<div style="text-align:center">

英　語

（問　題）

2019年度

</div>

〈H31131121〉

注　意　事　項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は２～10ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、ＨＢの黒鉛筆またはＨＢのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
   (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
   (2) マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。また、マークシートに消しゴムのかすを残さないこと。

マークする時	●良い ◯悪い ◖悪い
マークを消す時	◯良い ◯悪い ◖悪い

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
   (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（２カ所）に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
   (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
   (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数 字 見 本	0	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

   (4) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「０」を記入しないこと。

（例）　3825番⇒

万	千	百	十	一
	3	8	2	5

6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I **Read the following magazine article about mapping the districts used in the election of public officials, and answer the questions below.**

① Gerrymandering — the drawing of electoral boundaries to benefit a particular political party — is currently a hot political topic in the US, where the Supreme Court is considering a landmark case on the practice. But can electoral maps ever be drawn fairly? And what exactly does fairness mean? To answer these questions, we need to put mathematics at the heart of politics.

② Underpinning the democratic process is the idea that all votes should count equally: if it takes a thousand voters to elect a representative in one district, for example, it shouldn't take only two in another. This is an admirable goal, and one reason why regular population censuses form an important part of democratic life. But even within electoral districts of similar size, a single vote doesn't always carry the same weight. The value of a few votes in finely balanced districts is exaggerated under the winner-takes-all system. This is the system typically used for representative elections across the US, the major exception being the election of the president. Under this system, a party can win millions of votes and still secure no representation.

③ In other countries using a winner-takes-all system, politicians generally don't get to decide the electoral maps: in the UK, for example, these are drawn by independent boundary commissions. But in the US, those in power across most of the country have almost total freedom to redesign the maps. And redesign them they do. Republicans and Democrats are both guilty of gerrymandering, despite both sides agreeing that it's wrong. The classic technique to <u>hijack</u> an election is called "packing and cracking": a gerrymanderer tries to create a small number[1] of districts packed with their opponent's voters, and draws other seats to spread the remaining vote so there isn't quite enough for a majority. This results in their opponent winning a few seats with large majorities, while narrowly losing many more. But spotting the practice is tricky, and proving it even trickier.

④ However, despite the threat to the democratic process, when political bias has determined the drawing of electoral boundaries, American courts have up to now been largely <u>toothless</u>[2]. The result is that voters don't choose their elected officials; instead, elected officials choose their voters. The case now being considered by the US Supreme Court has its origins in a redrawing of the electoral map of Wisconsin by Republican legislators in 2011. The benefit to their party was obvious, as a year later they won 60 per cent of the seats in the Wisconsin State Assembly with less than half the overall vote. When they repeated this <u>feat</u>[3] at the 2014 elections, a group of Democrat voters sued. Nearly every similar lawsuit had failed, but surprisingly this group won. In November 2016, the state's federal court in Madison concluded that the maps were so biased that they violated the constitutional rights of Democrat voters.

⑤ But how should we define fairness? For most people, a natural definition is found in proportional representation, where the percentage of votes won by a party <u>aligns with</u>[4] its share of seats. But that is far from the intent of winner-takes-all systems, where non-proportional results are typical. Somewhere like Massachusetts, for example, has a solid Democrat majority spread evenly across the state — so all nine members returned to the US House of Representatives are Democrats. "Even if you tried to gerrymander Massachusetts in favor of Republicans, it would be extremely hard," says Mira Bernstein, a mathematician at Tufts University, near Boston. The Supreme Court has previously ruled that proportional representation is not guaranteed by the constitution, thus excluding it as a way of defining "fair" boundaries.

⑥ One test will be obvious to anybody who has ever seen a gerrymandered district: it looks funny. This is hinted at by the word "gerrymander" itself, coined after the 1812 redistricting plan of Massachusetts governor Elbridge Gerry, whose redrawn maps included one notorious district <u>bizarrely</u>[5] shaped like the creature known as a salamander. Ever since, mathematicians have tried to craft some measure that would reveal when a district was too strangely shaped to be anything but the product of a party-political agenda. The trouble starts when you try to quantify what it is that makes one shape more bizarre than another.

