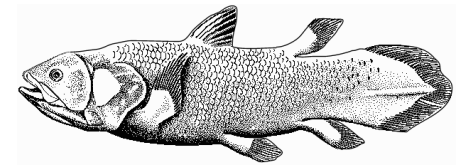


入試問題対策演習：慶應大学文学部 和訳問題 2013



英和辞典の語義に頼らない！

A 次の英文は Orvar Löfgren による *On Holiday: A History of Vacationing* (1999)からの抜粋に基づいている。これを読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

1) ‘What is a tourist?’ asked the Swedish author Carl Jonas Love Almqvist in a series of newspaper articles from Paris back in 1840. In those days ‘tourist’ was still a novel concept, imported from Britain and surrounded with a good deal of curiosity. What is a tourist, how do you become a tourist? A new mode of consumption was emerging, based on the idea of leaving home and work in search of new experiences, pleasures, and leisure.

2) A hundred and fifty years later tourism occupies a large and rapidly growing part of people’s consumption in the northern hemisphere. We invest a lot of money, time, and emotional energy in vacationing but may find it hard to think of these activities as producing the world’s largest industrial complex. What started as a quest to get away from it all, often as a form of anti-consumption, to breathe fresh air, relax, do nothing, gradually became institutionalized into sites of production, providing hotel beds, breathtaking sights, transport systems, snacks, and souvenirs. Maybe it is the lightweight airiness of a few days at a beach or a hike in the wilderness that makes us forget the massive infrastructures needed to provide such moments on a large scale. During the last few decades the growth rate has been staggering. In the mid 1990s around 7 percent of the total workforce, some 230 million persons, were employed in tourism, with over 600 million arrivals per year, and a spending of 3.4 trillion dollars. For a long time this growth was concentrated in the Western world and the northern hemisphere, but toward the end of the twentieth century new mass destinations and new groups of tourists emerged all over the globe. After the Americans and the Germans, the Japanese are the biggest spenders on the market, and in countries like India, the fast-growing middle class forms an expanding market of millions for international tourism. For the year 2020, tourist organizations predict that 1.6 billion of the world’s 7.8 billion people will make a trip abroad. The rapid growth rate produces not only new vacation packages but also new, albeit unevenly distributed, wealth, as well as new environmental and social problems.

- 3) Since the late eighteenth century the tourist industry has spearheaded new forms of production and consumption. It has developed the production sites of hedonism ---- a great weekend, an unforgettable event, a week of family fun, an exciting adventure --- commodities carrying a heavy symbolic load.
- 4) The label 'the tourist industry' bundles together very different kinds of actors: a Bombay bus owner taking locals on weekend excursions, a municipal licensed guide offering walks through Marrakech, a global resort chain always on the lookout for new beach-front property, a deck chair rental on Majorca, an international airline company, a Thai bar owner providing drinks in Pattaya, a publisher specializing in guidebooks, Somalian peddlers trying to make a living on Italian beaches, a helicopter pilot selling sightseeing flights in Hawaii, investors moving capital from destination to destination, armies of migrant laborers doing anything from hotel laundry to washing dishes.
- 5) Research on tourism has become quite an industry, a densely populated field of interdisciplinary studies. It has also developed into a specialty, which has not always been a good thing. Specialized tourist researchers often feel a need to legitimate their seemingly frivolous topic by pointing out its economic and social importance, but surely tourism is too important a topic to confine within the boundaries of 'tourism research'. Over the years the most interesting work has come from scholars who explore this field in order to get a more general understanding of the workings of the modern world.
- 6) What concerns us here is to look at some of the ways in which vacationing has evolved as such an important part of modern life, exploring how tourists have pioneered new ways of seeing the landscape, of claiming space and taking place, searching for new experiences and understandings. I view vacationing as a cultural laboratory where people have been able to experiment with new aspects of their identities, their social relations, or their interaction with nature and also to use the important cultural skills of daydreaming and mindtraveling. Here is an arena in which fantasy has become an important social practice.

7) Tourist dreams colonize all those other fifty weeks, when we are not on vacation. Since we construct vacations in terms of otherness, of getting away from it all, they make some facets of our everyday lives and tensions more visible.

