

平成 27 年度通訳案内士国家試験英語第 1 次試験問題

■問1. 次の英文を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。

(15 点)

Sylvie Guichard-Anguis “Japanese inns (ryokan) as producers of Japanese identity”, Sylvie Guichard-Anguis and Okpyo Moon (eds.) *Japanese Tourism and Travel Culture*, Routledge
《一部改編》

1-1 空欄(A)(B)(C)(D)に入れる語の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。(3 点)

- ① on—as far as—manmade—Besides ⑤ to—as far as—domestic—In addition to
② on—as long as—mundane—Beside ⑥ to—as long as—cultivated—In addition to
③ on—as far as—domestic—As for ⑦ to—as far as—manmade—Besides
④ on—as long as—cultivated—As for ⑧ to—as long as—mundane—Beside

1-2 下線部(1)の語と最も近い意味を表す語を本文から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。(3 点)

- ① enhanced ③ followed ⑤ located ⑦ associated
② used ④ selected ⑥ designed ⑧ changed

1-3 空欄(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)に入れる語の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。(3 点)

- ① sliding doors — hot springs — courtyard — hearth — lucky charm
② sliding doors — outdoor baths — pocket gardens — hearth — hanging scroll
③ glass — hot springs — courtyard — bonfire — hanging scroll
④ glass — outdoor baths — pocket gardens — bonfire — lucky charm

1-4 本文の内容に一致しないものを一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。(6 点)

- ① 旅行雑誌や日本のテレビ番組は、旅館を紹介する際、「自然」と「おもてなし」を中心に取り上げる。
② 旅館は紅葉を鑑賞したり、夏における涼やかさを感じたり、冬の祝祭や伝統を堪能する最高の場所である。
③ 旅館は室内の装飾ではなく、周囲の自然を部屋の装飾の一部に組み込むことで季節感を演出している。
④ 旅館での食事は、季節に応じたその地の生産物や名産物を教えてくれる。

■問2. 次の英文を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。

(各1点×10=10点)

‘Tomioka Silk Mill and Related Sites: World Heritage Nomination’より一部改編

2-1 空欄 A に入れる語として、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの にマークすること。

- ① when ② how ③ what ④ but ⑤ as

2-2 下線部(ア)を意味が通るように並び替え、2 番目、7 番目、10 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答はそれぞれマークシートの 2 番目は に、7 番目は に、10 番目は にマークすること。

2-3 下線部(イ)を意味が通るように並び替え、1 番目、3 番目、5 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答はそれぞれマークシートの 1 番目は に、3 番目は に、5 番目は にマークすること。

2-4 下線部(ウ)を意味が通るように並び替え、1 番目、5 番目、8 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答はそれぞれマークシートの 1 番目は に、5 番目は に、8 番目は にマークすること。

■問3. 次の英文を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。

(各5点×3=15点)

Christal Whelan. ‘The Jewel in The Lotus: The Koyasan Buddhist Monastery’より一部改編

3-1 下線部(1)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを選びなさい。解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① 仏教が「生活のしかた」だということには心から賛成するが、キリスト教やユダヤ教、イスラム教やヒンズー教はまったくそうではないのではないか。
- ② 仏教が「生活のしかた」だということには心から賛成するが、キリスト教やユダヤ教、イスラム教やヒンズー教には多少ともそういう面があるべきなのではないか。
- ③ 仏教が「生活のしかた」だということには心から賛成するが、キリスト教やユダヤ教、イスラム教やヒンズー教よりもいくらかそういったものを否定しているのではないか。
- ④ 仏教が「生活のしかた」だということには心から賛成するが、キリスト教やユダヤ教、イスラム教やヒンズー教がまあまあそういう面を持つ程度のことすら持っていないのではないか。
- ⑤ 仏教が「生活のしかた」だということには心から賛成するが、キリスト教やユダヤ教、イスラム教やヒンズー教も実際には同じではないのか。

3-2 下線部(2)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを選びなさい。解答はマークシートの 16 にマークすること。

