

RIPPLE ENGLISH

ACTIVE LEARNING PROGRAM

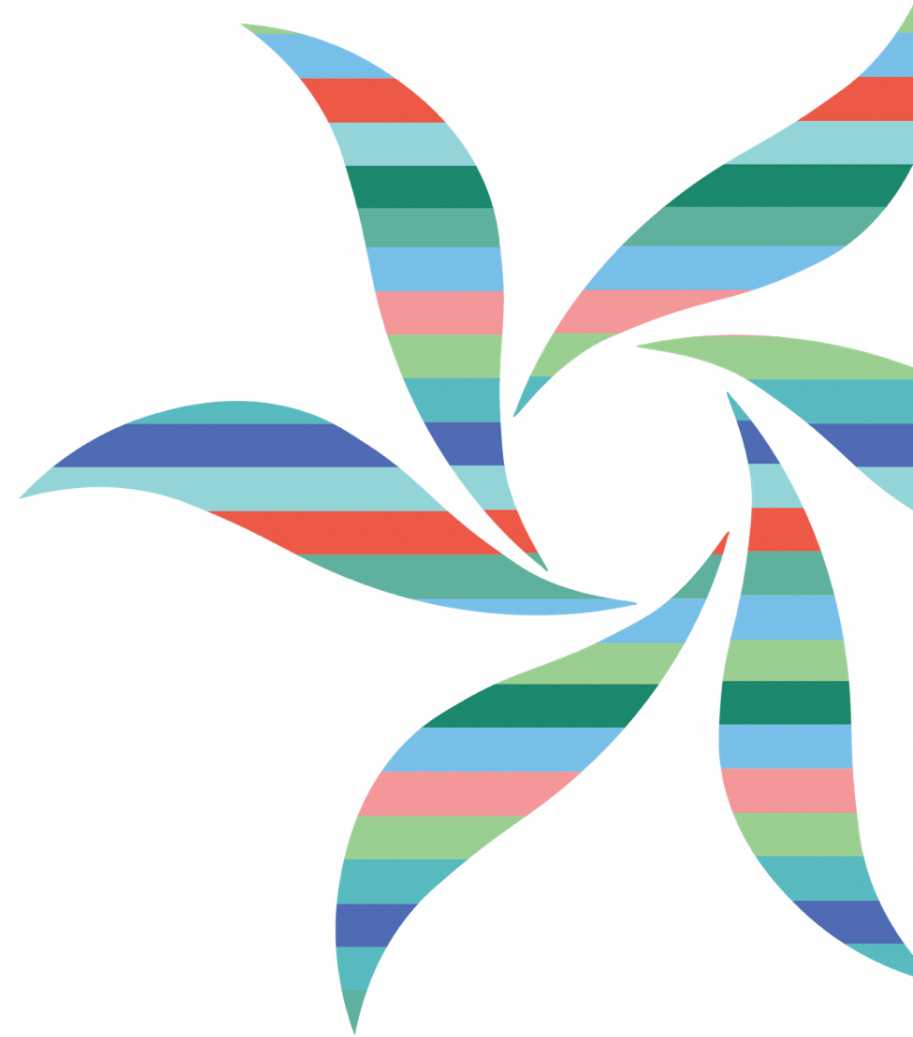
Workbook for:
“The Root of Inequality Around the World”

問題は解きっぱなしにしないで！

英語資格試験の学習は、**解いた後の復習をしなければほとんど効果はありません。**

答え合わせをしておしまいせず、**テキストの音読練習やリスニング、多読学習などのインプット学習を何度も反復して記憶に定着させましょう。**ホームページからダウンロードできる音読練習用のテキストをぜひご活用ください。

また、数日置いてから再度解き直すのも効果的です。答えを記憶してしまっているかもしれませんが、**回答の根拠をなぞりながら繰り返し解くことで有効な復習になります！**