(748 words)

- (1) 下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (2) 著者は休暇をどのような「空間」と考えているか。50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

和訳問題解答時の注意

- ① 下線部だけで処理せず、全体理解を土台に解答作成する！
- ② 辞書の語義に囚われず、文脈を重視した単語の訳を考える！

内容に関する問題の解答時の注意

- ① 解答の根拠・材料となる本文の該当箇所を的確に範囲指定する！
- ② 質問に対応する解答作成を確実に行う！

1) ‘What is a tourist?’ asked **the Swedish author Carl Jonas Love Almqvist** in a series of newspaper articles from Paris back **in 1840**. In those days ‘tourist’ **was still a novel concept, imported from Britain** and surrounded with a good deal of curiosity. What is a tourist, how do you become a tourist? **A new mode of consumption** was emerging, based on the idea of leaving home and work **in search of new experiences, pleasures, and leisure**.

(77 words)

*novel: new or unusual in an interesting way

Tourist とは何か？

1840 年 : still a new novel concept imported from Britain

new mode of consumption ⇒ in search of new experiences, pleasure, and leisure

2-1) A hundred and fifty years later tourism occupies a large and rapidly growing part of people's consumption in the northern hemisphere. We invest a lot of money, time, and emotional energy in vacationing but may find it hard to think of these activities as producing the world's largest industrial complex. What started as a quest to get away from it all, often as a form of anti-consumption, to breathe fresh air, relax, do nothing, gradually became institutionalized into sites of production, providing hotel beds, breathtaking sights, transport systems, snacks, and souvenirs. Maybe it is the lightweight airiness of a few days at a beach or a hike in the wilderness that makes us forget the massive infrastructures needed to provide such moments on a large scale. During the last few decades the growth rate has been staggering.

*complex: 複合体

*airiness: 風通しのよさ・快活

*infrastructure: インフラ

*staggering : extremely surprising

□ 現在の tourism

- 北半球での消費活動が急速に発達
- 本来は産業社会からの逃避 ⇒ 産業複合体化

2-2) In the mid 1990s around 7 percent of the total workforce, some 230 million persons, were employed in tourism, with over 600 million arrivals per year, and a spending of 3.4 trillion dollars. For a long time this growth was concentrated in the Western world and the northern hemisphere, but toward the end of the twentieth century new mass destinations and new groups of tourists emerged all over the globe. After the Americans and the Germans, the Japanese are the biggest spenders on the market, and in countries like India, the fast-growing middle class forms an expanding market of millions for international tourism. For the year 2020, tourist organizations predict that 1.6 billion of the world's 7.8 billion people will make a trip abroad. The rapid growth rate produces not only new vacation packages but also new, albeit unevenly distributed, wealth, as well as new environmental and social problems.

***albeit: even though**

□ 現在の tourism の拡大 (データ中心)

- 1990 年代半ば：労働市場の 7% (約 2 億 3 千万人) ・観光客=年 6 億人・3 兆 4 千億ドル消費**
- 西欧・北半球 ⇒ 20 世紀後半から拡大：米独に続き日が 3 位。インドの拡大する中流階級等**
- 2020 年:16 億人が海外旅行 ⇒ 新しい休暇旅行+新しい環境・社会問題+新しい富**

3) **Since the late eighteenth century the tourist industry has spearheaded new forms of production and consumption.** It has developed the production sites of hedonism ---- a great weekend, an unforgettable event, a week of family fun, an exciting adventure --- commodities carrying a heavy symbolic load.

*spearhead : 先陣に立つ * hedonism:快樂主義

tourist industry

生産・消費の先陣

快樂主義の生産の場 = 象徴的な重い荷物を運ぶ商品の生産の場 が発展

4) The label 'the tourist industry' bundles together very different kinds of actors: a Bombay bus owner taking locals on weekend excursions, a municipal licensed guide offering walks through Marrakech, a global resort chain always on the lookout for new beach-front property, a deck chair rental on Majorca, an international airline company, a Thai bar owner providing drinks in Pattaya, a publisher specializing in guidebooks, Somalian peddlers trying to make a living on Italian beaches, a helicopter pilot selling sightseeing flights in Hawaii, investors moving capital from destination to destination, armies of migrant laborers doing anything from hotel laundry to washing dishes.

