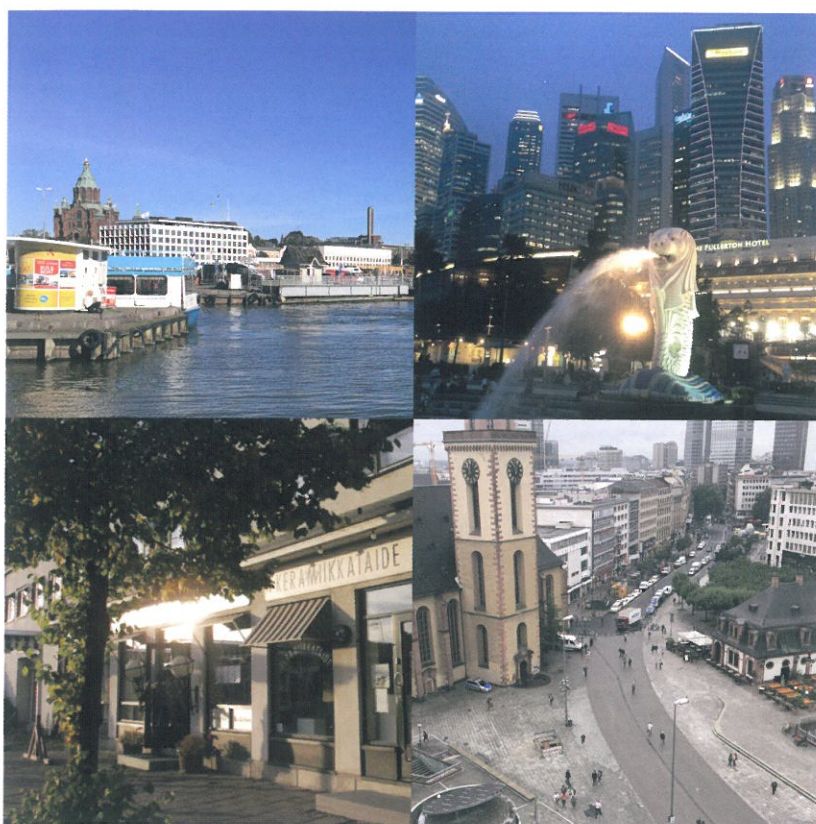


Cultural Dilemmas

Controversial Issues To Stretch Your Mind

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EIHOSSHA

は し が き

2003 年 1 月に初めて本書（原作）を著してから早 15 年の歳月が経とうとしています。原作テキスト執筆の契機は、2001 年 9 月 11 日に米国で引き起り、世界を震撼させたあの同時多発テロに由来しましたが、その後ますます世界を取り巻く情勢は混迷を深めつつあるように思えてなりません。不安定な中東および朝鮮半島情勢に端を発する国際紛争の危険性、地球温暖化に起因する異常気象の猛威と局地的被害、英国の EU 離脱による国際バランスの懸念、新たなタイプの国家リーダー出現によるポピュリズムの台頭、クローン技術ほかの進展による「神」の領域に足を踏み入れつつある医療技術、世界的規模での貧富の差の拡大など、まさに人類は今大いなる試練に直面していると言っても過言ではありません。本書の日本語題『異文化の戸惑い』がますます現実味を帯びてきているようです。

そのような状況を踏まえ、今般初版の内容を大きく差し替えて *Cultural Dilemmas* の名の下に装いを新たにして本書を著すことにいたしました。あらためて現在国際社会の中で顕在化しつつある様々な問題の深層に視線を注いで欲しいと願う次第です。と同時に、自らの目線で問題解決の拠り所をも探索してもらえればと念ずる次第です。

