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英文読解(中級)および英語学・言語学、英語圏文学に関する問題	文芸学部	文芸学科	英語・英語圏文学専修	
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【注意事項】 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

Ⅰ 次の文章に関する後の問いに答えなさい。＊印がついた語句には、本文の後に注があります。

Sixty-six years ago, there was one human-built object in Earth’s orbit. It was Sputnik, the world’s first satellite, launched in October 1957. Try to guess how many human-made objects are circling the planet now. Ready?

Your answer is wrong, unless you guessed 100 trillion. That’s a jaw-dropping number. It was provided by an international team of researchers writing in the journal *Science*. For years, this junk has formed an ever-growing mass near Earth. It’s a danger to spacecraft. The researchers are calling for a global treaty to limit the number of satellites and the amount of rubbish in space.

“There is no international treaty that seeks to minimize orbital debris,” the scientists write. They say that must change—and fast. “We need collective cooperation, informed by science, to develop a timely, legally binding treaty to protect Earth’s orbit.”

There are 9,000 active satellites in orbit, the scientists report. That could grow to more than 60,000 by 2030. The rest of that 100 trillion figure includes everything from used-up booster rockets and stray bolts to metal flecks* and paint chips.

Don’t think a paint chip is harmless. Traveling at 17,500 miles per hour, it can strike a spacecraft hard. The International Space Station is dotted with dents and holes. Astronauts often take shelter in an attached spacecraft to wait out a passing swarm* of space debris. That way, if the station is severely damaged, they can bail out* in a hurry.

All of this debris will eventually fall to Earth and burn up in the atmosphere. But we’re replacing the junk more quickly than it’s falling.

The mess we’ve made in space is like the mess we’ve made in the oceans. Think of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch*. It’s a mass of floating junk twice the size of Texas. We’ve had centuries to foul the oceans. But it has taken just decades for us to do the same in space.

That’s why the *Science* authors include experts in satellite technology and in ocean plastic pollution. “As a marine biologist, I never imagined writing a paper on space,” Heather Koldewey writes. She works at the Zoological Society of London. Cleaning up space, she says, has a lot in common “with the challenges of tackling environmental issues in the ocean.”

Koldewey and her coauthors see hope for space. They look to the effort to clean up the oceans. In March 2022, 170 countries signed a global plastics treaty at the United Nations. This is an agreement to dump less plastic in the oceans and get rid of what’s already there. There could be similar rules for how much debris a launch can create. Old satellites could be taken out of space. And technologies could be developed for cleaning up the rubbish.

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Coauthor Moriba Jah is an aerospace engineering professor at the University of Texas at Austin. “Marine debris and space debris,” he writes, are both a human-made “detriment* that is avoidable.”

In 2018, scientists on the International Space Station tested the RemoveDebris satellite. In this picture, robotic arms push the device into space. The satellite measures about three feet on each side. It uses a 3D camera to track the location and speed of floating debris. Then it fires a net to capture the junk, which falls and burns up in the Earth’s atmosphere.

The test was a success. It may have brought the world a step closer to a safer orbit.

[Jeffrey Kluger, ‘Collision Course’ <https://www.timeforkids.com/g56/collision-course-g5-8-plus/?rl=en-870>(一部改変)]

- * fleck 薄片 * swarm 群 * bail out 逃げ出す
- * Great Pacific Garbage Patch 太平洋ゴミベルト(海に浮遊するゴミが集中している海域)
- * detriment 有害物

<問い> 日本語で答え、解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) 次の各数字は、この記事では何を表す数字ですか。できるだけ具体的に答えなさい。

(a) 1957年

(b) 100兆

(c) 9000

(d) 6万

(e) 時速17500マイル

(f) 170か国

(g) 2018年
- (2) 科学者たちは、どのような国際条約を締結することを望んでいますか。
- (3) 具体的にどのようなものが宇宙ゴミとなっていますか。記事で述べられているものをすべて列挙しなさい。
- (4) この記事では、国際宇宙ステーションに滞在している人たちは、どのようなときに非常用の宇宙船に避難しますか。
- (5) 海洋生物学者が宇宙に関連する研究に参加したのはなぜですか。

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Not all cats knead the same way, but there is a surprising reason behind this feline* quirk*.