The Root of Inequality Around the World

1. In July 1972, I was walking along a beach of New Guinea with a man called Yali. He asked me, “Why you white men have so much cargo, and we New Guineans have so little?” New Guineans use the word “cargo” to describe the material goods brought to their country by Westerners. His question was simply about the roots of inequality around the world. He wanted to know why some countries are wealthier than others.
 2. The **immediate** explanations were already clear. Europeans developed guns, germs and steel before other parts of the world did. But that doesn’t fully answer his question. The point is how they developed these advantages in the first place. Why was it Europe that first gained access to military power, lethal diseases and advanced technologies? I had no idea what that answer was. Since then, I have worked on this question for 25 years and now I think I know the answer.
 3. Probably the most familiar explanation is that the inequality is the result of biological differences between races. Europeans who colonized New Guinea in the 19th century believed that the power and wealth were determined by race. They thought they were genetically superior to local New Guineans. To them, it was natural that Europeans were culturally more advanced than native population simply because they were more intelligent. But this answer is not just arrogant, but it is also wrong. There is no firm evidence of genetic differences in intellectual ability among peoples of different races or cultures.
 4. If there is no genetic difference in our ability between races, why did some cultures develop faster than others? The answer, I believe, is geography. Some parts of the world have had more suitable environment for prosperity. Geography determined the fate of human societies. So, if New Guineans had enjoyed the same geographic advantages as Europeans, they would have been the ones to invent guns, steam engines and the internet.
- (1) According to paragraph 1, what Yali means by the word “cargo” could not include
 - A. motor vehicles
 - B. guns and ammunition
 - C. Christianity
 - D. aircrafts
 - (2) The word “immediate” in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. soon
 - B. direct
 - C. sudden
 - D. fundamental
 - (3) According to paragraph 3, European colonizers believed that they were worthy to enjoy wealth and power because
 - A. they won the race of technological development
 - B. they thought they were innately superior to native population
 - C. they were blessed with suitable conditions for prosperity
 - D. they had guns, germs and steel
 - (4) According to paragraph 4, New Guineans didn’t advance technologically because
 - A. they didn’t work hard.
 - B. European societies developed faster than New Guinea
 - C. they didn’t have environmental advantages for development
 - D. they were inherently less intelligent

5. Human history is as long as several millions years, and most of the time our ancestors had lived as hunter-gatherers. They made their living by running across savanna to hunt wild animals and walking through the woods to gather wild food plants. Around ten thousand years ago, some people began domesticating plants and animals. Agriculture was a very recent phenomenon. The transition to farming was clearly a decisive turning point in human history. There were only a few parts of the ancient world that developed farming independently, and in most places where farming began, a large advanced civilization emerged.
6. How did agriculture bring civilization? Farming made it possible to feed far more people with far less land. Therefore human population became larger and denser. Large and dense population is necessary for centralized government, military power, effective network of cooperation and the evolution of infectious diseases. Farming also produce extra food surplus, with which some people don't have to work for getting food. They can spend their time on specializing advanced technologies like metal working and manufacturing.
7. If farming is so useful, why did only few ancient societies choose to do it? Well, actually they didn't have a choice. For agriculture to be the basis for technological development, it has to be an efficient way of producing food. And for agriculture to be efficient, you need to have productive plants and animals. There were only few species of wild plants and animals suitable for domestication, and they were distributed unequally around the world. Rice originated from a southwest part of China. Wheat and barley were growing wild in the Fertile Crescent in the Middle East. The Eurasian Continent were **blessed** with the most productive and nutritious plant species.

- (5) According to paragraph 6, the advantage of farming to hunting gathering in terms of food production is
- A. production volume per acre
 - B. stability
 - C. nutritious value
 - D. tastes
- (6) According to paragraph 6, technological development is accelerated by
- A. ingenuity of selective elites
 - B. sufficient investment
 - C. desire for power and wealth
 - D. people freed from feeding themselves
- (7) According to paragraph 7, what was the advantage for Eurasia societies?
- A. They had suitable climate for farming.
 - B. They happened to be surrounded by ideal candidates for domestication.
 - C. They had ingenuity to find the potential values of wheat and rice.
 - D. They had similar climate and environment across the continent.
- (8) The word "blessed" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. worthy to receive the benefit of
 - B. lucky enough to enjoy the benefit of
 - C. loved by the god or some divine existence
 - D. given the opportunity to work hard

