the company because(C) its factory had polluted(D) the river.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

33 He was charged(A) of(B) bribery and was later(C) sentenced(D) to two years in prison.

a (A) b (B) c (C) d (D)

解答・解説 時事英語:政治・選挙・法律60

1 **d　run**
run for ～＝～に立候補する(英では stand for も)。elect は「(人を)選ぶ」で他動詞、cast は cast a ballot(投票する)の形。

2 **c　poll**
exit poll＝出口調査(投票を終えた人に聞く)。according to と leading が手がかり。ballot は投票用紙、bill は法案。

3 **d　majority**
win a majority＝過半数を取る。過半数がないので連立 coalition を組む、という因果。constituency は選挙区。

4 **b　passed**
pass a bill＝法案を可決する。賛成280対反対150が根拠。dissolve は議会を解散する、acquit は無罪にする。

5 **a　dissolved**
dissolve the lower house＝衆議院を解散する。解散→総選挙 general election の流れ。名詞は dissolution。

6 **c　sentenced**
sentence A to ～＝A に～の刑を言い渡す。to three years in prison と結びつくのは sentence だけ。charge は charge A with(罪に問う)。

7 **d　pleaded**
plead guilty＝罪を認める(⇔ plead not guilty)。被害者に謝った流れに合う。過去形は pleaded(米では pled も)。

8 **b　ruled**
rule that ～＝～との判決を下す。名詞 ruling＝判決。sue(訴える)は that 節をとらない。

9 **b　conceded**
concede defeat＝敗北を認める。congratulated the winner が根拠。→ シートの『選挙ニュースは「流れ」で読む』⑥。

10 **c　referendum**
referendum＝住民投票・国民投票。賛否を直接住民に問う。hold a referendum on ～ の形。verdict は陪審の評決。

11 **a　lawsuit**
file a lawsuit against ～＝～を相手に訴訟を起こす。sue the city とも言える(sue は他動詞)。

12 **b　resigned**
step down＝辞任する(=resign)。「段を降りる」から地位を降りる。scandal の後の定番の動き。

13 **b　currently in office**
incumbent＝現職の。win again(再選)が手がかり。former(前の)・retired(引退した)は今その職にない人。

14 **b　make stricter**
tighten regulations＝規制を強める(⇔ ease／relax regulations＝緩める)。lawmaker＝議員。

15 **d　the percentage of people who support the leader**
approval rating＝支持率。投票した人の割合は voter turnout(投票率)で、別の数字。

16 **a　a formal proposal saying the cabinet should no longer govern**
no-confidence motion＝不信任決議案(confidence＝信任)。日本では衆議院で可決されると、内閣は総辞職か衆議院の解散を選ぶ。

17 **d　a decision on whether the defendant was guilty**
verdict＝(陪審の)評決＝有罪か無罪かの判断。刑の重さを決めるのは sentence。jury(陪審)と結びつくのは verdict。

18 **d　found not guilty**
be acquitted of ～＝～について無罪となる。charge(罪状)を外されるイメージ。found guilty(有罪とされる)は逆。

19 **c　majority**
52 percent of the vote＝過半数。secure a majority＝過半数を確保する。coalition(連立)は複数の党が組むこと。

20 **b　admitted losing the election**
concede defeat＝敗北を認める。concede＝(しぶしぶ)認める。他の3つは負けを認めない行動で逆。

21 **c　Ward received more than half of the votes.**
52 percent の言い換え。現職は出馬していない(did not run)、投票率は slightly higher(逆)、住民投票は公約 promised で未実施。

22 **a　It had become easier to vote before election day.**
partly because the city had expanded early voting(期日前投票を拡大した)の言い換え。現職は不出馬、候補は4人なので他は本文と矛盾する。

23 **d　Polls had suggested that the race would be close.**
Opinion polls … had suggested a close race, so … surprised の因果。接戦の予想に反し、Ward が52%の過半数を得てはっきり勝った。so の前が理由。

24 **against**
vote against ～＝～に反対票を入れる(⇔ vote for)。vote on ～は「～について採決する」で賛否を含まない。

25 **on**
on suspicion of ～＝～の疑いで。前置詞は on。suspicion は名詞で、動詞 suspect と区別する。

26 **amendment**
amendment＝(法の)改正。冠詞 an の後なので名詞。動詞は amend(amend the constitution)。

27 **reshuffle**
cabinet reshuffle＝内閣改造(reshuffle＝カードを切り直す→顔ぶれの入れ替え)。

28 **rule**
the rule of law＝法の支配(権力者も法に従う原則)。rule は「支配・統治」。ruling party(与党)の rule と同じ。

29 **appealed**
appeal the ruling＝判決を不服として控訴する。英では appeal against the ruling とも言う。

30 **b　(B)**
具体的な方針は policy(政策)。politics は「政治(の世界)」で a をつけない。→ シートの『紛らわしい政治語』。

31 **a　(A)**
turnout は単数扱いで was。「投票率」を voting rate とせず turnout と言うのも英作文の要点。

32 **b　(B)**
sue は他動詞で sue the company。against を使うなら file a lawsuit against the company。had polluted は訴えより前の出来事なので正しい。

33 **b　(B)**
be charged with ～＝～の罪で起訴される。前置詞は with。accuse A of ～(～でAを訴える)と前置詞を混同しやすい。