



2024 年 5 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
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----- キ リ ト リ -----

(解答)

- |                             |             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. commercial               | 商業的な        |                                     |
| 2. whaling                  | 捕鯨          |                                     |
| 3. territorial waters       | 領海          |                                     |
| 4. exclusive economic zones | 排他的経済水域     |                                     |
| 5. plentiful                | 豊富な         | *plenty of = a lot of               |
| 6. inherit                  | 受け継ぐ        |                                     |
| 7. endangered species       | 絶滅危惧種       |                                     |
| 8. malnourished             | 栄養失調の、栄養不良の | *nourishment 栄養                     |
| 9. affordable               | 良心的な価格の     | *afford to 動詞 : ~する余裕がある            |
| 10. consumption             | 消費          | *consume 消費する / consumption tax 消費税 |
| 11. switch                  | 切り替える       |                                     |
| 12. cruel                   | 残酷な         |                                     |

\*8. malnourished ... “mal-” は「悪い」を意味する接頭語 (malice, malnutrition, malpractice, malaria)

# Japan intends to add Fin Whales to commercial whaling list

1 Japan Fisheries Agency intends to add fin whales to its list of commercial whaling species, the Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshimasa Hayashi announced on May 9<sup>th</sup>.

2 Japan currently catches three relatively minor species of whales: minke whales, Bryde's whales and sei whales in ①its territorial waters and exclusive economic zones. Last year, a total of 294 whales were caught in Japan.

3 Fin whales are the second-largest species of whales, smaller than blue whales, the largest animals in the world. The agency decided to add fin whales to the list after surveys confirmed there were plentiful stocks of them in the northern Pacific Ocean.

4 The agency will accept public opinions on the issue until June 5<sup>th</sup>. It will then present its annual catch quota at a June meeting of the Fisheries Policy Council, and will make a formal decision in July.

5 Japan has been engaged in whaling since the Jomon(縄文) period(between 14,000 and 300 BC). Chief Cabinet Secretary Hayashi says, "②It is important to inherit traditional food cultures in Japan." In 1986, commercial whaling was banned by IWC(International Whaling Commission), an international body that regulates the commercial hunt of the marine mammals. It is called a ③"hunting moratorium", aiming at recovering the populations of endangered species and protect them from overhunting. Japan left the IOC in 2019 and resumed the commercial whaling in the same year.

6 Today, the IWC has 88 member countries, of which 36 countries support whaling, and 50 are against whaling. Commercial whaling continues to be conducted in Japan, Norway and Iceland. The three countries have hunted nearly 40,000 large whales since whaling was banned by IWC in 1986.

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fin whale ナガスクジラ Japan Fisheries Agency 水産庁 Chief Cabinet Secretary 官房長官 currently 現在  
relatively 比較的 minke whales ミンククジラ Bryde's whales ニタリクジラ sei whale イワシクジラ stock 資源  
quota 割当量 Fisheries Policy Council 水産政策審議会 be engaged in ~:~に従事・参加している  
IWC 国際捕鯨委員会 regulate 取り締まる overhunting 乱獲 resume 再開する ★( )

Q1 Have you ever eaten whale meat? What are the three countries in which people eat whale meat?

Q2 Which whale species does Japan currently catch? And how many whales were hunted last year?

Q3 下線①を地図で確認しましょう。

Q4 水産庁が、新たに商業捕鯨の捕獲対象として検討しているクジラは、

(1)何という種で、大きさはどれくらいですか。

(2)その種を捕獲対象に検討しているのは、調査の結果、何がわかったからですか。

Q5 水産庁は、6月5日まで、何を受け付ける予定ですか。

Q6 正式な決定は、いつの予定ですか。

Q7 下線②を訳しましょう。

Q8 Since when have the Japanese hunted whales?

Q9 1986年、IWCは何を決定しましたか。

Q10 下線③は、何を目的に規定されましたか。2つのねらいを説明しましょう。

Q11 When did Japan resume whale hunting?

Q12 IWC加盟国のうち、捕鯨賛成国と反対国の割合はどれくらいですか。

## Why is whaling controversial?

- 1 Some communities in Japan have been hunting and eating whales for centuries. Especially after World War Two, during the malnourished years from the late 1940s to the mid-1960s, the Japanese population was starving, and whale meat was the biggest and affordable source of protein, with annual consumption peaking at 233,000 tons in 1962.
- 2 In 1986, the IWC adopted a moratorium on commercial whaling due to concerns about declining whale numbers. Japan followed suit and switched to whaling for "scientific research purposes" in 1988. Japan left the IWC in 2019 and resumed commercial whaling, citing the recovery of whale numbers.
- 3 Most anti-whaling countries are opposed to whaling because they believe all whale species are endangered. They also accuse whaling countries, saying that the methods used to hunt whales are cruel.
- 4 However, whaling countries such as Japan, Norway, and Iceland are hunting plentiful whale species that are not endangered. They also say that it is more ethical to hunt wild animals who have lived a free life than raising animals in captivity for food.