Making biscuits, kneading dough, marching whatever you call it, kneading is a classically quirky cat behavior. And if your kitty didn't look so cute doing it, you'd surely be annoyed when it started kneading your favorite sweater or pile of clean laundry. Of course, all of this begs the question: exactly why do cats knead?

It's one of the most commonly asked cat queries, like "Why do cats purr?" "Why do cats meow?" "Why do cats knock things over?" and "Why do cats rub against you?" To solve the mystery of kitty kneading, we asked the experts why our feline friends love to press their paws into every soft surface they can find.

First off, not all cats knead, and they don't all knead in the same way. Most cats use only their front paws, but some use all four, or even just their back legs. Some kitties bring their claws out, while others don't. A cat kneading at your lap might hurt, but your kitty probably doesn't have any bad intentions; it just likes how you sound when you squeak. (You know, like a mouse.)

In all seriousness, if your cat kneads, you've probably noticed how relaxed it seems when doing so almost as if it's in a trance*. A kneading cat is a happy cat. But why do cats knead when the action doesn't accomplish anything? After all, ① "making biscuits" doesn't actually lead to fresh baked goods.

Even when they're too young for their eyes to open, cute kittens need to knead, says Katy Nelson, DVM*, a veterinarian. Nursing kitties push on their mother's abdomen when suckling to help their mother's glands* release more milk. No one is totally sure why the habit lasts through adulthood, but there are a few theories as to why cats knead.

For one thing, your cat might find it soothing. Felines grow up associating kneading with the comfort of their mama, and though they most likely don't think about food when they're kneading as adults, they still find it relaxing, as evidenced by the purrs you'll probably hear as they're doing it.

If you're wondering what it means when a cat makes biscuits on you, know this: It's a good sign. Kneading indicates a cat feels safe and happy around you or maybe even considers you a mother figure!

Another theory is that cats knead to mark their territory. Here's a cool cat fact: Cats have scent glands on both their faces and their paws. When felines rub their faces against the furniture or go to town* on a scratching post*, they're not just letting off steam* or exploring the couch. They're also leaving behind their scent.

② The same happens when your cat kneads. Paws are the only places where cats sweat, which means rubbing them against something leaves behind their smell, says Dr. Nelson.

Other experts think kneading could be traced back to our sweet, domesticated house cats' ancestors. Those wild cats didn't have the soft blanket or fancy cat bed that your family pet got for its birthday, so they had to work a little to make the ground as comfy* as possible, says Dr. Nelson. Pushing at the grass,

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leaves, or dirt might have helped soften it up to “get their bed just right,” she says.

If you’re a cat owner who also owns furniture, you may spend less time wondering “Why do cats knead?” and more time asking “how can I get my cat to stop kneading?” Innocent as the habit is, it’s easy to get annoyed when your kneading cat digs its claws into your lap or furniture.

Kneading makes cats happy, says Dr. Nelson, so you should never stop your pet from doing its thing; just keep its claws short. “Keep the nails trimmed so it’s not painful and not messing up your blanket or your couch,” she says. Another option would be to get yourself a cat-friendly couch that can withstand all the scratching.

[Marissa Laliberte, ‘Why Do Cats Knead? An Explanation of the Weird Habit’
<https://www.rd.com/article/why-do-cats-knead/>(一部改変)]

- * feline ネコ科の * quirk 癖 * trance 催眠状態 * DVM 獣医学博士
- * gland 腺 * go to town 浮かれ騒ぐ、興奮する * scratching post 猫用の爪とぎ棒
- * let off steam ストレスを解消する * comfy 快適な