One simple test measures convexity, or how closely the district's area matches that created by placing a giant elastic band around it. Squares and rectangles are very convex, while crescent moons and star shapes are not. Tests like convexity are a step in the right direction, but <u>ultimately</u> they fail a key test: sometimes, districts just need to be a funny shape. Highways, rivers, mountain ranges and city boundaries all impose real limitations on map-makers, and, for reasons that are perfectly justifiable, this can result in shapes no less strange than Gerry's salamander.

⑦ In 2014, Nicholas Stephanopoulos of the University of Chicago Law School helped to develop an alternative test. Called the "efficiency gap," it's a simple way to hunt for signs of packing and cracking, and has accompanied the Wisconsin case all the way to the Supreme Court. The efficiency gap is based around counting "wasted" votes for all political parties, a wasted vote being defined as one that doesn't contribute to electing a representative. Every system will have wasted votes, but if one party is wasting substantially fewer than another, it's likely to be a <u>symptom</u> of gerrymandering. In Wisconsin, the efficiency gap was 13 per cent in favor of the Republicans, three times the average across the country. The lawyers in the original court case argued that anything over 8 per cent should be considered unconstitutional, and are hoping the Supreme Court approves their logic. But for some, the efficiency gap fails because it again assumes that there has to be a fit between vote share and representation. "There is absolutely no reason to think that this is required by the constitution," emphasizes Bernstein.

⑧ Arguably, the best mathematical test for gerrymandering may be to use the ability of computer simulation to generate thousands of different maps. A team led by Jonathan Mattingly at Duke University, North Carolina, recently used an algorithm to randomly draw 20,000 possible electoral maps for Wisconsin that satisfied all of the criteria required in US law. In most of these, the Republicans won a majority, making it seem like the Democrats were simply at a natural disadvantage. But in most of the maps, Republicans secured a narrow advantage, while their 2014 margin of victory was reproduced only in a very small number. This means that the current Wisconsin electoral map is clearly an exceptional case and therefore is likely to have been gerrymandered. For mathematicians like Bernstein who worked on the algorithm, this statistical analysis is vitally important yet has been largely ignored in favor of the efficiency gap.

⑨ "If the court rules the Wisconsin map unconstitutional under a particular test," says Joshua Douglas at the University of Kentucky, "then that will place an outer limit on the worst forms of gerrymandering. The ruling would ultimately produce fairer maps, which also will likely give average Americans more confidence in the election process." But, while a strict mathematical test for gerrymandering would <u>help level the playing field</u>, it is unlikely to help the US overcome its party-political divides. Those with strong political views tend to vote with their feet, moving to live near those who hold similar opinions. Democrats cluster in cities, while Republicans dominate surrounding districts. At the end of the day, the problems pulling American society apart arise when people start gerrymandering themselves.

[Adapted from Timothy Revell, "Wrong Division: How math can save democracy from gerrymandering," *New Scientist* (November 15, 2017)]

(1) **Choose the best way to complete each of these sentences about Paragraphs ① to ⑨.**

1 Paragraph ①	2 Paragraph ②	3 Paragraph ③
4 Paragraph ④	5 Paragraph ⑤	6 Paragraph ⑥
7 Paragraph ⑦	8 Paragraph ⑧	9 Paragraph ⑨

A discusses how computer simulation can be used to generate large numbers of potential electoral maps, thus providing indications of gerrymandering.

B discusses how gerrymandering is much less likely to occur in Wisconsin than in Massachusetts.

C discusses the pros and cons of a new method for measuring the fairness of electoral mapping based on the proportion of votes wasted for each of the parties involved.

D discusses the role of American courts in regulating the practice of gerrymandering, mentioning an important case decided in a state federal court several years ago.

E explains a flawed method of testing whether gerrymandering has taken place based on the shape of the resulting electoral districts.

