

2025 年度 明治大学

【法 学 部】

解答時間 70分



配点 150点

お

## 英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. 試験場内では、監督者の指示に従うこと。
2. 解答を始めるよう合図があるまで、問題冊子は開かないこと。
3. この問題冊子は 15 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
4. 解答用紙に印刷されている座席番号が正しいか、受験票と照合すること。
5. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
6. 解答は全て「解答用紙」の所定欄にマークするか、または記入すること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。
7. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入すること。
8. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
9. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
10. 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。
11. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
12. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。
13. 不正行為または不正行為と疑われる行為に対しては、厳正に対処する。
14. マークシート記入例

良い例	悪い例
	





I 次の文章を読んで、以下の問に答えなさい(\*の付いた語については、文末に注があります)。

When Deborah Laufer tried to plan a road trip after her multiple sclerosis\* diagnosis, she struggled to find information online about which hotels could accommodate her wheelchair. At times, she slept in her car after arriving at a hotel to find she could not access the property.

Laufer's frustration navigating online reservations for personal travel inspired her to pursue test cases on behalf of the broader disabled community. She surfed the web to see which hotels included accessibility information required by law, and filed\* hundreds of disability discrimination lawsuits against hotels she never planned to visit.

Her lawyers and disability rights advocates\* say the work of testers such as Laufer, now before the Supreme Court, is necessary to enforce the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). They draw parallels to Black civil rights advocates who intentionally rode segregated buses to spark litigation or tried to rent apartments they did not intend to occupy to test whether they would be turned away because of race.

But lawyers for the hotels Laufer has sued disagree, saying that unlike the in-person work of civil rights advocates in decades past, Laufer was never directly interacting with the property owners she claimed were violating Justice Department rules implementing the ADA.

The question for the justices, who will hear oral arguments Wednesday, is whether Laufer's type of online testing gives her standing — or the right to sue in federal court\* — if she does not intend to visit the properties she investigated.

The case, which involves a small hotel in Maine, could weaken ADA protections and have broader ramifications\* for the enforcement of other civil rights laws, legal experts say.

It was made somewhat more complicated this summer, when Laufer's former

attorney in Maryland hotel lawsuits was disciplined for improper conduct. After a court order, lawyers for the Maine hotel accused Laufer of participating in an “unethical extortionate\* scheme” — an allegation\* Laufer vigorously denies, but one <sup>(x)</sup> <sup>(y)</sup> that led in part to her request that the high court dismiss her case.

Even the Biden administration has not fully embraced either side. <sup>(z)</sup> The solicitor general\*, while trying to preserve the right of testers to bring lawsuits to enforce the ADA, says Laufer does not have standing to sue because she merely viewed the hotel website without making a reservation.

For decades, Laufer was always on the go. Rollerblading to the grocery store; running in the park with her daughter; performing martial arts and walking the beat\* as a private security guard. Her life changed dramatically the day before she turned 40, when she was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. Seventeen years later, Laufer no longer takes more than a few steps without a walker, has limited vision and often uses a wheelchair.

She began filing ADA lawsuits over the lack of accessibility information on hotel websites in 2018, saying the hotels were practicing discrimination. Omitting the required information online caused harm, she said, by sending the message that disabled guests are not welcome.

“It didn’t matter how much money I had; they didn’t value me as a person, as a customer. It’s very hurtful, insulting and humiliating to be treated like less than a person,” Laufer said in an interview.

Justice Department rules implementing the ADA in 2010 require hotels to include in reservation systems “enough detail” about a property’s accessibility features so that people who rely on service dogs or wheelchairs, for instance, can assess whether a hotel meets their needs. But people with disabilities still frequently find websites with insufficient information, according to advocates, and routinely arrive at their destinations to discover the room they reserved is not available or not as advertised.

The ADA allows individuals to sue in federal court when a public

accommodation violates the landmark law and to seek an injunction\* ordering the property to comply and to pay legal fees. ADA plaintiffs\* themselves are not entitled to collect compensation.

Laufer filed more than 600 lawsuits in five years — including the case before the Supreme Court, which was filed in 2020 against Julianna Acheson, who at the time owned Coast Village Inn and Cottages in southern Maine. Acheson said in an interview that she never intended to violate the ADA and was not aware of the requirement. As soon as she got sued and realized her mistake, she updated her website.

“It wasn’t some act of defiance\*. I wanted people to call. I wanted to help them if I possibly could,” said Acheson, whose grandparents operated hotels in New England. “If you’re in hospitality, you love your guests and making them happy.”