さて、本テキストにおいては今回、練習問題もより時宜に合う形に改編いたしました。A. B. のリスニング問題はそれぞれの Chapter のテーマに沿いながらも TOEIC を意識した問題に改編しました。2016 年 6 月に導入された新形式版のスタイルも一部反映してあります。奥深い内容理解と合わせて、より実用的なリスニング練習にも親しんでもらえるよう工夫いたしました。また、和文英訳問題も、全面改訂し、難解な和文英訳作業に対峙しながらもいくつかの Cue をヒントに発想を絞り込んでゆくスタイルを採用しました。本文中の言い回しをヒントに、応用英作文のスキルを磨いていただけたら幸いです。

最後に、本テキストの作成に際しましては英宝社の佐々木元社長、そして橋本稔寛氏、下村幸一氏には並々ならぬご尽力をいただきました。ここに厚く感謝申し上げる次第です。

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浅 間 正 通

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Chapter 1

The Paradox of International Tourism



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A British person, living in America, was once visited by some friends from Britain. He took them to various places to see the sights. Wherever they went, his friends kept asking him anxiously, “Is this the real America?” The puzzled man could only reply “Yes, this is America.”

This story nicely illustrates what we could call “the paradox of tourism.” When we visit foreign countries as tourists, we tend to be determined to see the real or authentic aspects of that country; the “Japaneseness” of Japan or the “Indianness” of India. However, with increasing globalization, what represents the “real” aspects of a particular culture has become harder to identify. For example, a *karaoke* bar in the Philippines has become just as much a part of that country as, say, a McDonald’s has become a part of the culture of Japan.

Nevertheless, tourists often go to great lengths to seek out the “real” in the countries they visit. However, sometimes the “real” proves to be unsatisfactory and tourists have to recreate the country to match

their own expectations. For example, when visiting Thailand tourists might feel rather uncomfortable in the polluted urban sprawl that is present-day Bangkok. Instead, they could feel much happier when they visit the beautiful island-resorts to the south. They might feel that
 20 they had discovered the real Thailand. Soon though, they might start to notice that the island is full of foreigners and that the only Thai people to be seen are either serving food or selling something. This is because the resort is actually “Thailand” as foreigners would like to have it.

Some complain that tourists by their very presence change or even
 25 ruin the countries they visit. This helps to explain the endless quest of tourists to find more remote and unspoilt places; an ultimately hopeless endeavour in a finite world. This is a self-defeating, but understandable, desire to escape from one’s own culture.

We can recently find in Japan a possible alternative to the problem
 30 of tourism. This involves the creation of theme parks with names like “Spain Village.” At such places people can enjoy the simulation of a foreign country while avoiding some of the unpleasant realities of foreign travel. Unfortunately though, we also lose what seems to be the greatest benefit of foreign travel: the way it forces us to question
 35 our assumptions and stereotypes.

NOTES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 See the sights 「名所を見物する；観光する」 (cf. sightseeing 名詞) | 11- just as much part of that country as ~ 「~とちょうど同じくらいその国の一部である」 |
| 4 puzzled = confused | 12 say = for example |
| 5 illustrates 「~を例証している」 | 13 go to great lengths to seek out 「徹底的に~を探し出そうとする」 |
| 6- be determined to ~ 「断固として~しようとする」 (ex. She is determined to succeed.) | 15 recreate the country to match their own expectations 「自分たちの期待に合わせようとしてその国のイメージを再形成する」 |
| 7 the real or authentic aspects of that country 「その国の本当の様子（様相）」 (real/authentic = genuine) | 17 polluted urban sprawl [sprɔ:1] 「汚染された都市の雑然とした広がり」 |
| 10 identify 「~(が何であるか)を明らかにする」 | |

