



2024 年 1 月第 3 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

----- キ リ ト リ -----

- (解答)
1. exceed

2. be reluctant to V

3. tourism industry

4. concentration

5. cope with ~

6. strengthen

7. world heritage

8. congestion

9. dawn

10. air pressure

11. suitable

12. in advance

～を超える、～を上回る

V する気が進まない、V することを嫌がっている

観光産業

集中

～に対処する

強化する

世界遺産

人口過密・密集

夜明け

気圧

適切な

前もって

Foreign tourists to Japan exceed 20 million for first time in 4 years

① JNTO(Japan National Tourism Organization) announced on December 20th that the estimated number of foreign visitors to Japan between January and November 2023 totaled 22.33 million. It has exceeded 20 million for the first time (①) the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

② Looking at the number of foreign travelers by country/region, Korea had the highest number, followed by Taiwan, China, USA and Hong Kong. The number of visitors from China, who used to make up the bulk of visitors to Japan, remained at about one-third of the level in 2019. China lifted its ban on group tours to Japan last August, but flights from China to Japan have not seen a recovery yet. Chinese tourists are reluctant to come to Japan, because the Chinese government has strongly opposed the release of treated water from the Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant.

③ Since Japan ended the world's strictest border measures in October 2022, a weak yen is helping tourism by boosting the spending power of travelers from abroad, making Japan a bargain destination. A Thai man in his 30s who traveled in Osaka and Kyoto for 4 nights and 5 days in July said: "I had a strong image that Japan was expensive, but ②that image has gone. I feel that Japan is a country where you can enjoy a comfortable trip at a reasonable price."

④ While it's good news for Japan's tourism industry, the rising number of travelers has already led to problems. Japan's Tourism Ministry announced new prevention plans to combat problems of overtourism.

estimate 見積もる total～: 合計～になる bulk 大部分 lift a ban 禁止令を解く treated water 処理水
border measures 国境規制・水際対策 destination 目的地・旅行先 prevention 防止 combat: ～と戦う

Q1 下線①に入る前置詞を答えてください。

Q2 Where do foreign tourists come from? Give the name of top 5 countries.

Q3 中国人観光客は、



(1)2019年に比べ、どのくらいの人数になりましたか。

(2)中国人観光客がピークの時より減っている理由を説明してください。

Q4 How much is 1 dollar in yen today?

Q5 How is weak yen helping tourism in Japan?

Q6 下線②について説明してください。

	Weakening Yen saps Japanese consumer power—NHK WORLD-JAPAN NEWS 0:45 で、2023 年 1～9 月の為替相場の推移を表したグラフが出てきます。
	American tourists flock to Japan to take advantage of weak yen, strong US dollar [South China Morning Post/2 mins] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pc07HPs9bYA

What are Japan's new anti-overtourism measures?

1 Mainichi Newspaper says, "Overtourism is the excessive concentration of tourists in particular areas, which makes life difficult for locals and destroys the scenery. It is also called 'tourism pollution.'" Venice, Barcelona, Angkor Wat, Mt. Fuji, and many sightseeing places in the world have been struggling with overtourism. How can we manage the crowds of tourists while protecting the environment and the rights of local residents?

2 Last October, Japan Tourism Ministry outlined mainly two new plans to counter overtourism. First, ①to strengthen infrastructure. The plan aims to boost the number of buses and taxis to better cope with visitor numbers in popular cities. ②The authorities suggested establishing direct bus routes from key stations to popular destinations specifically for tourists, and raising fare prices during the busiest time to encourage travel during non-peak hours.

3 Secondly, ③the decentralization. It means spreading Japan's tourism away from overcrowded spots such as Kyoto and Tokyo, and drawing visitors to less-known rural areas. The plan will develop tourism in 11 "model destinations" including Ise-Shima in Mie Prefecture and eastern Hokkaido.

4 Kyoto Prefecture is taking its own countermeasures to disperse tourists. The prefecture has promoted its northern part as "Kyoto by the Sea." The area has the city of Miyazu, home to the Amanohashidate sandbar, one of the three most scenic spots in Japan, and the city of Uji, where famous green tea leaves are grown.

resident	住民	outline	～:～の要点を述べる	counter	～:～に反撃する	authorities	当局	fare	運賃
countermeasures	対策措置	disperse	ばらまく・散らす	sandbar	砂州	★()	

Q1 “overtourism”の定義を説明しましょう。

Q2 What cities and places in the world are suffering from overtourism?