＜問い＞ 日本語で答え、解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) 猫が足で「こねこね」する動作を表す表現が、英語ではいろいろあります。それらすべてを日本語に訳して列挙しなさい。
- (2) この記事で取り上げられている猫の習性に関して、具体的な動作は猫によって異なります。具体的にどのような違いがあるのか、すべて指摘しなさい。
- (3) 生後間もない子猫が、この記事で取り上げられている動作をするのはなぜですか。
- (4) 成獣の猫がこの記事で取り上げられている動作をすることと、喉をごろごろ鳴らすこととの間には、どのような関係があると考えられていますか。
- (5) 猫が飼い主の膝の上で「ビスケットをつくる」のはどうしてですか。
- (6) この記事で取り上げられている猫の行動は、猫の祖先からの遺伝であるという説があります。この説によると、猫の祖先は、どのような目的でそのような行動をしていたのですか。
- (7) 猫の飼い主が、家の家具を保護するためには、どのようにすればよいと専門家は助言していますか。
- (8) 下線部① “making biscuits” doesn’t actually lead to fresh baked goods は、猫のどういう動作が、どのような結果に至ることを比喩的に述べていますか。
- (9) 下線部② The same が具体的に指し示している意味内容は何ですか。

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① As Japan’s former capital deals with the headaches of overtourism, a woman has translated the principles of sportsmanship into the travel world, promoting the idea of better manners through “touristship.”

② Chieko Tanaka, 25, moved to Kyoto from east Japan’s Kanto region in 2017, when the city was experiencing a surge in tourists. Crowding on the streets and issues with manners arose, creating a social problem seen as overtourism. Tanaka, who had come to the city to continue her education at Kyoto University’s Faculty of Economics, wondered if the rising tourist numbers would worsen living conditions for residents.

③ With that idea in mind, Tanaka, acting merely as a single student, in 2019 began calling hotels, temples, shopping street organizations and others to ask them for their accounts about the ill effects of tourism. As Kyoto is also a “student town,” she received no shortage of responses. Some of the incidents which stood out included a guestroom’s electric kettle that was used for cooking, the taking of photos at an off-limits location, and excessive haggling* for lower prices, painting the picture of a region frustrated by the actions of a portion of tourists. However, the responses also included uplifting cases such as a heartfelt letter of gratitude that was left for a hotel worker.

④ Wanting to tackle the challenges around tourism, the same year Tanaka formed and chaired the precursor* to the organization now called Touristship.

⑤ “Not all tourists are bad, but the breaching* of manners is a problem. I think the negative effects on residents’ lives can be mitigated if tourists hold a feeling of respect for the community,” Tanaka recollected thinking at the time.

⑥ As a step forward, Tanaka wanted to create something tangible* for residents and tourists to show mutual respect. She developed armbands made of Kyo braided cords*, a traditional craft in the region. A portion of sales were allotted to the community, and the idea was held up as a leading example by the Japan Tourism Agency (JTA). Tanaka’s group was flooded with requests from elementary, junior high and high schools across the country to speak to students at learning sessions ahead of trips to Kyoto and elsewhere. Then, as the group was also fielding speaking requests from businesses and governments, the coronavirus pandemic struck in 2020.

⑦ With most of the organization’s activities on hold, Tanaka spent time reading papers on tourism to gain further knowledge, while expanding her network online by contacting tourism associations and others across the country.

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⑧ As a result of her efforts, in 2021 she coined the term “touristship,” describing a mindset for tourists to strive for coexistence with the communities they visit on their travels. Some examples of touristship include “researching the manners of the region before visiting” and “following the tourist spot’s methods of garbage disposal,” as well as “actively consuming things locally made at the tourist spot.”

⑨ As tourists began returning to Japan in the spring of 2023 thanks to the easing of coronavirus-related border controls, somewhat unique measures were launched at tourist hotspots across the country with touristship as a keyword.

⑩ Outside of a souvenir shop in the city of Kyoto, university student staff members enthusiastically asked foreign visitors in English, “There are fake ‘maiko’ (traditionally-dressed female entertainers with white makeup) in the Gion district. Yes or no?”

