

通訳案内業国家試験 第1次筆記試験 I

# Exam

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外国語についての筆記試験

2011 年度 **英語本試験問題**

1 次の英文を読んで、下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。(14点)

It is true that Japanese women no longer have to walk three paces behind their husbands. But they are rarely with their long-working and late-drinking husbands anyway, so that was probably never all that much of a handicap. (1)General MacArthur, head of the American occupying forces, did manage to get Japanese women the vote in 1946 when the Americans were running things after Japan's defeat in World War II. But since then there have been only half a dozen token women in the Japanese cabinet. (2)Among the world's developed nations, no country has a lower proportion of women members in their parliament than Japan.

(出典: *The Japanese*. Joe Joseph より一部改変)

(1)(8点)

(2)(6点)

2. 次の事物を、それぞれ英語で説明しなさい。語数は指定しないが、解答は与えられたスペースに必ず収めること。(16点)

(1) 電車の女性専用車(8点)

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(2) こいのぼり(8点)

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## 3 .次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい(20点)

Traditionally Japanese buildings were made of wood, and castles were no exception. This meant they were not particularly solid or fire-resistant. Expansive grounds with extensive fortified outworks were therefore needed to protect the main building from attack. Often the perimeter of the castle grounds was circular or pentagonal, providing the greatest defensive opportunity for the least number of people. Evergreen trees were planted directly inside the walls to screen activities and provide a shield from incoming fire. These trees could also be used as weapons and as fuel in a time of siege.

The layout of a castle was crucial for its defense. It had to confuse the enemy and make access to the \*main keep difficult. Compounds were arranged in such a way that if one compound was captured, it could be retaken from another line of defense. ( X ), mud walls, moats and gates were arranged in such a way as to create a mazelike effect, making it difficult for an enemy to overpower the castle. A series of gates and towers ( a ) which the defenders could fire down upon the attackers further hindered enemy penetration.

The castle was further protected by the town which inevitably grew up around it. Merchants and artisans were encouraged, usually through tax incentives, to live in the town and serve the needs of the castle. <sup>(1)</sup>Castle towns were strictly planned. The *daimyo* and his chief vassals lived within the castle walls; the samurai lived in quarters in the immediate ( b ) of the castle, <sup>(2)</sup>the higher ranked being closest to the castle; and the merchants and artisans lived in the downtown. The downtown was divided into districts according to the trades; all the carpenters lived together, as did the fishmongers and the blacksmiths.

\*main keep : 本丸

( 出典 : *Castle of the Samurai*. Jennifer Mitchellhill より一部改変 )

問1 空欄(X)には「石垣」に当たる、それぞれ“S”と“W”で始まる2語が入る。その語を書きなさい。(両方正解で2点・完全解答)

(X) ( S                                  ) ( W                                  )

問2 空欄(a)、(b)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、それぞれ(1)～(4)の中から1つ選び、その記号を      で囲みなさい。(各1点×2 = 2点)

(a): (1) with                                  (2) from                                  (3) of                                  (4) to

(b): (1) vicinity                                  (2) serenity                                  (3) divinity                                  (4) amenity

問3 下線部(1)を、漢字3文字の日本語にしなさい。(2点)

(1) 

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問4 下線部(2)を、省略されている語を補って日本語にしなさい。(4点)

問5 本文の内容と一致するように、下の空欄に日本語を入れなさい。  
(各2点×5 = 10点)

- (i) 城の敷地の外周は、多くの場合(                                  )か(                                  )の形状をしていた。
- (ii) 城壁の内側には(                                  )が植えてあった。それは外から中が見えないようにするためと、火攻めから城を守るためであり、(                                  )の時には、燃料や武器としても使用された。
- (iii) 大工、魚屋、(                                  )などの職人や商人は、職種により住むところが決まっていた。

## 4 .次の英文を読み、問題に答えなさい。(20点)

The philosophy behind Japanese food culture appears to be a ( A ) belief that no cooking is the best kind of cooking. This manifests itself in the treatment of fish in Japanese gastronomy. If fish are fresh enough, they ought to be sliced raw and served as *sashimi*. If they are not sufficiently fresh, the second best preparation is to grill them and sprinkle them with salt. Only when fish <sup>(1)</sup>( ㉠ as a, ㉡ be cooked with, ㉢ last, ㉣ lose freshness, ㉤ *shoyu* or *miso*, ㉥ such flavorings as, ㉦ they, ㉧ would ) resort. The thinking here is that the extensive use of cookery and processing methods is vulgar; the natural initial flavors of ingredients should be retained and eaten in the form as close as possible to nature.

*Sashimi*, carefully sliced raw fish meat to be eaten with *wasabi* and soy souce, reflects <sup>(2)</sup>this value orientation most sharply. Most Japanese consider *sashimi* the simplest and therefore the most refined food. High-quality Japanese cuisine almost invariably includes *sashimi*.

Sushi is often wrongly thought to be an ( B ) of this idea, because it is served as a small amount of rice shaped by hand and topped with *sashimi*. In fact, <sup>(3)</sup>sushi originated from the culture of fermenting fish meat in pre-modern Japan and differed markedly from what we recognize as sushi today. The idea started with the knowledge that fish preserved with salt and mixed with cooked rice can be stored for a long period of time because rice ( C ) \*lactic acid fermentation which raises its acidity level and thereby prevents bacteria from propagating. Rice grains used this way break down and become pasty and are normally inedible. ( D ) from rice, the preserved fish tastes sour and smells like strong cheese. This was the type of sushi available before the Edo period.

\*lactic acid:乳酸

( 出典 : *The Cambridge Companion to Modern Japanese Culture*. より一部改変 )

問1 空欄(A)(B)(C)(D)に入れるのに適切な語を、それぞれ(ア)~(エ)の中から1つ選び、その記号を で囲みなさい。

(各1点×4=4点)

(A): (ア) bilateral (イ) bipolar (ウ) rational (エ) paradoxical

(B): (ア) abolition (イ) extension (ウ) itemization (エ) orientation

(C): (ア) undercooks (イ) undermines (ウ) underlies (エ) undergoes

(D): (ア) Removed (イ) Remove (ウ) Removing (エ) To remove

問2 下線部(1)のカッコ内の語句を、意味の通るように並べ替えなさい。

(3点)

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問3 下線部(2)の指す内容を、与えられたスペース内に日本語で書きなさい。句読点も字数に数えることとする。(7点)


問4 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。(6点)

5 .次の語句を英語に訳しなさい。(各 1 点 × 14 = 14 点)

(1)(賃貸の)マンション

(2)貸し切りバス

(3)霊柩車  
れいきゆうしゃ

(4)太陰暦

(5)忘年会

(6)総選挙

(7)漆器  
しっき



(8) 電子レンジ

(9) (駅の) ホーム

(10) キュウリ

(11) 原子力発電所

(12) 建国記念の日

(13) 就職活動

(14) お通し

6 .次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。ただし、( )内は、訳す必要はない。  
(16点)

(1) 日本人やフランス人は、旅行は余裕があるときに行う趣味ととらえている者が多いが、韓国人の多くは、旅行は生活をしていくにあたってなくてはならないもの、と考えているらしい。(8点)

(観光白書平成21年度版の文章にもとづく)

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(2) 「日本」は日本語で「にほん」とも「にっぽん」とも言い、どちらも正しい。しかし考えてみると、国家の名前の正式な読み方が決まってないというのは、日本人以外の人には奇妙に思えるかもしれない。日本政府も、どちらでもよい、としている。(8点)

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