Q3 下線①とは、具体的に何をすることですか。

Q4 下線②では、2つの対策が挙げられています。それぞれについて、説明しましょう。

Q5 下線③とは、具体的に何をすることですか。

Q6 What do you think is the most crowded spots in Kyoto?

Q7 What are the highlights of Miyazu city and Uji city?

★Miyazu city

★Uji city



Japan take steps towards establishing overtourism countermeasures | WION

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdrQZPG-EiA>

インドのニュース番組 / 2 mins /

How Mount Fuji fell victim to overtourism

Since Mt. Fuji was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List as a (①) property in 2013, increased tourism has created three problems: congestion, pollution, and bullet climbers.

[Congestion]

1 “Congestion and traffic jams on the mountain trails are a major source of dissatisfaction among climbers, as hikers who want to see the sunrise all gather near the summit,” a climber from Hong Kong says.

2 Izumi Masatake, a Yamanashi prefecture official, explains: “When a large number of people end up in a human traffic jam below the summit, there could be jostling and falls or falling rocks, which could lead to serious accidents. This is a horrifying possibility for us.”

3 To improve the situation, officials capped the number of climbers to 4,000 per day for the popular Yoshida trail. However, ②it is not working. Unlike in the US, national parks and World Heritage sites in Japan do not have gates keeping visitors out.

[Pollution]

4 Mt. Fuji was not recognized as a World *Natural* Heritage Site due to the garbage problem. A large amount of trash and waste [③leave] behind in Mt. Fuji has been a big problem for the local community. Thanks to the “garbage patrols” by the volunteer group, the situation is getting better, but pollution is still a big problem.

fall victim to ~:~の犠牲になる

property 財産

trail (山の中の) 道

source 源

end up in ~:最後に~に行き着く

jostling 押し合い

★(

)

Q1 空欄①に入る語を選びましょう。 A) cultural B) natural

Q2 富士山が抱える3つのオーバーツーリズム問題とは、何ですか。

Q3 Why are many mountain climbers dissatisfied when they reached the top of Mt. Fuji?

Q4 What will happen when a large number of people gather around the summit?

Q5 下線②について

1) “it”は何を指しますか。

2) Why isn't it working?

Q6 ③[leave]を適切な形に変化させましょう。

Q7 Who is doing the garbage patrols in Mt. Fuji?



Japan: tourism is spoiling Mt. Fuji [Reuters/2 mins]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PKI+UfE5q_g

[Bullet climbing]

5 Lastly, bullet climbers. Recently, there has been a trend called “④bullet climbing,” in which hikers begin their ascent at night, pushing on until dawn, without staying in a mountain lodge to acclimatize their bodies to the air pressure. Some hikers even try to climb in unsuitable clothing, such as T-shirt, short pants, and beach sandals. As they don’t plan well in advance, they suffer from altitude sickness and hypothermia.

ascent 登ること	push on 前進する	mountain lodge 山小屋	acclimatize A to B: A を B の気候に順応させる
	altitude sickness 高山病	hypothermia 低体温症	★()

Q8 下線④とは何ですか。

Q9 What should we wear when climbing Mt. Fuji?

Q10 What will happen to those who climb Mt. Fuji wearing T-shirt, short pants and beach sandals?

Q11 What kind of health problems would you have when you climb high mountains?

Q12 Have you ever climbed a mountain? Please describe your experience.

Q13 How can we stop “bullet climbing” of foreign tourists? Give two suggestions.

★次の文を暗唱しましょう。

- 1) A weak yen is boosting the spending power of travelers, making Japan a bargain destination.
- 2) “I feel Japan is a country where you can enjoy a comfortable trip at a reasonable price.”
- 3) Overtourism is the excessive concentration of tourists in particular areas, which makes life difficult for locals and destroys the scenery.
- 4) Increased climbers have created three problems: congestion, pollution, and bullet climbers.
- 5) Mt. Fuji was not recognized as a World *Natural* Heritage Site due to the garbage problem.

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- 1) 円安が旅行者たちの購買力に火を付け、日本をバーゲン大国にしている。★後半が分詞構文
 - 2) 「私は、日本はリーズナブルな値段で快適な旅行を楽しめる国だと思います」
 - 3) オーバーツーリズムとは、特定の地域に観光客が過度に集中することが、地元の人達の生活を困難にし、景観を損なうことを指します。★which の先行詞は“the excessive～areas”
 - 4) 観光客の増加が3つの問題を生み出しました：人口過密、汚染、そして弾丸登山者たちです。
 - 5) 富士山は、ごみ問題が原因で、世界「自然」遺産には認定されませんでした。