

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプBもございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[A] – **The Chagos Islands and the Cold War**



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- The Chagos Islands comprise a remote archipelago in the Indian Ocean about 2,600 kilometers southwest of India.
- Thought to have been discovered by the Portugese in the 16th century, they were later colonized by the French who established coconut plantations, and then by the British.
- By the late 1960s, these islands, which remained under British control, were home to approximately 1,500 islanders —mainly descendants of African slaves and Indian planation workers brought in by the French.

Further Questions&A*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

- 1) **Where are the Chagos Islands?**
5. *They are in the Indian Ocean about 2,600 kilometers southwest of India.*
- 2) **How many islanders lived on the Chagos Islands by the 1960s?**
7. *1960年代までにチャゴス諸島には何人くらい住んでいましたか。*
8. *About 1,500 islanders lived on the Chagos Islands by the 1960s.*

9. During the Cold War, the United States selected Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos Islands, as a location for a key military base.
10. In 1962, Britain agreed to lease the island to the United States in return for millions of dollars in subsidies on a nuclear submarine that Britain wanted to purchase from its transatlantic ally.
11. The United States, however, had included in the lease agreement the stipulation that, due to security considerations, all of the Chagos Islands be uninhabited.

Further Questions&A

- 3) **What is the largest island in the Chagos Islands?**
13. *The largest island is Diego Garcia.*
- 4) **What stipulation did the United States make in the lease agreement?**
15. *貸借契約の中でアメリカ合衆国が条項としたことは何ですか。*
16. *The stipulation was that due to security considerations, all of the Chagos Islands must be uninhabited.*

分(わ)かる

正当化(せいとうか)する

17. It later came to light that in order to legitimize their actions British authorities began a campaign to, in their own words, “maintain the pretense that there were no permanent inhabitants on the island.”
18. In an effort to satisfy the lease agreement and present an aura of legality, islanders were classified as migrant workers without permanent residency or indigenous status, despite the fact that their families had lived on the island for generations.
19. Coconut plantations were also shut down, depriving islanders of their livelihoods.
20. In 1971, after the United States began construction on the base, those still living on Diego Garcia were forcibly relocated to islands elsewhere, including the Seychelles and Mauritius, where many were left homeless and jobless.
21. Australian journalist John Pilger described the treatment of the Chagos islanders as a crime that “helps us understand how much of the world is run for the benefit of the powerful.”
22. He highlights the callousness of both British and American officials, providing as evidence documents in Washington that described “sweeping” and “sanitizing” the islands, as well as British Foreign Office memorandum which stated there would be “no indigenous population except seagulls.”

見(み)せかけ

気配(けはい)

合法(ごうほう)さ

移住労働者(いじゅうろうどうしゃ)

居住(きょじゅう)

土着(どちやく)の

セーシェル

モーリシャス

強制的(きょうせい)に

無神経(むしんけい)

衛生的(えいせい)にしている

カモメ

Further Questions&A



23. 5) What deceptive thing did the British authorities do in order to meet the stipulation of the lease?
24. 貸借の規定を満たすために英国当局が行った、だますような行為とは何ですか。
They maintained the pretense there were no permanent inhabitants on the island and classified the residents as migrant workers.
25. 6) What did the United States do to the residents of Diego Garcia when they began construction of the base?
26. アメリカ合衆国が基地の建設を始めたときに、ジエゴ・ガルシア島の住民に対して行ったことは何ですか。
They forcibly relocated them to islands elsewhere.
27. On the other hand, the agreement between Britain and the United States came at a time when any shift in the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union could have sparked a nuclear war.
28. Only a few years previously, the Soviets had raised the stakes by installing nuclear missiles on communist Cuba, 140 kilometers from the United States.
29. The United States saw the protection of both Saudi Arabia and Iran as vital to its interest, which prompted the decision to preemptively establish an Indian Ocean stronghold against communist expansion.
30. The island has since featured significantly in more recent military campaigns, including the 1991 Gulf War and the operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

～の変化(へんか)

さらに深(ふか)く関(かか)わる

拠点(きょてん)

先制(せんせい)して

背景 (はいけい) 戦略上 (せんりやくじょう) の

31. Set against this backdrop, the strategic importance of Diego Garcia inevitably eclipsed the human costs.

必然的 (ひつぜんてき) に 影 (かげ) を落 (お) とす

追放 (ついほう) された

32. The exiled islanders—who eventually received only minimal compensation from the British government—were unfortunate pawns in the complex strategic positioning that enabled the United States to consolidate its global military strength.

歩兵 (ほへい)

強化 (きょうか) する

Further Questions&A



33. 7) What did the Soviets do in Cuba that concerned the United States?

34. ソビエトはキューバで、アメリカ合衆国に影響するどんなことをしましたか。

35. *The Soviets installed nuclear missiles in Cuba, 140 kilometers from the United States.*

36. 8) Why does the writer of this article feel the treatment of the islanders was justified? この記事の著者が、島民の扱いが正当化されていると感じているのはなぜですか。

37. *He feels that because the United States has used the island in recent military campaigns, the strategic importance of Diego Garcia eclipses the human costs.*

38. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.



39. (32) How did Britain try to justify its decision to relocate the Chagos islanders? チャゴス島民を移動させるための決断を、英国はどうやって正当化しようとしたか。

40. 1. By insisting that unstable trade relations in the region would make it difficult for the islanders to continue making a living from coconut plantations.

41. 2. By asserting that the isolated location of the islands meant they could not be protected by nuclear submarines based in the Indian Ocean.

42. 3. By stating that the islanders were not permanent residents and had no right to remain on the island since they were there specifically to work.