Acheson’s lawyers told the court it is the government’s job, not Laufer’s, to enforce the law. The right to sue, they say, should be limited to those with imminent travel plans.

An article by Ann E. Marimow in *The Washington Post* (2023).

注 multiple sclerosis : 多発性硬化症      filed : file 「(訴訟を)起こす」の過去形  
advocates : 擁護者      federal court : 連邦裁判所      ramifications : 影響  
extortionate : 恐喝的な      allegation : 主張      solicitor general : 訟務長官  
walking the beat : パトロールする      injunction : 裁判所からの命令  
plaintiffs : 原告      defiance : 反抗

(問 1) 下線部 (ア)～(カ) の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(ア) on behalf of the broader disabled community

- 1) by virtue of her position in the neighborhood
- 2) for the benefit of people with various difficulties
- 3) in the interests of all communities
- 4) on account of travelers using online reservation systems

(イ) now before the Supreme Court

- 1) Laufer's lawyers are trying to win the case before it is decided by the Supreme Court
- 2) testers such as Laufer are gathering in front of the Supreme Court building
- 3) the case is currently out of the hands of the Supreme Court
- 4) the case is presently being decided by the Supreme Court

(ウ) gives her standing

- 1) allows her to continue standing in the court located in the federal building
- 2) grants her the right to ask questions to the judges about her experiences
- 3) qualifies her to initiate a federal case
- 4) refuses her the right to initiate a lawsuit

(工) an “unethical extortionate scheme”

- 1) a morally unacceptable attempt at getting money from the business
- 2) an illegal framework to force others to throw away their rights
- 3) an unlawful procedure that would bring inconveniences to others
- 4) a plan to do harm to people in the disabled community without violating laws

(才) one

- 1) an allegation
- 2) a court
- 3) a judge
- 4) a scheme

(カ) either side

- 1) Laufer’s side or the side of the American with Disabilities Act advocates
- 2) Laufer’s side or the side of the hotels which Laufer is filing lawsuits against
- 3) the Maryland hotel’s side or the high court’s side
- 4) the solicitor general’s side or the tester’s side



(問 2) 本文の内容に基づいて、(A)～(E) の質問の答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A) Why did Deborah Laufer sometimes have to sleep in her car after arriving at a hotel?

- 1) Because she did not know that the hotel had gone out of business.
- 2) Because she found out that the hotel had no public access.
- 3) Because she realized that she lacked permission to access the property.
- 4) Because the facility turned out to be inaccessible to her.

(B) What do testers like Laufer do?

- 1) They examine hotel financial records.
- 2) They make their own online reservation systems.
- 3) They physically go to a store to make a purchase.
- 4) They visit businesses' websites to inspect their policies.

(C) What concerns some law professionals regarding a hotel case in Maine?

- 1) Defending a weakened ADA could potentially lead to the strengthening of other civil rights laws.
- 2) It could broaden the application of the ADA and potentially eliminate the protections of other civil rights.
- 3) It could weaken the effect of the ADA and potentially affect other civil rights laws.
- 4) Protecting the weakened ADA could potentially expand the validity of other civil rights.

- (D) What does the solicitor general say about Laufer's case?
- 1) Her claims are reasonable and compatible with the present law.
  - 2) Looking at a website gives her a ground to bring a lawsuit.
  - 3) She may not have a right to file a formal complaint unless she reserves a hotel room.
  - 4) She is an obstacle for the government to pass the bill.
- (E) What went through Laufer's mind after she fell victim to multiple sclerosis?
- 1) Handicapped people should be given discounted hotel rates.
  - 2) She personally started research on a cure for the disease.
  - 3) She refused to stop practicing martial arts.
  - 4) Those with disabilities are not being treated as full members of society.

(問 3) 以下の (A)~(D) について、本文の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- (A) 1) Laufer liked traveling and was satisfied with her actual experiences in hotels.
- 2) Laufer made a lot of online hotels reservations and did not show up without cancelling them.
- 3) Laufer's lawyers state that her actions have similarities to the Black civil rights movement.
- 4) President Biden supported Laufer's standpoint because of his liberal political views.