8. Eurasia also had the best animals for farming. There are nearly 2 million known species of wild animals, but the vast majority have never been farmed because they don't meet the requirements for domestication. For example, carnivores such as lions are not suited because you have to grow other animals just to feed them. They also have to be social animals and get along with humans so that humans can easily control them. That gives a part of the reason why Africans have failed to farm zebras though they resemble horses. Throughout history, only 14 mammal species have ever been successfully domesticated. Out of these 14, none was from Australia, North America or sub-Saharan Africa. South America only had llama. The other 13 were all from the Eurasian Continent, including the big 4 livestock animals; cows, pigs, sheep and goat.
9. The roots of inequality around the globe will eventually come down to geographic luck. People living in the Eurasian Continent were geographically blessed in two ways. One is that they had access to the best crops and animals for domestication, namely wheat, barley, rice, cows, pigs, sheep and horses. All these species originated from Eurasia.
10. Another luck they had is about the shape of the continent. Eurasia is long from east to west and narrow from north to south, while the American Continents and African Continent are long from north to south. Therefore, Europe, the Middle East, India and China are all at the same line of latitude. Any places that share the same latitude automatically share similar climate and vegetation. Crops and animals in the Middle East can also thrive in many other parts of the continent. That is why, for example, wheat spread quickly from the Fertile Crescent to Europe, and metal working technology from China to the rest of the continent. On the other hand, the journey from one end of the America to the other is a journey from north to south, a journey through different climate zones and vegetation. These differences prevented the spread of crops and animals, as well as people, ideas and technologies.
- (9) According to paragraph 8, best candidate animal for domestication is
- A. social carnivores that are friendly to humans
 - B. calm, plant-eating animals that live individually
 - C. gentle herbivores that live together in a group
 - D. social animals that feed on flesh
- (10) The word "automatically" is the closest in meaning to
- A. involuntary
 - B. inevitably
 - C. without effort or intervention
 - D. mechanically
- (11) According to paragraph 10, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Different climate zones prevented the transfer of people
 - B. Places at the same latitude are likely to share the similar environmental characteristics.
 - C. Crops and animals cannot spread without the help of human being.
 - D. People cannot move across the regions where their way of food production doesn't work

11. The next question is why it was Europe and not China or the Middle East. Most of the useful plants and animals came from the Middle East. But because the environment was very fragile, they couldn't sustain continuous intensive farming. China was almost always ruled by a single unified authority, while Europe have been divided by a lot of states competing to each other. Unlike China, European land is separated by high mountains and intricate coastlines, making it difficult to be unified. This diversity and competition are what gave Europe a head start.
12. My years in New Guinea have convinced me that people around the world are fundamentally similar. Wherever you go, you can find people who are smart, intelligent and dynamic. Eurasian societies advanced faster not because they were more intelligent or diligent, but simply because they were lucky enough to have environmental advantages like useful species for domestication. Geography shapes the course of history. On a broad scale, where you live determines who you are.

- (12) According to paragraph 11, European societies have been diverse because
- A. they have been competing to each other.
 - B. people come from different parts of the world.
 - C. they have high moral standard to accept diversity.
 - D. geographic barriers divide their land.

- (13) An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting **THREE** answer choice that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Some parts of the world are wealthier than others due mainly to technological advantages. How did some societies develop these advantages faster?

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Answer Choices

- A. Agriculture is indispensable for advanced civilization to emerge.
- B. Western societies are wealthier because they could enjoy the benefit of advanced technologies such as guns and steel.
- C. Power and wealth are not determined by biological difference between races.
- D. Unification of China paradoxically delayed its development.
- E. Eurasian societies, especially Europe, had been blessed with geographic advantages, including the distribution of useful species.
- F. Carnivores don't meet the requirement for domestication.

- (1) C
- (2) B
- (3) B
- (4) C
- (5) A
- (6) D
- (7) B
- (8) B
- (9) C
- (10) B
- (11) C
- (12) D
- (13) A,C,E

(1) ヤリが”cargo”という言葉で意味するものとして含まれ得ないのはどれか？

- A. motor vehicles (自動車)
- B. guns and ammunition (銃・弾薬)
- C. Christianity (キリスト教信仰)
- D. aircrafts (航空機)

ヤリが”cargo”という言葉で意味するのは”material goods”、つまり有形の製品 (=文明の利器) なので、キリスト教信仰が誤り。

(2) The word “immediate” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. soon (すぐに)
- B. direct (直接的な)
- C. sudden (突然の)
- D. fundamental (根本的な)

“immediate explanation”=「根本的な原因ではなく、直接の(原因)説明」という意味のため、directが正解。

(3) 段落3によると、ヨーロッパ人の入植者たちが、自分たちが富や力を享受して当然だと考えていたのは次の理由による

- A. they won the race of technological development
- B. they thought they were innately superior to native population
- C. they were blessed with suitable conditions for prosperity
- D. they had guns, germs and steel

They thought they were genetically superior to local New Guineans. To them, it was natural that Europeans were culturally more advanced than native population simply because they were more intelligent.

