



番号	訂正箇所		原	文	訂	正	文
	ページ	行					
1	46	3-19 行	原文	<div><div><h2>Folktale: The Universal Stories</h2><p>“What big eyes and teeth you have, grandmother,” a young girl says. Just like that, we recognize the classic story of <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>. However, <u>the story goes on</u>, and our familiarity fades. The girl has not traveled through the woods. The girl has no red cape. She is at home. She has sisters. It is a panther, or tiger, not a wolf. They are trapped, and in some versions, one of them is killed and eaten. In yet another version, they are not girls at all, but baby goats, tricked by a wolf and rescued by their mother. Children are told these stories to remind them that not everyone is as they seem, and there is danger in the world. This universality of folktales has attracted researchers seeking to find why these stories share so many components and how we see many of the same lessons echoing through distant, different cultures.</p><p><u>The panther and the girls come from the Chinese tale <i>Lon Po Po</i>, or <i>Grandmother Tiger</i>, and the second version comes from African traditions, and is called <i>The Wolf and the Baby Goats</i>. Jamie Tehrani, an anthropologist at England’s Durham University, has studied those stories and their relationship to <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>. He argues that folktales evolve just like biological organisms, as they adapt to different local cultures. He also shares an important finding about the origins of this particular tale. Made famous through its inclusion in the famous book of <i>Grimm’s Fairy Tales</i>, <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i> is generally considered a traditional European story. However, some researchers had claimed that the story was originally inspired <u>from <i>Lon Po Po</i></u>. They thought that <u><i>Lon Po Po</i> made its way</u> from Asia to Europe to become <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>. Tehrani’s research challenges this assumption. He claims that the opposite process is more likely. His theory suggests that the original story did, in fact, start in Europe and developed into the form we know today.</u></p></div><div></div></div>			

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			<div><div>Folktale: The Universal Stories</div><div><p>“What big eyes and teeth you have, grandmother,” a young girl says. Just like that, we recognize the classic story of <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>. However, <u>this version seems different</u>, and our familiarity fades. The girl has not traveled through the woods. The girl has no red cape. She is at home. She has sisters. It is a panther, or tiger, not a wolf. They are trapped, and in some versions, one of them is killed and eaten. In yet another version, they are not girls at all, but baby goats, tricked by a wolf and rescued by their mother. Children are told these stories to remind them that not everyone is as they seem, and there is danger in the world. This universality of folktales has attracted researchers seeking to find why these stories share so many components and how we see many of the same lessons echoing through distant, different cultures.</p><p><u>The tiger comes from <i>Grandmother Tiger</i>, a Chinese tale, and the baby goats come from a story called <i>The Wolf and the Baby Goats</i>, told in Europe and the Middle East. Jamie Tehrani, an anthropologist at England’s Durham University, has studied those <u>and other</u> stories and their relationship to <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>. He argues that folktales evolve just like biological organisms, as they adapt to different local cultures. He also shares an important finding about the origins of this particular tale. Made famous through its inclusion in the famous book of <i>Grimm’s Fairy Tales</i>, <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i> is generally considered a traditional European story. However, some researchers had claimed that the story was originally inspired <u>by Chinese traditional tales</u>. They thought that <u>these Chinese tales made their way</u> from Asia to Europe to become <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>. Tehrani’s research challenges this assumption. He claims that the opposite process is more likely. His theory suggests that the original story did, in fact, start in Europe and developed into the form we know today.</u></p></div><div></div></div>				

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	ページ	行		
2	48	Comprehension 2 3, 6 行	<p>a. <u>The main characters of <i>Lon Po Po</i> are a panther, a girl and her sisters.</u> ()</p> <p>b. Jamie Tehrani has studied folktales at Durham University. ()</p> <p>c. Folktales evolve just like biological organisms. ()</p> <p>d. <u><i>Lon Po Po</i> inspired the story of <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>.</u> ()</p> <div><p>a. <u>Researchers have been interested in the universality of folktales.</u> ()</p><p>b. Jamie Tehrani has studied folktales at Durham University. ()</p><p>c. Folktales evolve just like biological organisms. ()</p><p>d. <u>Chinese tales inspired the story of <i>Little Red Riding Hood</i>.</u> ()</p></div>	
3	164	Reading 1 右段 2 行	<div><div>magical /mædʒɪkl/ migration /maɪɡreɪʃən/</div><div>形 魔法の, 不思議な 名 移動, 移住</div></div>	<div><div>magical /mædʒɪkl/ <u>Middle East /mɪdl̩ ˈiːst/</u> migration /maɪɡreɪʃən/</div><div>形 魔法の, 不思議な 名 《the ~》中東諸国 名 移動, 移住</div></div> <p>(以下、p.165 Reading 2 左段最終行まで 1 行ずつ下がる)</p>
4	165	Others 2, 5 行	<div>Durham University デラム大学</div> <div>Grandmother Tiger 『グランドマザー・タイガー』(<u>『ロンポポ』の別名</u>)</div> <div>Grimm's Fairy Tales 『グリム童話集』</div> <div>Jamie Tehrani ジャミー・テハラニ</div> <div><u>Lon Po Po</u> 『ロンポポ』</div> <div>Stone Soup 『石のスープ』</div> <div>The Fisherman and His Wife 『漁師とその妻』</div> <div>The Wolf and the Baby Goats 『狼と子山羊たち』</div>	<div>Durham University デラム大学</div> <div>Grandmother Tiger 『グランドマザー・タイガー』 削除</div> <div>Grimm's Fairy Tales 『グリム童話集』</div> <div>Jamie Tehrani ジャミー・テハラニ</div> <div>Stone Soup 『石のスープ』 削除</div> <div>The Fisherman and His Wife 『漁師とその妻』</div> <div>The Wolf and the Baby Goats 『狼と子山羊たち』</div>