- (B)
- 1) Laufer couldn't find any hotels with facilities to support physically challenged people.
  - 2) Laufer has suffered from multiple sclerosis for nearly 40 years.
  - 3) Laufer has checked the accommodations without intent to stay.
  - 4) Laufer's behavior was not supported by disability rights advocates.
- (C)
- 1) Disabled people continue to face difficulties after arriving at hotels due to insufficient information provided on hotel websites, despite the ADA.
  - 2) Hotel guests routinely had trouble visiting hotel websites because their servers were often inaccessible.
  - 3) There were Justice Department rules implementing the ADA, but their requirements did not define "any details" about the required accessibility features.
  - 4) While the ADA has become effective thanks to the rules set by the Justice Department, local customs kept disabled guests from accessing hotels' facilities.
- (D)
- 1) Acheson's grandparents encouraged her to operate hotels in New England.
  - 2) Julianna Acheson would have added the information if the disabled people had contacted her.
  - 3) People working in hospitality business, according to Acheson, should be happy to make their customers happy.
  - 4) The solicitor general encouraged Julianna Acheson to care even more about disabled people.

II 次の文章を読んで、以下の問に答えなさい(\*の付いた語については、文末に注があります)。

One takes the road that leads west, leaving behind the stately buildings and palm-lined boulevards of Alexandria\*, passing rows of identical sand-colored buildings with balconies crowded with children, men in undershirts, women shouting across to neighbors, and clotheslines covered with multi-colored garments that dry instantly in the bright Egyptian sun. One must then cross a tiny bridge, which can accommodate only one lane of traffic. Awaiting their turn alongside horse-drawn carts and passenger cars are long lines of trucks and group taxis.

Only the pedestrians cross in a steady stream.

(7) Once across the bridge, malodorous\* fumes and <sup>(1)</sup>tall reeds herald the marshy shores of Lake Mariut. Fishermen by the side of the road hold high <sup>(7)</sup>their catches, hoping for a sale. One continues on, leaving the lake behind, and comes to the beginning of the desert. This is not the impressive stark sand desert found far inland, nor the white sandy beach along the Mediterranean coast, nor even the steppe\* dotted with shrubs of spurge flax\* that lies twenty kilometers south of the coast. Rather, it is a flat, dusty place of packed earth, a limestone plateau\* dotted with factories and open-air storage areas for the new trucks and automobiles unloaded on the docks of Alexandria.

As one travels westward, <sup>(1)</sup>these signs of the encroaching metropolis thin out, replaced by scattered one-story houses of stone or whitewashed cement. These crude structures, often painted yellow, light blue, or pink, embellished with simple hand-painted designs and surrounded by scrubby dwarf fig trees, are sure signs that one has entered the West Desert, which stretches five hundred kilometers to the Libyan border and is the home of the Bedouin\* tribes. These houses have, for the most part, taken the place of the Bedouins' traditional tents of woven wool. Even summer tents, sewn from old burlap\* sacks, are not always left pitched near the houses, especially in this eastern edge of the desert where sedentarization\* has

proceeded the furthest.

Returning from the crowded and noisy streets of Cairo or Alexandria, I often felt relieved to see the open spaces, to note the silence. The only sounds were shouts in the distance, a braying donkey, a barking dog. As we approached the area where I lived for the whole period of field research, there was a bit more vegetation: palm trees, olive orchards, rows of spindly evergreens planted by the government to retard soil erosion, and a guava orchard (maintained with great difficulty). Then came a barren area. A few houses and tents, widely spaced, stood out on the rocky ground. Some were made of stone and mud, blending into the landscape; some were painted pastels. One modern compound was made of white blocks. This was where I lived.

Turning off the road onto a track etched by a succession of cars bringing visitors and residents to the house, I strained to see who might be around. One never could predict. Usually the first to spot the car were the children, always on the lookout for activity. Their initial timidity would vanish as soon as they recognized the passenger. Some would run back to announce my arrival; others would run towards the car. By the time I arrived at the doorway, the women would have come to meet me, unless male guests were sitting out front. If men were there, I would greet them politely and hurry into the house. Just inside, out of sight of the men, I might find the women and girls, arms around each other, crowding the entrance. After putting away my things and distributing sweets I had brought, I would settle down to have a snack, drink tea, and catch up on what had happened in my absence.

The particular group of people with whom I lived was more traditional than some in the area, especially those in town, but it was also more involved in the major transformations in Bedouin life of the last few decades than poorer and more isolated groups living farther west. The members of this community considered town life corrupting and most of its inhabitants immoral, and they had no interest in moving there. The core families' longstanding wealth, which suffered a brief

setback in the 1950s but was regained through the Haj's\* shrewd economic direction, had shielded them from the government interference and freed them from having to cooperate in government settlement schemes. This economic viability allowed the core families to support clients and poor relations, thus keeping them within the group. It also enabled the community to set its own moral standards and maintain a separate identity.