⑪ The answer was yes, because there are lots of sightseers who try wearing maiko outfits in the district throughout the daytime. “The maiko you see at night are currently working, so please look at them from a distance,” staff added, to which a Spanish couple nodded their heads.

⑫ This activity was part of a “tourist spot quiz.” Tanaka hopes this method of approaching tourists in a playful way, without seeming preachy*, will have a good effect.

⑬ In addition to Kyoto, the quizzes have been held in regions such as Tokyo, Nara and Hiroshima upon the request of local governments and tourism business operators. About 3,500 people have participated so far. Foreign visitors have reportedly given favorable feedback to the “touristship” way of thinking, saying it’s “an important idea.”

⑭ Since graduating university, Tanaka has been working hard at being a social entrepreneur*. A collection of writings about her activities up to this point was released as a book, titled “‘Touristship’ de tabisaki kara sukareru hito ni nattemimasenka” (“Won’t you try becoming a person liked by the places you visit through ‘Touristship’?”) published this June by Goma Shobo Shinsha.

⑮ Although this is her seventh year living in Kyoto, Tanaka said that her sense of being a “visitor,” as someone who came there from outside, doesn’t change. Because of that, she wants to ask tourists, her fellow visitors, “Wouldn’t it be a shame to come all the way to a place as nice as this, only to be hated by the time you leave?”

[“‘Touristship’ raises awareness about problems with too many travelers in Kyoto, beyond.”
<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20230904/p2a/00m/0li/013000c>]

* haggling 値切り * precursor 先駆者 * breaching 違反 * tangible 目に見える
* Kyo braided cords 京都の伝統的な組みひも * preachy 説教じみた * entrepreneur 起業家

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- (1) 段落①②の内容に合うものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

㊦

かつて日本の都であった京都は、訪れる人々に満足してもらえるようなおもてなしをするべく、常に頭を悩ませてきた。

㊩

大学生だったタナカさんは、観光客が行くような場所を訪れる機会がなかったため、オーバーツーリズムに対する問題意識をまったく持っていなかった。

㊭

大学生として京都に住み始めたタナカさんは、観光客の増加が住民たちの住環境に悪影響を与えるのではないかと考えた。

㊴

タナカさんが学生として京都に住み始めた2017年当時、京都を訪れる観光旅行客は減少傾向だった。
- (2) 段落③の内容に合うものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

㊦

学生の多い京都では、大学生が一人旅をしていても目立たない。

㊩

観光客を排除するため、立ち入り禁止の場所が増えた。

㊭

客室に備え付けの湯沸かしポットを持って帰る人がいる。

㊴

ホテルの従業員に感謝の手紙を残してくれる人もいる。
- (3) 段落⑥で述べられている、JTA が先進例として認めた活動について、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (4) 段落⑦～⑨の内容に合うものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

㊦

観光業が復活しつつあった2023年の春、‘touristship’について知る人は誰もおらず、元通りの賑わいを取り戻せた。

㊩

コロナ禍で観光がストップしていた2020年に読んだ文献で、タナカさんは‘touristship’という用語を知った。

㊭

‘touristship’は観光客が訪問する先の地元住民と観光客との共存を目指す、観光客側の心の持ち方を意味する。

㊴

初めて出会うものに新鮮な気持ちを持てるよう、事前に訪問先に関する情報を得ないことも‘touristship’に含まれる。
- (5) 段落⑩～⑬で例示されている、“tourist spot quiz”を実施するときの注意点は何か。日本語で説明しなさい。
- (6) 段落⑭⑮の内容に合うものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

㊦

京都に住んで7年目になるタナカさんは、いまだに「訪問者」としての意識を持っている。

㊩

大学卒業後のタナカさんは観光ガイド業に就き、‘touristship’の普及活動を終えた。

㊭

タナカさんは外国人向けに京都の観光ガイド本を出版し、売り上げを地元寄付している。

㊴

わざわざ観光に来て、訪問先を嫌いになる観光客が多いことが、現在のタナカさんの一番の悩みである。

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(4)

(5)

Ⅱ (1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

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(6)

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