とあり、ヨーロッパ人たちは、自分たちが遺伝的に優秀だと考えていたことがわかるので、”innately superior” 「生まれつき優れている」と言い換えて同じ内容を表現しているBが正解。

(4) 4段落によると、ニューギニア人が技術的に進歩しなかった理由は

- A. they didn't work hard.
- B. European societies developed faster than New Guinea
- C. they didn't have environmental advantages for development
- D. they were inherently less intelligent

繁栄や発展に適した地理的な利点に恵まれなかったことが原因だと主張する本文の内容に合致するCが正解。

(5) 6段落によると、狩猟採集に対する農業の利点は

- A. production volume per acre (1 エーカーあたりの生産量)
- B. stability (安定性)
- C. nutritious value (栄養価)
- D. tastes (風味)

“feed far more people with far less land” 「より少ない土地でより多くの人口を養える」という内容に沿うAが正解。

(6) 6段落によると、技術発展を加速させたのは

- A. ingenuity of selective elites (選ばれたエリートたちの創意工夫)
- B. sufficient investment (十分な投資)
- C. desire for power and wealth (力や富への欲望)
- D. people freed from feeding themselves (食糧生産から開放された人たち)

“Farming also produce extra food surplus, with which some people don't have to work for getting food. They can spend their time on specializing advanced technologies like metal working and manufacturing.” に合致するDが正解。

(7) 7段落によると、ユーラシア大陸が享受した利点は

A. They had suitable climate for farming.
B. They happened to be surrounded by ideal candidates for domestication.
C. They had ingenuity to find the potential values of wheat and rice.
D. They had similar climate and environment across the continent.
ユーラシア大陸は農業に適した動植物種に恵まれたという話をしているので、ideal candidate for domestication＝家畜化・栽培に理想的な候補、と言い換えているBが正解。

(8) blessedの意味にもっとも近いのは

- A. worthy to receive the benefit of (利益を受けるに値する)
- B. lucky enough to enjoy the benefit of (利益を享受する幸運を得た)
- C. loved by the god or some divine existence (神や神聖な存在に愛された)
- D. given the opportunity to work hard (努力する機会を与えられた)

blessedにはCのような意味もあるが、今回は「～に恵まれた」という意味で使われているため、Bが正解。

(9) 8段落によると、家畜化に最適な動物の候補は

- A. social carnivores that are friendly to humans (人に懐く、社会的な肉食動物)
- B. calm, plant-eating animals that live individually (おだやかで、単独で暮らす草食の動物)
- C. gentle herbivores that live together in a group (おだやかで草食の、集団で暮らす動物)
- D. social animals that feed on flesh (肉を食べる社会的な動物)

(10) automaticallyと意味が近いのは

- A. involuntary (無意識に、不本意ながら)
- B. inevitably (必然的に)
- C. without effort or intervention (努力や介入なしに、自動的に)
- D. mechanically (機械的に)

CやDの意味もあるが、文中では緯度が同じであれば必然的に気候や植生が似る、という意味で使われているためBが正解。

(11) 10段落の内容と合致しないのは

- A. Different climate zones prevented the transfer of people
- B. Places at the same latitude are likely to share the similar environmental characteristics.
- C. Crops and animals cannot spread without the help of human being.

D. People cannot move across the regions where their way of food production doesn't work

(12) According to paragraph 11, European societies have been diverse because

- A. they have been competing to each other.
- B. people come from different parts of the world.
- C. they have high moral standard to accept diversity.
- D. geographic barriers divide their land.

“Unlike China, European land is separated by high mountains and intricate coastlines, making it difficult to be unified.”の内容を言い換えているDが正解。

(13) An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting THREE answer choice that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Some parts of the world are wealthier than others due mainly to technological advantages. How did some societies develop these advantages faster?

- A. 5.6段落の内容に合致。
- B. 1段落で言及されているが、根本的な原因はそこではない、と軽く流されている。また、サマリーの導入と内容がかぶっている。
- C. 3.4段落を通じて強調されているので正解。
- D. 最後の段落でサラッと言及されているのみである。
- E. 7～11段落はすべてこの説明に費やされているので正解。
- F. 8段落の内容のごく一部にすぎない。