

平成27年度通訳案内士試験

試験問題

外国語(英語)

本文6ページ

(平成 27 年 度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(15 点)

If the Japanese past seems to be enhanced through a great variety of means in ryokan, it is always merged with two other components. Travel magazines and most of the programs on Japanese TV channels dedicated (A) tourism, mainly hot springs and ryokan, tend to illustrate a similar perception, as nature and hospitality used to play the main parts. How does this perception work? First, it is obvious that the topic of ryokan is clearly associated with seasons, (B) the months of issue for magazines are concerned. For instance, many magazines have devoted a large number of autumn, winter and summer issues to ryokan, while spring issues usually lack any allusion to them. To put it differently, ryokan look like the best places to savor the autumn colors, the feeling of coolness in summer and several festivals and traditions in winter. Second, selected ryokan are always depicted by the same discourse, which emphasizes the hospitality of their owners or managers. The descriptions are always very personalized and very often illustrated by photos of the hosts, usually in kimono or “native” dress.

In the perception of the past, the overwhelming presence of nature, whether wild or (C), cannot be overlooked, as it plays a very important part in the attraction of ryokan. Through the (1) some of the ryokan offer spectacular views of their natural environment: mountain slopes, forests, rivers, mountain streams, and seashores. Ryokan also may be (1) nested inside this natural environment and offer (2) among rocks, shrubs and trees, as is the case in many hot springs ryokan. Even in inns located in the middle of the city all the rooms face (3). In fact gardens designed by famous artists are also parts of the image of some ryokan and associated with their history. If greenery is not available outside the ryokan, it is always present close to the bath, in which visitors can indulge themselves while watching some greenery planted nearby, through the glass of the sliding doors.

(D) being part of the surroundings, nature is always present through the allusion to the passing of seasons. Based on a clear distinction between cold and hot seasons, pieces of furniture are changed, fires lit in the (4) and a kettle put on to boil in the entrance during the cold season, while all sorts of means enhance freshness during the hot season. In the tokonoma a (5) and a flower arrangement and on the dining table the several dishes inform visitors about the local products and specialties associated with the seasons. Flowers for tea gatherings (chabana) and flower arrangements (ikebana) give the ryokan manager plenty of opportunities to make nature part of the decoration of the rooms. Flowers and branches are used to add a powerful sense of the seasons in each room.

(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》)

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 1 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 2 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 3 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 4 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。

英—問題用紙 2

各問題に対する解答は別紙解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

..... (平成 27 年 度)

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(各 1 点×10=10 点)

The modern silk industry is rooted in the historic production of silk fabric that began in China from around 3,000 B.C. when raw silk was processed by hand. The raw silk used to make thread for textile was derived through a delicate process from cocoons spun by mature silkworms raised on mulberry leaves. Eventually, due to the industrial revolution, steam-powered mechanical reeling factories appeared in France and Italy and spread throughout Europe in the early 19th century. The production efficiency of raw silk increased and thus, Europe became the center of silk production. However, in the 1850s when mass rearing of silkworms led to the diffusion of the pebrine disease, silkworm rearing waned, and (ア) (1)the West, (2)Asia, (3)to, (4)became, (5)raw silk, (6)from, (7)it, (8)necessary, (9)import, (10)for. This was the beginning of global competition in raw silk production.

Meanwhile in the 18th century, raw silk production in Japan spread from the southwest to central and northeast regions following silkworm rearing promotion policies of the national government. By the 19th century, the largest silkworm rearing and silk reeling region was established in the heart of Japan, close to the capital city of Edo. As the commodity economy of the Edo period grew, so (イ) (1)for, (2)demand, (3)textiles, (4)did, (5)silk. Production numbers for cocoons and raw silk increased annually, and Gunma Prefecture was one of the centers of sericulture and related technological innovation.

Under such historical background, Japan became a member of the international economy. Induced by Europe's vigorous demands, raw silk became the country's largest export product. As a result, Japan's sericulture and silk reeling industries came to play a leading role in the development of the global silk industry, [A] will be described below.