*bundle : 一括販売する

* municipal:市の

□ tourist industry に付随するもの

ボンベイバス所有者・市認可ガイド・国際的リゾートチェーン・マジョルカ島デッキチェアレンタル
国際航空会社・タイ人バーオーナー・ガイドブック専門出版社・ソマリア行商人・ヘリパイロット
資本家・出稼ぎ労働者

5) **Research on tourism has become quite an industry, a densely populated field of interdisciplinary studies.**

It has also developed into a specialty, which has not always been a good thing. Specialized tourist researchers often feel a need to legitimate their seemingly frivolous topic by pointing out its economic and social importance, **but surely tourism is too important a topic to confine within the boundaries of 'tourism research'.** Over the years the most interesting work has come from scholars who explore this field in order to get a more general understanding of the workings of the modern world.

*interdisciplinary : 異なる分野にまたがる

* legitimate:justify

*frivolous:つまらない

□ 観光産業についての研究

- 異分野にまたがる大研究 ⇔ 「観光学」という専門領域に限定できないほど重要
- 快樂主義の生産の場=象徴的な重い荷物を運ぶ商品の生産の場 が発展

6) What concerns us here is to look at some of the ways in which **vacationing has evolved as such an important part of modern life, exploring how tourists have pioneered new ways of seeing the landscape, of claiming space and taking place, searching for new experiences and understandings. I view vacationing as a cultural laboratory** where people have been able to experiment with new aspects of their identities, their social relations, or their interaction with nature and also to use the important cultural skills of daydreaming and mindtraveling. Here is an arena in which fantasy has become an important social practice.

- 観光についての研究の重要な視点：現代生活の重要な部分としてどう発展したか？
 - 新しい経験と理解の探求（目的） 風景の見方・場所の要求
 - vacationing** = 文化的実験室（筆者の見方）

7) Tourist dreams colonize all those other fifty weeks, when we are not on vacation. Since we construct vacations in terms of otherness, of getting away from it all, they make some facets of our everyday lives and tensions more visible.

*facet: a particular aspect or feature of something *otherness: the quality or fact of being different

我々がつくり上げる vacation の本質

<下線部の和訳：課題>

otherness をどう訳すか？ 【○本】別物 【○進】異質なものの

get away from it all (諸事から解放されて) くつろいだ休日を過ごす

<内容に関する問題>

筆者は休暇をどのような「空間」と考えているか？50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

【慶應大・文】 100～120語の日本語記述問題の3タイプ：「具体」と「抽象」を考える。

① 本文の該当箇所を要約して解答するもの。

② 本文全体から解答に必要なエッセンスを抽出して解答するもの。

③ 下線部（抽象）を本文の具体例を用いて展開して解答するもの。



6) What concerns us here is to look at some of the ways in which vacationing has evolved as such an important part of modern life, exploring how tourists have pioneered new ways of seeing the landscape, of claiming space and taking place, searching for new experiences and understandings. **I view vacationing as a cultural laboratory where people have been able to experiment with new aspects of their identities, their social relations, or their interaction with nature and also to use the important cultural skills of daydreaming and mindtraveling.** Here is an arena in which fantasy has become an important social practice.

<以下2つのことが出来る文化的な実験室>

- their identities ・ their social relations ・ their interaction with nature の新しい側面を experiment with する
- daydreaming / mindtraveling の important culultural skills を使う

*identity: who you are, or what your name is

*experiment: to try new ideas, methods, or activities in order to find out what results they will have

*daydreaming: 空想 *mindtraveling : 辞書にないのでどうする？

<答案例：高校3年生 11月段階の答案（早大・文化構想合格：慶應大・文補欠不合格）>

独自性の新しい側面や社会関係、自然との相互作用を試し、重要な文化的技術を使うことの出来る実験室。

(0/10点)