

- 4 (A) 以下の英文の段落 (21) ~ (25) にはそれぞれ誤りがある。修正が必要な下線部を各段落から一つずつ選び、マークシートの (21) ~ (25) にその記号をマークせよ。

(21) I learnt several things from my conversations with Ian Stephens, (a) most profoundly why the suppression of public discussion can be disastrous for a population, even helping to bring about a famine. A government that generates a disaster like this may have (b) some chance of escaping public anger if the news of (c) it is to be effectively suppressed, so that it doesn't have to face criticism of its policy failure. That is what the British achieved, to some extent, (d) in the case of the Bengal famine. It was only after Stephens spoke up that the British Parliament had to discuss the famine and the British press demanded (e) that it be stopped immediately. It was only then that the colonial government had to take action.

(22) Public discussion clearly has (a) an important role in determining how a society performs. John Maynard Keynes's emphasis on persuasion (b) fits in very well with John Stuart Mill's advocacy of (c) public reasoning in good policy-making. Mill's characterization of democracy as 'government by discussion' belongs to the same territory. Those, incidentally, are not good policy-making. Mill's characterization of democracy as 'government by discussion' (d) belongs to the same territory. Those, incidentally, are not Mill's exact words, but those of Walter Bagehot — though Mill (e) had made the most for the idea to be understood.

(23) Public reasoning in pursuit of better decision-making (a) has been used not just in the post-Enlightenment Western world, but (b) in other societies and at other time, too. While the Athenian origins of voting procedures are often remembered, it is important to note that the Athenians also engaged in discussion as a source of enlightenment. The idea (c) received a good deal of attention in India, too, particularly in Buddhist traditions. In the third century BC, Emperor Ashoka, the Buddhist emperor (d) who ruled over nearly all of the Indian subcontinent (and well into what is now Afghanistan), hosted the third — and largest — Buddhist Council in his capital city of Patna (then called Pataliputra) to settle disputes in the same