In 1872, with the intent of producing increasing quantities of high quality raw silk, the newly formed Meiji government established the Tomioka Silk Mill as a model factory introducing modern technology and factory systems from the West. It was an excellent example for the country's industries that were just on the verge of modernity. At the same time, developments made in the field of silkworm breeding by the following private establishments realized a stable production of cocoons. The characteristic feature at Tajima Yahei Sericulture Farm is the innovative structural composition of the silkworm breeding room with a focus on ventilation; at Takayama-sha Sericulture School, it is improvements made to the structure of the ventilated silkworm rearing room, which included the use of a thermal powered system with a brazier for temperature and humidity control and resulted in the establishment of a standard rearing method, as well as the group of facilities of the educational institute; while at Arafune Cold Storage, it is the functional structure of a modern silkworm egg storage facility making use of natural cold airflow. Indeed, (ウ) (1)these sites, (2)are, (3)these, (4)defining, (5)examples, (6)make, (7)what, (8)important, (9)characteristics of the international exchange and technological innovation in silkworm rearing and silk reeling that contributed to the realization of mass production of high-quality raw silk. (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 5 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べ替え、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 6 に、7 番目は 7 に、10 番目は 8 にマークすること。

2-3 下線部(イ)を意味が通るように並べ替え、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 9 に、3 番目は 10 に、5 番目は 11 にマークすること。

2-4 下線部(ウ)を意味が通るように並べ替え、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 12 に、5 番目は 13 に、8 番目は 14 にマークすること。

■問題 3. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(各 5 点×3=15 点)

KOYASAN MONASTERY is actually a town of over a hundred individual temples spaced neatly around a central complex on a mountaintop basin 800 meters (about 2625 feet) above sea level. The whole arrangement suggests a capacious eight-petaled lotus unfolding in the morning mist. I recall that, since 2000, I have encountered many people in Europe and the U.S. whose comments about Buddhism continue to surprise me. They commonly eschew the word "religion" and claim that Buddhism is instead a "spirituality" or "a way of life" as if that were somehow superior. (1) I wholeheartedly agree that Buddhism is a way of life but no more or less than Christianity, Judaism, Islam, or Hinduism. (2) What religion is not fundamentally about teaching people how to navigate through the physically and morally perilous world into which we have all been born? The point is that Buddhism also has an elaborate theology with heavens and hells, complex rituals, and various schools with diverse beliefs concerning something as basic to the Buddhist enterprise as "enlightenment." Not only meditation and yogic exercises are part of the package, but rank and hierarchy also exist along with a basic distinction in Japan at least between scholar-monks and practitioner-monks. I believe that part of the problem in understanding Buddhism, especially outside of Buddhist countries, is basically a linguistic one. Translations continue to mislead and befuddle us. The most vexing one to me has always been the use of the word "emptiness" (*sunyata*) to describe a breakthrough and illumination into a state of pure potentiality. (3) While in Buddhism, the word is purely positive, in English the word "emptiness" carries such a negative connotation such that who in her right mind would aspire to such a state in the first place?

(Christal Whelan. 'The Jewel in The Lotus: The Koyasan Buddhist Monastery'より一部改編)

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英—問題用紙 3

各問題に対する解答は別紙解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

(平成 27 年 度)

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 **15** 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づれ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ると正気な人なら誰もが自分を導いてしまうといった、そんな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ん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」という語は否定的な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、最初にそん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な含みをもつものだ。
- 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な含みをもっている。

■問題 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 北陸新幹線ができたおかげで、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.

英—問題用紙 4

各問題に対する解答は別紙解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

(平成 27 年 度)

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、渋滞^{じゅうたい}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 姫路城^{ひめじじょう}に着きましたよ。城壁^{じょうへき}の白さと鷺^{さぎ}が羽を広げて飛び立つようにみえるため別名白鷺城^{べつめいしらさぎじょう}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 高尾山^{たかおさん}は新宿^{しんじゅく}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、標高^{ひょうこう}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.

■問題 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



- 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.

5-2

24



- 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 Hitsuishijima Island, Iwagurojima Island, Wasajima Island, Yoshima Island, and Mitsugojima 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

いかり
庵

25

- 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.

5-4

ゆうげん
幽玄

26

- 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.

5-5

あいきどう
合気道

27

- 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.

英—問題用紙 6

各問題に対する解答は別紙解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

..... (平成 27 年 度)

5-6

つむぎ
紬

28

- 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 *Kurume*.