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controversial 議論になっている	starve 飢える	source 源	protein タンパク質	adopt 採用する
follow suit 後に続く、それに従う	captivity 監禁・束縛			

Q1 日本人が最も多く鯨肉を消費していたのは、



- (1) いつ頃ですか。
- (2) それはなぜですか。

Q2 空欄に適切な語を入れましょう。

1988 年から、日本は( )捕鯨から、( )のための捕鯨に切り替えました。

Q3 捕鯨に反対する国々は、反対の理由として何を挙げていますか。2 つ書きましょう。

Q4 それ(Q3 の理由)に対して、どのような反論がありますか。それぞれ書きましょう。

	(動画 1) 日本で商業捕鯨が再開 解体作業を見て何を思う [BBC News Japan] <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HEMshnX6A6M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HEMshnX6A6M</a>
	(動画 2) ノルウェーの捕鯨船で見たものは [朝日新聞デジタル] <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3rrJ_nQIM8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3rrJ_nQIM8</a> 日本は IWC(国際捕鯨委員会)を脱退しましたが、ノルウェーはIWC加盟のまま商業捕鯨を続けています。



8 In 2015, Keiko Yagi produced a documentary film “Behind the Cove.” It is 107-minute movie in English and Japanese, known as a "counter-documentary" to "The Cove." The director Keiko Yagi said, "Japanese have failed to argue against the criticism, mostly from the West, because silence is a virtue in Japan and also because of the language barrier."

9 The Sea Shepherd is a non-profit, marine conservation activism organization based in the U.S. The organization has harassed Japanese whaling vessels many times between 2005 and 2020. It has sunk ten whaling ships and destroyed millions of dollars worth of equipment.

10 The group says, “We engage in direct action campaigns to defend wildlife, and protect the world’s ocean from illegal exploitation and environmental destruction.” But many of their activities are called piracy or terrorism. Paul Watson, the founder of the Sea Shepherd, is now wanted by Interpol.

counter- : 反対の・逆の      virtue 美德      vessel 大型の船      engage in ~ : (自動詞) ~に携わる  
exploitation 搾取      piracy 海賊行為      Interpol 国際刑事警察機構      ★( )

Q13 What is the purpose of the documentary film “Behind the Cove”?

Q14 According to the director Keiko Yagi, why have Japanese failed to argue against the criticism of the West? Do you agree with her opinion?

Q15 How did the Sea Shepherd harass Japanese whaling ships?

Q16 What are many of the activities of the Sea Shepherd called?

Q17 What has happened to Paul Watson, the founder of the Sea Shepherd?

	(動画4) 映画『ビハインド・ザ・コーヴ～捕鯨問題の謎に迫る～』予告編
	(動画5) 『ビハインド・ザ・コーヴ』捕鯨問題の謎に迫った映画をアメリカで配給・上映支援プロジェクト <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBgkI-SEOxU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBgkI-SEOxU</a>
	(動画6) シーシェパードの妨害行為永久禁止へ 日本側と和解(16/08/23) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzNd2cjhmFE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzNd2cjhmFE</a>
	(動画7) ポール・ワトソン、日本の捕鯨を阻止すると発表 <a href="https://jp.prnasia.com/story/110180-3.shtml">https://jp.prnasia.com/story/110180-3.shtml</a> 2024年4月4日、ポール・ワトソン氏(指名手配され逃亡中)は、日本の捕鯨活動を阻止するという重要な任務に乗り出すと発表しています。

◆次の文を3回ずつ読んで、暗唱しましょう◆

1. Japan Fisheries Agency intends to add fin whales to its list of commercial whaling species.
  2. The “hunting moratorium” aims at recovering the populations of endangered species and protecting them from overhunting.
  3. Especially after World War Two, during the malnourished years from the late 1940s to the mid-1960s, whale meat was the biggest and affordable source of protein.
  4. The Sea Shepherd says, “We defend wildlife, and protect the world’s ocean from illegal exploitation and environmental destruction,” but many of their activities are called piracy or terrorism.
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(和訳)

1. 日本の水産庁は、商業捕鯨の捕獲対象にナガスクジラを加えることを検討している。
2. 「捕獲モラトリウム」とは、絶滅危惧種の個体数を回復させ、彼らを乱獲から保護することを目的としている。
3. 特に第二次世界大戦後の1940年代後半から1960年代中旬にかけての栄養が足りていなかった時代、鯨肉は最も量が多く、手頃な価格で手に入るタンパク源だった。
4. シーシェパードは「私達は野生動物を守り、違法な搾取や環境破壊から世界の海を保護する」と謳っているが、彼らの行動の多くは、海賊行為やテロリズムと呼ばれている。

[Writing]

Japan Fisheries Agency intends to add fin whales to its list of commercial whaling species. Do you think it necessary?