F explains that, even if the upcoming Supreme Court decision recognizes a mathematical method for judging gerrymandering, this will not eliminate the party-based divisions in America today.

G explains why gerrymandering is particularly likely to occur in the United States and how it is most typically done.

H explains why it is extremely unlikely that the Supreme Court will come to a decision that will reduce the occurrence of gerrymandering in American elections.

I introduces the concept of proportional representation and explains why it cannot serve as a measure of fair electoral mapping in the American context.

J introduces the concept of the efficiency gap based on geometric forms, explaining why it has been largely ignored because of the attention given to computer simulation.

K introduces the principle that each elector's vote should have equal value and explains why it is difficult to maintain under particular electoral systems.

L introduces the term gerrymandering, briefly explaining its meaning and that it is now a controversial topic.

(2) **From the box below, select the most appropriate way to complete each of the following sentences concerning people referred to in the article.**

1 The academic who is quoted as arguing that creating fairer electoral maps is likely to increase public confidence in American democracy is

2 The federal court judge in Madison, Wisconsin, who initially heard the suit brought by Democrat voters against the Republican legislators responsible for redrawing the electoral districts of the city, is

3 The head of the team which used computing to generate twenty thousand potential maps of Wisconsin electoral districts is

4 The legal expert who contributed to the creation of the efficiency gap test used in support of the Wisconsin State Assembly law suit is

5 The mathematician who argues that the ideological assumptions underlying the efficiency gap test have no constitutional basis is

6 The statesman who created an electoral district with a particularly bizarre shape is

A Bernstein.	B Douglas.	C Gerry.
D Mattingly.	E Stephanopoulos.	F none of the above.

（3）**Choose the best way to complete each of these sentences, which refer to the underlined words in the passage.**

    1 Here <u>hijack</u> suggests that an election has been won

        A easily.   B frequently.   C narrowly.

        D unfairly.   E violently.

    2 Here <u>toothless</u> indicates that regulation by the courts has been

        A active.   B biased.   C dishonest.

        D ineffective.   E unnecessary.

    3 Here <u>feat</u> refers to a

        A consequence.   B defeat.   C misfortune.

        D mistake.   E success.

    4 Here <u>aligns with</u> means

        A contradicts.   B doubles.   C halves.

        D matches.   E outweighs.

    5 Here <u>bizarrely</u> means

        A attractively.   B illegally.   C inaccurately.

        D randomly.   E strangely.

    6 Here <u>ultimately</u> means

        A from the start.   B in the end.   C thankfully.

        D unfortunately.   E without doubt.

    7 Here <u>symptom</u> means

        A danger.   B disease.   C shortage.

        D sign.   E solution.

    8 Here <u>help level the playing field</u> suggests that the election of representatives would be made

        A less biased.   B less complex.   C more controversial.

        D quicker.   E slower.

（4）**Choose the best way to complete the following sentence concerning the position of the author of the passage, Timothy Revell.**

    Revell tends to agree with Mira Bernstein that the most effective way to prove that gerrymandering has taken place is through the use of

A computer simulation.

B convexity measurements.

C efficiency gap testing.

D proportional representation.

E regular population censuses.

II Read the following passage, a brief biography of a 19th-century British national heroine.

Grace Darling was born on November 24, 1815, at Bamburgh, Northumbria, a small town in northeastern England known for its medieval castle. She was the seventh of nine children of William Darling and his wife, Thomasin. In the year Grace was born, Darling succeeded his father as keeper of the lighthouse on Brownsman, one of the lonely Farne Islands off the Northumbrian [1]. Ten years later he took over the new lighthouse on Longstone, the largest of the outer Farne Islands. William was a man of strong religious principles, who brought up his children puritanically. He objected to light literature and regarded playing cards as sinful, though he did have a taste for music and natural history. From her teens, Grace Darling regularly helped her father, effectively acting as [2] keeper. She generally slept in the Longstone lighthouse itself in the room below the lantern, and often shared the watch.