- ① 基本的にどの宗教も、私たちすべてが生まれた肉体的にも^{どうとくてき}道徳的にも危なっかしい世界をどう生き抜いていくかを、人々に教えるものなのだろうか。
- ② 基本的にどの宗教も、私たちすべてが生まれた肉体的にも道徳的にも危なっかしい世界をどう生き抜いていくかを、人々に教えようとはしないものなのではないだろうか、
- ③ 基本的にどの宗教も、私たちすべてが生まれた肉体的にも道徳的にも危なっかしい世界をどう生き抜いていくかを、人々に教えるものではないのだろうか。
- ④ どんな宗教も基本的には、肉体的にも道徳的にも危なっかしい世界によってどう私たちが歩まされ、生まれたところへと進むことを教えてくれるものなのではないか。
- ⑤ どんな宗教も基本的には、肉体的にも道徳的にも危なっかしい世界によって私たちがどう歩まされ、生まれたところへと進むことを教えてくれるものとはいえないのではないか。

3-3 下線部(3)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを選びなさい。解答はマークシートの 17 にマークすること。

- ① 仏教でその語は^{じゅんすい}純粋に^{こうていてき}肯定的なものである一方で、英語では「無」という語は、最初にそのような^{ひていてき}否定的な含みを持っている。
- ② 仏教でその語は純粋に肯定的なものであるのに対して、英語では「無」という語は否定的な含みを持つもので、そもそも正気な人ならいったい誰がそのような状態になろうとするのかといったようなものだ。
- ③ 仏教でその語が純粋に肯定的なものだったあいだに、英語では「無」という語は否定的含みをもつようになってしまい、まず正しい心でそういう状態になろうとする人は誰だったのかを追い求めるようになった。
- ④ 仏教でその語は純粋に肯定的なものである一方で、英語では「無」という語は、最初にそのような状態になりたがることもあるかもしれないという否定的含みをもつものだ。
- ⑤ 仏教でその語が純粋に肯定的なものであるのに対して、英語では「無」という語は正しい心の人^{ひていてき}が最初にある状態に導いてくれることがあるかもしれないという否定的含みをもっている。

■問4. 次の日本語で書かれた内容を英語で端的に表現する場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれ一つ選びなさい。マークシートの 18 ~ 22 にマークすること。(各 6 点×5=30 点)

4-1 日本では、家に入るときには靴を脱ぎます。

18

- ① In Japan, you are supposed to get off your shoes when you enter into a house.
- ② In Japan, people take off their shoes when they enter a house.
- ③ It is customary in Japan to remove your shoes before in a house.
- ④ It is a habit in Japan to take off your shoes before going into a house.

4-2 ほくりくしんかんせん 北陸新幹線ができたおかげで、かなざわ とやま 金沢・富山から東京まで気軽に日帰りできるようになりました。

19

- ① The New Hokuriku Line enabled the people in Kanazawa and Toyama to make a one day trip easy.
- ② The New Hokuriku Line made it possible for people in Kanazawa and Toyama to visit Tokyo with one-day ticket easily.
- ③ Thanks to the New Hokuriku Line, the people in Kanazawa and Toyama can now use the one-way ticket from Tokyo easy.
- ④ Thanks to the New Hokuriku Line, the people in Kanazawa and Toyama can now go to Tokyo and back in one day easily.

4-3 成田空港から東京ディズニーランドまでバスで 1 時間ほどですが、じゅうたい 渋滞していれば到着する前に疲れてしまうかもしれません。

20

- ① Tokyo Disney Land is only a one-hour drive by bus from Narita Airport, but when the traffic is heavy, you will be exhausted before you get there.
- ② Tokyo Disney Land is not so far and a one-hour drive by bus from Narita Airport, but you may be tired of the packed vehicle before you get there.
- ③ It usually takes you only one hour to visit Tokyo Disney Land from Narita Airport, but if the traffic is so bad, you will be exhausted by the time you get there.
- ④ It usually takes only one hour to get to Tokyo Disney Land from Narita Airport, but because the roads are stuck in traffic jams, you may get tired before you get there.

