

第8回 次の文章を読んで、問1～6に答えなさい。

解答時間 20 分

A visitor to the United States may notice that the word “justice” is not used only in courts. Children hear it when they recite the Pledge of Allegiance, citizens hear it in political speeches, and protesters write it on signs carried through city streets. The phrase “with liberty and justice for all” (A) that justice is part of the national promise. Yet the meaning of that promise is often disputed. For some Americans, justice means that everyone should be treated by the same rules. For others, it means that society must pay attention to differences in history, wealth, and power. This tension makes justice one of the most powerful ideas in American (1).

Imagine a public school board deciding how to spend limited money. One proposal gives the same amount of funding (2) every school. Supporters say this is fair because each school is treated equally. Another proposal gives more money to schools in poorer neighborhoods. Supporters say this is fair because some students begin with fewer resources and therefore need more help. Both sides may sincerely claim (B) justice, but they are using the word in different ways. The first group emphasizes equal treatment, while the second emphasizes equal opportunity. (1)The disagreement does not show that Americans care little about justice; rather, it shows that they often disagree about what justice requires in practice.

This difference is also visible in the legal system. In a courtroom, justice is often connected with procedures: evidence must be examined, defendants must be allowed to answer charges, and judges must follow the law. (2)These rules are designed to prevent power from (C) unfairly. However, many Americans also ask whether the results of the legal system are fair. If certain groups are punished more harshly or have less access (3) legal help, some people argue that justice has not truly been achieved. Thus, justice is not only about following rules. It is also about asking whether those rules produce outcomes that people can regard as legitimate. This is why debates about criminal justice, voting rights, and economic inequality often become debates about the meaning of fairness itself.

American history has also influenced the way people think about justice. The United States was founded on the belief that all people possess basic rights, yet many groups were excluded from those rights for long periods. Slavery, racial segregation, and discrimination against women all created a gap (4) national ideals and social reality. Because of this history, appeals to justice often look backward and forward at the same time. They look backward by remembering

promises that were broken, and they look forward by demanding that those promises (D) more fully honored. For many Americans, justice is not a finished achievement but an ongoing argument about how a society should treat its members. Whether that argument will ever end is uncertain, but its persistence shows something important. (3)Americans do not seek order alone; they also seek a society whose rules can be defended as fair.

問1 空所(1)～(4)に入る最も適切なものを, 下からそれぞれ一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。ただし, 同じ記号は一度しか使えません。

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|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| (ア) to | (イ) between | (ウ) culture |
| (エ) for | (オ) despite | (カ) confused |
| (キ) rapidly | | |

問2 本文中の破線部 the belief that all people possess basic rights の that と同じ用法のものを, 下から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ① The idea that citizens should be equal before the law has shaped many political debates.
- ② I believe that fair rules are necessary when people disagree about important public issues.
- ③ The speech that the president gave yesterday mentioned equality several times.
- ④ The discussion became so heated that several people left the room before it ended.

問3 本文中の空所(A)～(D)に入る最も適切なものを, それぞれ下から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (A)
① suggest ② suggests ③ suggested ④ suggesting
- (B)
① defend ② defends ③ defended ④ to defend
- (C)
① use ② using ③ being used ④ used
- (D)
① are ② were ③ be ④ being

問4 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

2026 年度対応 神戸大学予想問題

問 5 下線部(2)の These rules が指す内容を, 40 字程度の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。ただし, 句読点も 1 字に数えます。

問 6 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 7 本文の内容と合致する文を, 下から二つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) The passage suggests that Americans may use the word justice in different ways even when both sides believe they are defending fairness.
- (イ) According to the passage, school funding debates show that Americans generally agree that giving the same amount to each school is the only fair solution.
- (ウ) The passage explains that courtroom procedures are intended to prevent power from being used unfairly, but also notes that fair procedures alone may not satisfy every concern about justice.
- (エ) The writer argues that American history has little influence on present debates about justice because national ideals have already been fully realized.
- (オ) According to the passage, Americans mainly seek order and usually avoid asking whether social rules can be defended as fair.

語数

約 620 語

配点内訳

- 問 1(語彙・語法補充)8 点(各 2 点)
- 問 2(that の用法)2 点
- 問 3(動詞・品詞の形)8 点(各 2 点)
- 問 4(和訳)6 点
- 問 5(指示語説明)4 点
- 問 6(和訳)8 点
- 問 7(内容一致)4 点(各 2 点)

合計 40 点