When its boilers failed during a fierce storm in the early hours of September 7, 1838, the paddle steamer *Forfarshire*, bound from Hull in northeast England for Dundee in southeast Scotland, was wrecked on the Farne rocks. Forty-three of the sixty-three persons aboard were drowned. At about 5 a.m., as dawn broke, Grace spotted the wreck and called her father, though it was not until two hours later that improved weather conditions allowed them to distinguish a few survivors huddled on a rock. According to Jerrold Vernon's early biography, *Grace Darling: The Maid of the Isles* (1839), the daughter was woken in the middle of the night by the cries of the survivors, and the father only acted because of her passionate appeals. However, this account is [3]. Without prompting, Darling launched the coble (a long flat-bottomed fishing-boat) and with his daughter rowed the heavy vessel to the wreck, knowing that return would be impossible without the help of the survivors. Four men and a woman were successfully taken off by Grace and her father and brought back to the lighthouse. Darling then returned with two of the rescued men and brought off four other men who had been left: in all [4] people were thus saved.

Led by a detailed report in the local weekly *Newcastle Chronicle* of September 15, 1838, press coverage of this brave action led to an outpouring of popular enthusiasm. The Humane Society voted gold medals to Darling and his daughter. A subscription was soon started which succeeded in investing the sum of £270 for the benefit of William Darling, and £750 for Grace alone, with Queen Victoria herself contributing £50. So many requests for locks of Grace's hair came in that she was in danger of becoming bald. The dress she wore at the rescue was cut into pieces and sold, and there were even several offers of marriage. Darling wrote to the papers complaining that he and his daughter had had to sit for their [5] seven times in twelve days. The owner of Battys Circus tried to [6] her, even falsely advertising her appearance in his show. Crowds of summer visitors came to the Farne Islands to see her and the site of the rescue, "Grace's deed," as it became known. When she died, among other poets, Wordsworth celebrated the rescue in verses featuring Grace's heartfelt call, "But courage, Father! let us out to sea, A few may yet be saved."

In some respects, Grace [7] her fame. It broadened her experience and she gained from the advice of the Duke of Northumberland, the senior trustee of the invested money. She remained at the lighthouse, a national heroine but also a curiosity. Her rare visits to the mainland posed problems, and there are indications that she began to find her reputation oppressive. She was always rather delicate and was beneath average height. She suddenly developed a bad cough, and died of tuberculosis on October 20, 1842. She was buried in St Aidan's churchyard, Bamburgh, with [8] memorial. A much simpler stone monument to Grace Darling was built in St Cuthbert's Chapel on Great Farne Island, when it was restored in 1848. That same year her mother passed away, while her father, who retired on full pay in 1860, died on May 28, 1865.

Grace Darling, "the girl of the windswept hair" as she was known from the paintings of the rescue by William Bell Scott, now displayed at Wallington House, Northumberland, caught the nation's romantic imagination. Her famous "deed" occurred just as the local and national [9] had begun to look for stories of this kind. Her story was also incorporated in melodramatic fiction, including the Scotsman David Pae's *Grace Darling, the Heroine of the Longstone Lighthouse*, which was serialized repeatedly in popular newspapers. Unsatisfactory biographies by Eva Hope (1873) and Thomas Arthur (1875) emphasized the

sentimentality of the story and repeated its factual errors: in both, the coble goes to the wreck only once, rescuing all the survivors at a single attempt. Grace's older sister, Thomasin, thus arranged the issue of the more reliable *Grace Darling, her True Story: from Unpublished Papers in Possession of her Family* (1880) and of *The Journal of William Darling* (1887), though Constance Smedley's 1932 life was the first comprehensive scholarly account to appear.

[Based on H. C. G. Matthew, "Darling, Grace Horsley (1815–1842),"
Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (2004)]

（1） **Choose the one way to complete each of these sentences that DOES NOT agree with what is written in the passage.**

1　Grace Darling
   A　was born during the second decade of the 19th century in the castle town of Bamburgh, in northeastern England.
   B　generally slept in the lighthouse itself in order to aid her father by keeping watch.
   C　was very strong and healthy, though not very tall.
   D　died of tuberculosis when she was only in her mid-twenties.
   E　was buried in the churchyard in the town where she was born.

