

第3部 課題

第21回 毎日パソコン入力コンクール 秋季大会


【課題】

第3部 英文A

Hair-raising Heritage

制限時間5分


【注意事項】

1. 課題の入力はすべて半角文字でおこなってください。スペースと改行も字数に数えます。ただし最終行はのぞきます。
2. 改行 (Enter) は、の箇所を入力してください。それ以外の箇所では改行されていない場合、不正解となります。

※この課題は、MAINICHI WEEKLY 2018年12月15日号「Hair-raising Heritage」、2019年5月11日号「Dawn of a New Era」より引用しました。
(文字数3,600字程度)


主催 毎日新聞社
一般社団法人 日本パソコン能力検定委員会
後援 総務省
文部科学省
厚生労働省
経済産業省ほか


次の文章を入力してください。


- ※  の箇所で行 (Enter) してください。
- ※ 毎パソアプリ入力画面の表示状態に準じています。
行末に空きスペースがあっても、スペースキーで埋める必要はありません。


(級表示は、ミスカウント0の場合の入力めやすです)

Hair-raising Heritage

UNESCO added "Raiho-shin, ritual visits of deities in masks and costumes" of Japan to the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity on Dec. 1. 

The decision to add the visits by the deities, known as "raiho-shin" in Japanese, was made during a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO in Port Louis, Mauritius. As the newly registered visiting deities were added to the existing entry "Koshikijima no Toshidon," a raiho-shin from an island in the southwestern Japanese prefecture of Kagoshima, the number of Japan's intangible cultural heritage listings remains at 21. 

In the ritual visit, a person dons a mask and a costume to look like a certain deity, and visits neighborhoods or houses around New Year's Eve, New Year's Day or other special occasions to warn lazy residents and bring luck to the locals. The committee said, "By performing the rituals, local people -- notably children -- have their identities moulded, develop a sense of affiliation to their community, and strengthen ties among themselves." 

Besides "Toshidon," which was registered in 2009, the updated listing includes the deities "Oga no Namahage" of Akita Prefecture, "Noto no Amamehagi" of Ishikawa Prefecture along the Sea of Japan, "Miyakojima no Paantou" from Okinawa Prefecture and others ranging from the Tohoku region in the north to Okinawa, spanning eight prefectures. All 10 raiho-shin are already designated as important intangible folk cultural properties by the Japanese government. 

As "Namahage" resemble Toshidon, calls to make a separate entry for them on the UNESCO list had been rejected in the past. Because of this, the Japanese government submitted a proposal to

have all of the raiho-shin added to a single listing in March 2016. ↵



Dawn of a New Era ↵

Emperor Akihito abdicated on April 30 and Crown Prince Naruhito acceded to the Imperial Throne at the stroke of 12 a.m. on May 1, becoming the 126th emperor of Japan. ↵

The Imperial era of Heisei, which was ushered in on Jan. 8, 1989, came to an end, making way for the new era of Reiwa. ↵

New Emperor Naruhito, 59, accompanied by new Empress Masako, 55, took part in a ceremony called "Sokui-go-Choken-no-gi" in the "Matsu-no-Ma" room of the Imperial Palace on the morning of May 1, in which he gave his first address to the nation as Emperor. ↵

"I ... will devote myself to self-improvement. I also swear that I will act according to the Constitution and fulfill my responsibility as the symbol of the State ... while always turning my thoughts to the people and standing with them," he said in the address. ↵

Some 290 representatives of the people, such as ministers and prefectural governors, attended the ceremony, as did adult members of the Imperial Family including new Crown Prince Akishino, 53. Emperor Naruhito's younger brother Akishino is one of only three heirs in line to the Throne. ↵

A ceremony called "Kenji-to-Shokei-no-gi" was also held in the same room, where the new Emperor inherited a part of the Imperial Regalia, as well as the State and Privy seals. ↵

Emperor Akihito's abdication was the first in 202 years since a late Edo-period emperor stepped down. The Imperial succession came in accordance with the Constitution and a special law allowing 85-year-old Emperor Akihito to abdicate. He stated in his final speech on April 30, "I sincerely thank the people who accepted and supported me in my role as the symbol of the State." Emperor Akihito became Emperor Emeritus and Empress Michiko, 84, became Empress Emerita.