What changes in lifestyle they had made were voluntary adaptations to shifting  
(\*) conditions. Although they had taken advantage of government assistance in tree planting, they had built their own houses, and when the government claimed all Western Desert lands, they had arranged for the purchase of their traditional land. They had requested that a government school (ク) built nearby, which many of their children attended.

A passage from a book by Lila Abu-Lughod. (一部変更しました。)

- 注 Alexandria : エジプト北部の都市      malodorous : 悪臭を放つ  
steppe : 樹木のない乾燥した草原      spurge flax : アマ科の一年草  
plateau : 高原  
Bedouin : アラビア半島や北アフリカの砂漠地帯で長年暮らしてきたアラブ系遊牧民  
burlap : 粗い織りの麻布      sedentarization : 定住化  
Haj's : Haj 「聖地大巡礼に参加した人の尊称」の所有格

(問 1) 下線部 (ア)~(キ) の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(ア) Only the pedestrians cross in a steady stream

- 1) Cars and carts cross the bridge so smoothly that it looks like the flow of a fast river.
- 2) People on foot can proceed without interruption while carts and cars on the bridge are stuck in a traffic jam.
- 3) Some people give up the idea of crossing the river by the crowded bridge and walk through the water to reach the other side.
- 4) Those who drive cars, trucks and taxis over the bridge may have to pay a fee but those who walk can cross it free of charge.

(イ) tall reeds herald the marshy shores

- 1) tall reeds block the view of the muddy shore
- 2) tall reeds indicate that the marshy shores are approaching
- 3) tall reeds protect the beautiful shore from erosion
- 4) tall reeds come into full view as the marshy shores disappear

(ウ) their catches

- 1) artificial baits to lure fish
- 2) handy instruments picked up by chance
- 3) traditional arts and crafts people sold for cash
- 4) what the locals fish at the lake

(エ) these signs of the encroaching metropolis thin out

- 1) these images of skyscrapers in a big city overwhelm its dwellers
- 2) these ruins of an ancient civilization start to disappear
- 3) these reminders of the expanding urban area gradually decrease
- 4) these symptoms begin to remind you of stressful city life

(才) to retard soil erosion

- 1) to enhance the nutrients in the fruits and vegetable around the area
- 2) to make the earth of the neighboring orchards more fertile
- 3) to prevent the wearing away of earth by wind and water
- 4) to protect the neighborhood from pollution caused by nearby factories

(カ) out of sight of the men

- 1) after the men left the house to gather water
- 2) once I go in and the men cannot see what's going on there
- 3) since the men are not interested in women's activities
- 4) when the men suddenly entered the house and saw what was going on

(キ) What changes in lifestyle they had made were voluntary adaptations to shifting conditions.

- 1) They were in need of the government's support because they lacked their own source of income.
- 2) They envied the urban style of living so much that they wanted to forsake their desert life and settle in Alexandria for good.
- 3) They managed to keep their own moral standards and identity while utilizing the changing society around them.
- 4) They were forced to lose their own identity and traditional lifestyle in order to survive in the changing modern world.



(問 2) 本文の内容に基づいて、(A)～(C) の質問の答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A) After crossing the bridge and continuing on the road, what did the author see?

- 1) a vast impressive sand desert of the North African inland
- 2) flat dusty desert land with factories and storage areas
- 3) the large buildings and busy streets of Alexandria
- 4) white sandy beaches along the Mediterranean coast

(B) How did the author describe the social circumstances of the group of people with whom the author lived?

- 1) Looking down on the life in town as corrupted and immoral, they thoroughly avoided their involvement in changing old Bedouin ways of life.
- 2) The bonds within this community became weak after the government's reform in the 1950s despite the core families' support and leadership.
- 3) They persuaded the government to provide them with the houses and lands to settle for free.
- 4) They were richer than the people farther west and successfully prevented the government from taking their land.

(C) What was the author's impression of the Western Desert as compared with cities like Alexandria?

- 1) After the crowds and noises of cities, the quiet and open space in the Western Desert were relaxing.
- 2) Garments on the clothesline dried faster in the heated towns of Cairo and Alexandria than in the Western Desert.
- 3) People in town lived in solidly built houses, but in the Western Desert most people still used traditional tents of woven wool and summer tents of burlap sacks.
- 4) The roads in Alexandria were nicely paved and full of cars and trucks, while those in the Western Desert were often buried in sand dunes.

(問 3) 本文の空欄(ク)に入る英単語 1 語を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(問 4) 筆者がこのコミュニティーを訪れた際に、地元の女性達がどのような対応をしたかを本文の記述に沿って 50 字以内にまとめ、解答欄に記しなさい。  
ただし、句読点も一字と数える。