4-4 ひめじじょう 姫路城に着きましたよ。じょうへき 城壁の白さとさぎ 鷺が羽を広げて飛び立つように見えるためべつめいしらさぎ 別名白鷺城とも呼ばれています。

21

- ① Welcome to Himeji Castle, which is also called White Heron Castle, because the castle's wall is white and it looks a bird flying into the sky with its wings spread wider.
- ② Welcome to Himeji Castle. This is also called as White Heron Castle, because the castle's wall has whiteness and it looks like a bird jumping to the sky with its wings spread wide.
- ③ Here we are at Himeji Castle, also called White Heron Castle. This is because the castle has white walls and looks like a white bird flying into the sky with its wings spread wide.
- ④ Here we are at Himeji Castle, which is also called as White Heron Castle. Because the castle has white walls and it looks like a white bird jumping to the sky with its wings spread wide.

4-5 ^{たかおさん}高尾山は^{しんじゅく}新宿から電車でほんの一時間ほどです。そんなに高い山ではなく、^{ひょうこう}標高は600メートルほどで、ケーブルカーやリフトで中腹まで行くことができます。 22

- ① It takes only about one hour from Shinjuku by train to get to Mount Takao. It is not too high—just about 600 meters in altitude. You can take a cable car or chair lift halfway to the top.
- ② It takes only about one hour from Shinjuku by train to reach Mount Takao. It is not too high—just about 600 meters in height. You can take a cable car or chair lift halfway.
- ③ Mount Takao takes only about one hour from Shinjuku by train. It is just about 600 meters in height. You can ride a cable car or chair lift until halfway of the mountain.
- ④ Mount Takao takes only about one hour from Shinjuku by train to arrive at. It is just about 600 meters in altitude. You can ride a cable car or chair lift until half to the top of the mountain.

■問5. 次のそれぞれの写真や語句を英語で説明する場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの23～28にマークすること。 (各5点×6=30点)

5-1

23

写真省略

- ① This is a famous tourist spot in Kanagawa prefecture. When you visit, bow twice, clap your hands twice, and then bow once to pray.
- ② This is a famous tourist spot in Kanagawa prefecture. Initially the statue was housed in a large building, but this was washed away by flood twice.
- ③ This is a famous tourist spot in Kanagawa prefecture. Situated near Enoshima Island, the temple has been popular as a place for casual enjoyment of scenic beauty.
- ④ This is a famous tourist spot in Nara prefecture. The great Buddha was built in the beginning of the 8th century by the order of Emperor Shomu, who tried to rule the country under Buddhism.
- ⑤ This is a famous tourist spot in Nara prefecture. This great Buddha is a bronze statue 11.3 m high, weighing 121 tons.

写真省略

- ① This is one of the most famous bridges in Japan, Nihonbashi, which has 32 statues along the bridge. Four of them can be seen from the river cruises.
- ② The Akashi Kaikyo Bridge is the world's largest suspension bridge, linking Kobe in Hyogo Prefecture on Honshu with Awaji Island, the largest island in the Seto Inland Sea.
- ③ The impressive bridge in the Port of Aomori was named Aomori Bay Bridge based on the ideas sought from the public. The construction work started in 1985 and all lanes were opened for traffic in 1994.
- ④ Seto-ohashi Bridge is a collective construction for the six bridges that connect Kojima in Okayama Prefecture on Honshu and Sakaide of Kagawa Prefecture on Shikoku, spanning five islands, namely Hitsuishi-jima Island, Iwaguro-jima Island, Wasa-jima Island, Yo-shima Island, and Mitsugo-jima Island in the Seto Inland Sea.
- ⑤ This is Rainbow Bridge in Tokyo, which features a stretched and beautiful shape like a rainbow over Tokyo Bay as its name suggests. While drivers can enjoy the beautiful scenery of Tokyo's waterfront area and the night scene, people can cross the bridge on the walkways open to the public for free.