2　Grace Darling's father
   A　acted, at different times, as keeper of two lighthouses, both on the Farne Islands.
   B　could not read or write due to his lack of education.
   C　held puritanical views and brought up his children strictly.
   D　retired more than twenty years after the famous rescue and died around five years later.
   E　was married and had nine children in all, at least two of them girls.

3　The paddle steamer *Forfarshire* was wrecked
   A　while traveling from Hull in England towards the Scottish port of Dundee.
   B　because it was overloaded with more than a hundred passengers.
   C　during a severe storm at sea.
   D　in the middle of the night.
   E　on the rocks of the Farne Islands.

4　On the day of the rescue, Grace
   A　was the first person at the lighthouse to become aware of the wreck.
   B　called her father soon after dawn broke, though it was only two hours later that survivors were spotted.
   C　did not need to urge her father to launch the rowing boat.
   D　helped to rescue a woman as well as several men.
   E　rowed out to the wreck a second time with her father to save more survivors.

5　After her actions in response to the shipwreck became widely known, Grace Darling
   A　was given a gold medal and a large sum of invested money, in recognition of her bravery.
   B　received many applications for locks of her hair, while pieces of her dress were sold.
   C　received more than one offer of marriage.
   D　received many visitors who came to the island to see her during the summer months.
   E　never left the island on which the lighthouse was situated.

6　During the Victorian period, the popular image of Grace Darling as heroine was encouraged by
   A　newspaper reports.　　　　　　B　novels.　　　　　　　　C　paintings.
   D　poetry.　　　　　　　　　　　　E　schools.

7　19th-century biographies of Grace Darling, by no means all reliable, include those by
   A　Constance Smedley.　　　　　B　Eva Hope.　　　　　　　C　her sister.
   D　Jerrold Vernon.　　　　　　　E　Thomas Arthur.

（2） **Choose the FIVE statements below which DO NOT AGREE with what is written in the passage. You must NOT choose more than FIVE statements.**

A After the rescue Grace became a star performer at a local circus for a brief period.

B Both Grace and her father were given monetary subscriptions after the rescue, though Grace's was almost double the size of her father's.

C During the 1880s Grace's older sister Thomasin published two books based on Darling family papers.

D Fewer than fifty people lost their lives when the *Forfarshire* was wrecked.

E *Grace Darling, the Heroine of the Longstone Lighthouse* is the title of a popular serial novel written by the Scottish author, David Pae.

F Grace's father liked music and had an interest in natural history.

G Grace's grandfather had acted as keeper of the old Brownsman lighthouse until around the time that she was born.

H Grace's mother survived her husband and passed away only twelve years later.

I The Duchess of Northumberland acted as adviser to Grace in her role as chief trustee of the subscription fund.

J The public attention that Grace received following the rescue represented an overwhelmingly positive experience for her.

K William Scott Bell's paintings of the rescue led to Grace becoming known as the "girl of the windswept hair."

（3） **Choose the best item to fill each of the numbered gaps ［ 1 ］ to ［ 9 ］ found in the passage.**

［1］ A coast   B harbor   C hills
       D region   E sea

［2］ A assistant   B chief   C house
       D inn   E lifeboat

［3］ A a lesson   B a myth   C a suggestion
       D correct   E uncertain

［4］ A four   B five   C seven
       D nine   E eleven

［5］ A afternoon   B exam   C investigation
       D portrait   E supper

［6］ A betray   B deceive   C fire
       D hire   E portray

［7］ A disliked   B forgot   C ignored
       D repeated   E welcomed

［8］ A an efficient   B an elaborate   C another
       D a plain   E a strange

［9］ A health   B literature   C press
       D spirit   E trust

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

Ⅲ Fill each of the numbered gaps in the following dialogues with phrases from the corresponding list below. Select the one that DOES NOT fit in each case.

