

外国語（筆記）

【設問 1】以下の英文を日本語に翻訳せよ。

Covid-19 calls for prophylactic design. Masks and gloves barricade our bodies like a second skin. Taped circles spaced six feet apart make sure we don't contaminate others while standing in line at the grocery store. "Tape is one of the greatest materials in architecture," Idenburg said, with a laugh. Other ad-hoc strategies have emerged as more businesses reopen. A Dutch restaurant built greenhouse-like glass booths around its outdoor tables to shield diners and waitstaff from each other. A German café tested out hats with pool noodles attached so that guests would know not to get too close to one another as shown in Fig. 1. A casino in Florida installed a thick sneeze guard of plastic on its poker tables, with clearance on the bottom for players' hands.



Figure 1. "German cafe tells customers to wear pool noodles to enforce social distancing," by Nadine Schmidt and Jack Guy CNN, May 15, 2020.より転載。（この図の説明は翻訳不要）

【設問 2】以下の英文を日本語に翻訳せよ。

So far, the pandemic's impact on urbanism has shown up in small changes that can be implemented faster than a new building or zoning plan. Lithuania's capital, Vilnius, opened closed streets to restaurants and cafés so that tables could be set up at appropriate distances. New York City has made forty miles of streets pedestrian-only to expand access to the outdoors away from parks. London is laying out a vast network of new bike lanes. Tobias Arnborst, a principal of the Brooklyn and Detroit architecture-and-urban-planning firm Interboro, said that these interventions fell under the label of "tactical urbanism": "Urbanism that is not master-planned but comes from the bottom up." Tactical urbanism had been the province of guerrilla gardens and flash mobs, but city groups like New York's Department of Transportation have gradually adopted the strategy of iterative, small-scale experiments.

設問 1,2 とともに, The New Yorker, "How the Coronavirus Will Reshape Architecture" by Kyle Chayka, June 17, 2020.より抜粋して転載。