43. 4. By claiming that the dangerous nature of U.S. military operations would pose an increasing threat to the islander's safety.

44. (33) John Piger's comments regarding the relocation of the Chagos islanders reflect his belief that

45. チャゴス島民の移動に関するジョン・ピガーのコメントは～という彼の信念を反映している

46. 1. British and U.S. officials should have given more thought to how the Seychelles and Mauritius would be affected by the influx of new inhabitants.

47. 2. the islanders were deceived into believing that moving to other islands would likely improve their quality of life.

48. 3. British and U.S. officials were ultimately more concerned with how the islands could suit their own purposes than with the islander's welfare.

49. 4. the islanders should have made an effort to negotiate greater financial and material compensation for having to leave.

50. (32) What conclusion does the author of this passage reach?

51. この文章の著者は、どのような結論に至っていますか。

- 52.1. The negative consequences of the actions of the British and U.S. governments are 上回 (うわまわ) っている outweighed by the benefits those actions have had on local economies.
- 53.2. The islanders felt little 憤 (いきどお) り resentment over the hardships they endured given the fact that the British had no choice but to relocate them.
- 54.3. The fact that the political decision leading to the islanders relocation were inspired by financial gain makes those decisions difficult to defend.
- 55.4. The 不公平 (ふこうへい) injustices that occurred were 無視 (むし) された disregarded because of the importance of the objective for which the United States needed the Chagos Islands.

Review Questions



- 56.1) Where are the Chagos Islands?
They are in the Indian Ocean about 2,600 kilometers southwest of India.
- 57.2) How many islanders lived on the Chagos Islands by the 1960s?
About 1,500 islanders lived on the Chagos Islands by the 1960s.
- 58.3) What is the largest island in the Chagos Islands?
The largest island is Diego Garcia.
- 59.4) What stipulation did the United States make in the lease agreement?
The stipulation was that due to security considerations, all of the Chagos Islands must be uninhabited.
- 60.5) What deceptive thing did the British authorities do in order to meet the stipulation of the lease?
They maintained the pretense there were no permanent inhabitants on the island and classified the residents as migrant workers.
- 61.6) What did the United States do to the residents of Diego Garcia when they began construction of the base?
They forcibly relocated them to islands elsewhere.
- 62.7) What did the Soviets do in Cuba that concerned the United States?
The Soviets installed nuclear missiles in Cuba, 140 kilometers from the United States.
- 63.8) Why does the writer of this article feel the treatment of the islanders was justified?
He feels that because the United States has used the island in recent military campaigns, the strategic importance of Diego Garcia eclipses the human cost

64.解答: (32) 3 (33) 3 (34) 4

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[A] – The Chagos Islands and the Cold War



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65. The Chagos Islands comprise a remote archipelago in the Indian Ocean about 2,600 kilometers southwest of India.

66. Thought to have been discovered by the Portuguese in the 16th century, they were later colonized by the French who established coconut plantations, and then by the British.
67. By the late 1960s, these islands, which remained under British control, were home to approximately 1,500 islanders—mainly descendants of African slaves and Indian plantation workers brought in by the French.

Further Questions&A

- 68.1) Where are the Chagos Islands?
- 69.2) How many islanders lived on the Chagos Islands by the 1960s?
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Further Questions&A



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- 74.4) What stipulation did the United States make in the lease agreement?
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Further Questions&A



- 81.5) What deceptive thing did the British authorities do in order to meet the stipulation of the lease?
- 82.6) What did the United States do to the residents of Diego Garcia when they began construction of the base?

83. On the other hand, the agreement between Britain and the United States came at a time when any shift in the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union could have sparked a nuclear war.
84. Only a few years previously, the Soviets had raised the stakes by installing nuclear missiles on communist Cuba, 140 kilometers from the United States.
85. The United States saw the protection of both Saudi Arabia and Iran as vital to its interest, which prompted the decision to preemptively establish an Indian Ocean stronghold against communist expansion.
86. The island has since featured significantly in more recent military campaigns, including the 1991 Gulf War and the operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.
87. Set against this backdrop, the strategic importance of Diego Garcia inevitably eclipsed the human costs.
88. The exiled islanders—who eventually received only minimal compensation from the British government—were unfortunate 歩兵 (ほへい) pawns in the complex strategic 強化 (きょうか) する positioning that enabled the United States to consolidate its global military strength.

Further Questions & A



89. 7) What did the Soviets do in Cuba that concerned the United States?
90. 8) Why does the writer of this article feel the treatment of the islanders was justified?

91. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.



92. (32) How did Britain try to justify its decision to relocate the Chagos islanders?
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94. 2. By asserting that the isolated location of the islands meant they could not be protected by nuclear submarines based in the Indian Ocean.
95. 3. By stating that the islanders were not permanent residents and had no right to remain on the island since they were there specifically to work.
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97. (33) John Piger's comments regarding the relocation of the Chagos islanders reflect his belief that
98. 1. British and U.S. officials should have given more thought to how the Seychelles and Mauritius would be affected by the influx of new inhabitants.
99. 2. the islanders were deceived into believing that moving to other islands would likely improve their quality of life.
100. 3. British and U.S. officials were ultimately more concerned with how the islands could suit their own purposes than with the islanders' welfare.
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102. (32) What conclusion does the author of this passage reach?

103. 1. The negative consequences of the actions of the British and U.S. governments are outweighed by the benefits those actions have had on local economies.
104. 2. The islanders felt little resentment over the hardships they endured given the fact that the British had no choice but to relocate them.
105. 3. The fact that the political decision leading to the islanders relocation were inspired by financial gain makes those decisions difficult to defend.
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