Dialogue（1）: Consulting the professor
A : Hello! Come in.
B : Hi professor. [1] a moment?
A : Sure. What would you like to talk about?
B : I would like to ask: would you [2] an extension on the paper for the course?
A : Why do you ask?
B : I have been sick.
A : I see.
B : I have a medical certificate.
A : [3], please?
B : Sure, here you go.
A : Okay, that's fine. Is three days' extension enough?
B : That would be great. Thank you.
A : No problem. Let me know if you need any help with the topic.
B : Will do. Thanks!

[1] A Could I have   B Could you give me   C Could you spare
      D May I have   E Would you share
[2] A allow me   B approve   C deliver
      D give me   E grant me
[3] A Can I watch it   B Could I have it   C Could I see it
      D May I see it   E May I take a look at it

Dialogue（2）: At a crime scene
A : Were you in the bank at the time of the robbery?
B : Yes, I was, officer.
A : [1]
B : The robber ran in carrying a gun. He had a stocking over his face. I was very frightened.
A : Was there anyone else with him?
B : No, [2].
A : Would you be willing to come down to the station to make a statement?
B : [3].

[1] A Tell me what happened.   B Tell me what you saw.   C What did you see?
      D What happened?   E What happened to you?
[2] A he was alone   B he was on his own   C he was single
      D there was nobody else   E there wasn't
[3] A I would be happy to   B No problem   C That's fine
      D Yes, I do   E Yes, I would

Dialogue（3）: At the apartment manager's desk
A : [1], but I stupidly locked myself out of my apartment.
B : Where is your key now?
A : It's inside the apartment. Room 27 on the fourth floor.
B : Well, there is a spare key to your door.
A : [2] I use it, please?
B : Okay, but once you get in, bring the key right back. And please [3] to keep your key with you next time.
A : I will, and thank you so much.

[1] A I'm sorry
      C I'm sorry to trouble you
      E Sorry to bother you
      B I'm sorry for you
      D Sorry
[2] A Can   B Could   C May
      D Might   E Shall
[3] A be careful   B be sure   C make careful
      D make certain E make sure

All answers must be written clearly within the boxes provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

Ⅳ Read the following passage and briefly summarize the main points in JAPANESE.

Shortly after the end of World War II, US President Harry Truman signed the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 that allowed people of Japanese ancestry to file claims for damages to, or loss of, real and personal property as a result of their being interned in prison camps during the war. Although this was an attempt to provide financial compensation for material losses, it proved to be ineffective due to its limited scope, lack of adequate funding, and requirement of documented proof.

It was not until 1980, over thirty years later and under pressure from the Japanese-American community itself, that Congress appointed the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC). Formal recommendations by the CWRIC led to the passage into law of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. This was a federal act granting compensatory payments of $20,000 and a formal presidential apology to every surviving US citizen, or legal resident immigrant, of Japanese ancestry interned during the war. Signed into law on August 10, 1988, by President Ronald Reagan, the act recognized that "a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry," acknowledging that the internments "were carried out without adequate security reasons, and were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

On October 9, 1990, a ceremony was held to present nine elderly Japanese Americans with the government's first compensation checks. Accompanying the $20,000 check was a statement signed by President George Bush, reading: "In offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have renewed their commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality and justice." However, it was not until 1993 that payments to the remaining survivors were completed, by which time a total of 82,219 Japanese Americans had received compensation.

[Adapted from Sharon Yamato, "Civil Liberties Act of 1988," *Densho Encyclopedia*,
URL: <http://encyclopedia.densho.org/Civil_Liberties_Act_of_1988/>]

Ⅴ Write a paragraph in ENGLISH explaining whether you agree or disagree with the statement in the box below. You should offer at least one reason and/or example to support your view.

"It is our choices that show what we truly are, far more than our abilities."
(Professor Dumbledore to Harry Potter in J.K. Rowling,
The Chamber of Secrets, 1998)

〔以 下 余 白〕