5-3 いおり 庵

- ① It is a square open hearth to cook and to get warm. It is sometimes said to symbolize the warmth of a Japanese family or home.
- ② It is a tea-ceremony house with all the necessary equipment such as a guest room, a kitchen, and a preparation space. Another name is Kakoi. It is also a form of traditional Japanese construction and which can be seen in a warrior's *Shoin* style house.
- ③ In Medieval Japan, a monk's hermitage had a 4.5-mat space, and this developed into a tea room called a rustic hut. It has a sunken hearth to have the meaning, 'just as a person derives energy from food, a dwelling derives energy from fire.'
- ④ It is a square open hearth situated under the floor by cutting a tatami mat into a 50 cm square shape. It is used in a tea ceremony in winter, because a hearth suggests the warmth derived from fire in a dwelling.
- ⑤ It is a hearth to boil water in a tea ceremony put directly on a part of a tatami mat. Even on a hot summer day, hot water is essential in a tea ceremony. A movable small hearth is also useful in a tea ceremony held outside.

- ① It is based on a standard of elegance of the court and refers to courtliness, elegance, and gracious refinement. During the Heian era, the nobility considered this quality important. The court life in *Genji-monogatari* is said to represent this ideal.
- ② It is an aesthetic ideal describing an ambiance of mystery, darkness, depth, elegance, ambiguity, calm, transience, and sadness. The quality of this ideal is sought in *noh* and *Izutsu*, *Hagoromo*, and *Yuya* are said to express it most clearly.
- ③ It means the beauty from serenity that comes with age. Basho and his followers adopted this aesthetic concept to *haikai* as a poetic ideal. It was originally a medieval aesthetic that included elements of old age, loneliness, and resignation.
- ④ It is an aesthetic and moral principle advocating the enjoyment of a simple, quiet, leisurely life free from worldly concerns. It derives from the medieval hermit tradition and is a central concept in the aesthetics of the tea ceremony.
- ⑤ Originally, it refers to something witty. In the Edo era, this concept produced a genre of books, literally “witty book,” written by writers such as Nanbo Ota, Kyoden Santo, and others.

- ① It is one of the Japanese martial arts. It involved the clandestine penetration of the enemy’s territory and evolved a complex repertoire of artifice, strategy, and camouflage-techniques, supported by specialized tools and weapons.
- ② It is the way of the sword based on the techniques of the sword of the warriors. It implies spiritual discipline as well as techniques.
- ③ It is an art of self-defense to use no weapons and rely instead on three main techniques such as arm strikes, thrusts, and kicks. It derives from Okinawa.
- ④ It is one of the martial arts and a form of unarmed combat to stress agile motions, astute mental judgment, and rigorous form rather than sheer physical strength. Its techniques include throwing, grappling, and attacking vital points.
- ⑤ It is one of the Japanese martial arts for pure self-defense derived from the traditional weaponless fighting techniques which use immobilizing holds and twisting throws. It uses an attacker’s own momentum and strength against him.

- ① It is Okinawa’s famous surface-dyed textile. The method of stenciling resist paste onto fabric and richly coloring the unresisted areas by hand is utilized in the decoration of the cloth. The pattern often uses designs taken from nature.
- ② It is a starch-resist dyeing technique invented in Kyoto during the Genroku era. Its technique started a revolution in the dyeing of free-style designs and led to the delicately subtle depiction of various things. The founder moved to Kaga afterwards.
- ③ It is a method of resist dyeing in which the required design is securely tied or stitched onto the fabric before it is dyed. The method includes many advanced techniques such as *Tsujigahana* and *Kanoko*.
- ④ It is hand-woven fabric made from yarns of uneven thickness, manually spun from floss silk, used mainly for traditional Japanese clothing. The best-known varieties are *Oshima* and *Yuki*.
- ⑤ It is a kind of cloth, typically of hemp, or cotton, with hazed patterns of reserved white against a deep indigo-blue ground. The best-known varieties are *Niigata* and *Kunune*.