

平成 22 年度通訳案内士国家試験英語第 1 次試験問題

富士通訳ガイドアカデミー

1. 次の英文を読んで、下線部①②を日本語に訳しなさい。字数は指定しないが、解答は与えられたスペースに必ず収めること。(15 点)

In the Tokugawa period, samurai frequently became *ronin*, drifted about, and sank into the ranks of commoners. In the seventeenth century, ①men often found they were *ronin* through no fault or wish of their own, as a result of a major political upset such as the enforced transfer of a *daimyo* or confiscation of a domain by the *bakufu*. But an individual samurai was always free to sever relations with his ancestral lord voluntarily, and many took this step before and after 1700. Especially in the last hundred years of the period, there was some movement the other way — up from the general populace into the privileged elite. Either governments chose to reward suitably deserving and affluent subjects by granting them samurai status (in many cases it was a matter of outright sale), or ②private samurai households sought to better themselves financially by adopting a prosperous merchant's son as heir and marrying him to a daughter if they had one.

(出典 : *A History of Japan*. Mason, R.H.P & J.G. Caiger)

① (8 点)

② (7 点)

2. 日本流のバレンタインデーについて、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。(15 点)

3. 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(22点)

The ways in which a society organizes its leisure time is a good mirror of its essential character. The divisions between work and play, duty and pastime, (1) and sacred, are all revealed. Let's start with something apparently quite humdrum (A) which Japan is famous, *sumo*. At first sight this looks like just another competitive sport — somewhat like heavy-weight wrestling anywhere in the world. Two flesh mountains get into a ring and struggle and one is thrown out by the other. End of story. (2) as I watch *sumo* contests broadcast live for hours on Japanese television, or visit a *sumo* "stable" where the wrestlers are trained, or read about its history and traditions, it becomes clear that it is not just a sport.

Sumo feels, at times, like some kind of ritual. There is sometimes a replica of a Shinto shrine suspended (3) the ring, as in Tokyo's *Kokugikan* or Hall of National Skill. A (X) dressed in Shinto costume opens the proceedings with a little ritual. The ring has to be (1) (ア salt, イ with salt to, ウ each time, エ and each wrestler, オ make it, カ must throw, キ a handful of, ク safe, ケ purifying, コ purified) he enters the ring. A (Y) (Z), who is at the very top of the *sumo* ranking, becomes automatically an acolyte of the Shinto faith. The *sumo* wrestlers live in monastic-like institutions and have to abstain (B) sex before fights. They have to wear special ritualistic costumes and dress their hair in an (4) style. No woman is allowed into the ring.

Sumo looks much more like some kind of formalized communion between humans and spirits (C) a sporting contest. Yet it is also a contest of skill and training. It is on the exact border line between religion and sport. Originating at least two thousand years ago, one theory is that it began as a sacred contest through which shamans were able to make predictions about the rice harvest — (2) divination by wrestling. It became a professional sport about three hundred years ago and a number of the religious ceremonies attached to it are of recent invention or reinvention.

(出典 : *Japan Through the Looking Glass* より一部改変)

問 1 空欄(1)(2)(3)(4)に入れるのに適切な語を、それぞれ(a)~(d)の中から一つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。(各1点×4=4点)

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1): | (a) sectarian | (b) securable | (c) secluded | (d) secular |
| (2): | (a) Thus | (b) As well | (c) Yet | (d) Hence |
| (3): | (a) from | (b) above | (c) with | (d) on |
| (4): | (a) antiquated | (b) avant-garde | (c) antebellum | (d) à la mode |

問 2 空欄(A)(B)(C)に入る語を、英語でそれぞれ一つ書きなさい。(各2点×3=6点)

- (A)() (B)() (C)()

問3 空欄(X)に入る、“r”から始まる一語を英語で書きなさい。(2点) (X) (r)

問4 空欄(Y)(Z)に入る、それぞれ“g”と“c”から始まる一語ずつを英語で書きなさい。
(両方正解で2点・完全解答) (Y) (g) (Z) (c)

問5 下線部(1)の語句を正しく並べ替え、その記号を書きなさい。(3点)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

問6 下線部(2)は、具体的にどういうことか。日本語で説明しなさい。(5点)

4. 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。(18点)

When you visit Japan you may choose to stay at a *ryokan* (traditional Japanese inn) rather than a hotel. *Ryokan* offer visitors an opportunity to learn more about Japanese culture in an environment that is second only to that of staying with a friend who lives in a home that was designed in the traditional Japanese way.

(1)Traditional Japanese houses are wooden structures built around vertical columns with floors raised above the ground to protect the house and its occupants from ground moisture. The typical sloping roofs with wide eaves were originally covered with straw or shingles, but today most are covered with distinctive tiles called *kawara* that protect the house from (2)the elements. Wooden floors are supported by horizontal beams and are covered with *tatami* (rice straw) mats in rooms with a living area. Large communal spaces in the homes are partitioned off, as needed, with sliding *shoji* doors, a lattice door lined with paper.

(3)Central heating or cooling was not quite necessary in a traditional Japanese home. In the summertime, strategically placed exterior *shoji* doors would be opened wide to create cross ventilation so that the heat and humidity was somewhat mitigated. In the winter, *kotatsu*, a heated table covered with a *futon* (bedding), were used to keep the occupants warm. Today's *kotatsu* are electric but historically coal was used as a source of heat.

Common features in traditional Japanese homes and *ryokan* include the *tokonoma*, a small alcove near the entrance (*genkan*) or in the main living room, that usually contains (4)a vertical scroll featuring calligraphy or Japanese painting and an *ikebana* (Japanese art form of flower arrangement). You won't find chairs, couches or beds in a traditional Japanese *ryokan* either — residents relax on *zabuton* (large square cushions), dine at low tables known as *zataku* and sleep on a *futon* placed directly on the *tatami* covered floor.

(出典 : "Ryokan: Traditional Japanese Accommodations", by Shane Sakata, 一部改変)