- 20 **though** (adverb) = nevertheless この though は接続詞ではなく、副詞であることに注意.
- 23 **“Thailand” as foreigners would like to have it** 「外国人がそうであってほしいと願うような『タイ』」引用符の使用によって、いわゆる“タイ”，すなわち素顔のイメージの中で描くタイという気持ちが伝わる.
- 24 **by their very presence** 「まさしく彼らがいることによって」(ex. The very thought of that incident makes me upset.)
- 25 **ruin** 「台無しにする」(= spoil, したがって unspoilt は「あるがままの；自然のままの」という意味になる.)
- 25- **the endless quest of tourists to ~** 「しようとする観光客の果てしない追求」
- 26- **an ultimately hopeless endeavour in a finite world** 「限りある世界での、究極的に見込みのない努力」(米語では endeavor と綴られる.)
- 29- **a possible alternative to the problem of tourism** 「観光旅行の問題に代わり得る手段」
- 34- **the way it forces us to question our assumptions and stereotypes** 「それ(= 海外旅行)によって私たちが、いや応なしに、自分たちの思い込みや固定観念に疑いを抱くようになる有様」

EXERCISES

A. Listen and choose the sentence that best describes each picture.



1. (A) (B) (C) (D) 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)

B. Listen and choose the best response to each question or statement.



1. (A) (B) (C) 2. (A) (B) (C) 3. (A) (B) (C)

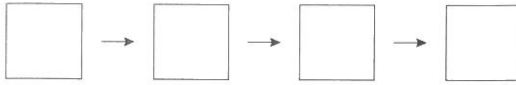
C. Draw lines joining words similar in meaning.

anxious	•	•	spoilt
determined	•	•	recognize
authentic	•	•	worried
identify	•	•	resolute
ruined	•	•	true

D. In which order do these sentences form the correct paragraph?

- (A) On the other hand, our stereotype about the Chinese and bicycles might be confirmed if we visited the capital city of Beijing which is a city of bicycles.
- (B) The paradox of international tourism is above all a question of our perceptions of foreign cultures and the gap between those perceptions and reality.
- (C) On visiting a large Chinese city like Dalian, however, we might be surprised to see numerous cars and very few bicycles because Dalian has many steep slopes.

- (D) For example, we might have the idea that most Chinese people ride to work or school on bicycles and that few people can afford their own car.



E. Translate the following Japanese sentences into English.

- (1) 外国を訪れる観光旅行者たちは、しばしばその国の現実の姿に接して戸惑うことがあります。

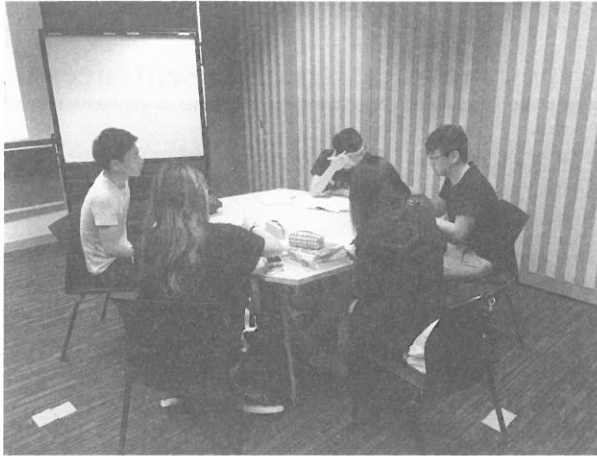
_____ when
they see authentic aspects of the country.

- (2) ある人たちは実際の海外旅行の代替として、異国情緒豊かなテーマパークを訪れたりします。

Some people visit _____
_____ .

Chapter 2

The Sensitive Kind



The expression “politically correct” is often used in the media to mean “silly over-reaction.” For example, it could be argued that the African people who object to the way African children are represented in the old children’s story “Little Black Sambo” are taking the book for children too seriously. Or, the female newscaster, who complained 5 that she was fired because of a perception that she had become too fat, might be accused of being “too” politically correct.

One strange thing about the term “politically correct” is that although it is sometimes used to label certain people, no one ever seems to admit that they themselves believe in the philosophy of political correctness. 10 The term is exclusively used in a negative sense and is often used as a means of avoiding serious debate about a particular issue.

Another problem is that a blanket condemnation of all attempts to be more sensitive to the feelings of others by calling all such attempts “political correctness” risks grouping genuine problems with seemingly 15