

2023 年度全国通訳案内士試験

試験問題

外国語（英語）

本文 9 ページ

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(40 点)

What people ate and (1) depended (A) a large extent on the utensils and technology available. These varied by region and changed over the course of the Tokugawa period, and the changes (B) about a transformation in the diet. Two basic methods of cooking were traditionally used: cooking in a pot over the (ア) *irori* and cooking on the (イ) *kamado*. In families depending on the *irori* for cooking, one-pot dishes were popular because various ingredients could be added at appropriate times and left to cook in the pot. This was very similar to the one-pot method used in England, in which porridge was made of oatmeal or bags of food were lowered into boiling water and then eaten separately. Families who could afford *kamado* could cook more complicated meals, (C) the rice or grain as a (D) dish from the soup and vegetables. By the Tokugawa period, the *kamado* was widely used in towns and cities, particularly in the Kansai region (E) it was difficult and expensive to obtain fuel, and *irori* predominated in the cold regions of the north.

The present method of steaming polished rice is a relatively new technique for preparing this staple and is connected to the use of the *kamado*. The equipment and method gradually developed from the mid-Tokugawa period but were perfected and (ウ) diffused only a century ago. Originally two methods were used. One was the same (F) the present method in which exactly the right amount of water is used from the start and the rice is steamed until the liquid is completely absorbed. The second was to start with (G) water than was needed. The excess was removed during the cooking process, and then the rice was left to steam. The first method is (H) difficult to use because the temperature must be gauged precisely, the rice must be cooked slowly at first, and after the midpoint, the heat must be raised but the top not opened until the cooking is completed and the rice sits for some time. The rice can be easily burned and ruined, and thus (I) time and skill is needed to prepare rice in this method, in (J) to boiling grain in a pot on the *irori*. Clearly only the elite and (エ) well-to-do had the resources, time, and skill to prepare rice using this method, and (オ) the growth of its popularity over time attests to a rise in the standard of living and almost certainly a rise in the level of nutrition.

The development of Japanese cuisine that accompanied these changes (K) rice preparation methods occurred from the mid-Tokugawa period on. Whereas Kyoto and Osaka were known for (2), food in Edo was not considered tasty, (L) it gradually improved over time, particularly after various seasonings and condiments such as soy sauce became widely used. By the late seventeenth century, ordinary people began to eat a third regular meal at about one o'clock called *chūjiki*, which means “to eat in the middle.” As cities grew, the first restaurants began to appear. Gradually a variety of shops specializing in one food or another sprang up, from tempura shops, noodle shops, *unagiya* (specializing in eels), to sweet shops and carts that sold simple foods and drink in the evening. The *chaya* (カ) or tea houses developed into restaurants, but even the (M) ate out at noodle shops. Clearly people had more money to spend on food, and even people living in (キ) cramped, rented rooms who couldn't really cook could (N) sufficient and tasty meals.

(ク) By the nineteenth century, so many people ate out, regardless of class, that the government tried to limit it—unsuccessfully. By midcentury, there were more sushi and *soba* shops than any other kind of eating places in Edo. In 1860, a high-ranking samurai from Kii (Wakayama Prefecture) wrote that in every corner of Edo there were food shops; *soba* shops, those selling food by the dish, and

those selling *shiruko mochi* (rice cakes in a sweet bean soup) were all over. The numerous travelers to Edo not only needed places to eat, but also brought with them knowledge of foods (O) other parts of the country and took home what they learned in Edo.

(Susan B. Hanley, *Everyday Things in Premodern Japan* より一部抜粋)

1-1 空欄 1 に入る表現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。

(3 点)

- ① how they delivered it ② how they fed themselves
③ how they prepared for it ④ how they prepared it

1-2 下線部(ア)と下線部(イ)それぞれに対応する語句の組み合わせ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。

(4 点)

- ① (ア) hearth (イ) oven ② (ア) hearth (イ) stove ③ (ア) oven (イ) hearth
④ (ア) oven (イ) stove ⑤ (ア) stove (イ) hearth ⑥ (ア) stove (イ) oven

1-3 空欄 A から空欄 E に入る語句の組み合わせ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。

(2 点)

- | | | | | |
|------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| ① by | brought | concerning | main | where |
| ② by | came | considering | main | in which |
| ③ in | occurred | counting | separate | that |
| ④ in | set | concerning | standard | which |
| ⑤ on | came | including | side | that |
| ⑥ on | set | considering | side | which |
| ⑦ to | brought | including | separate | where |
| ⑧ to | occurred | counting | standard | in which |

1-4 下線部(ウ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。最も近い意味を表すものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

(2 点)

- ① concentrated ② distributed ③ put on the air ④ spread ⑤ synchronized

1-5 空欄 F から空欄 J に入る語句の組み合わせ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。

(2 点)

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|----------------|------------|
| ① as | more of | more | substantial | addition |
| ② as | more | the more | considerable | contrast |
| ③ in | more | the more | inconsiderable | contrast |
| ④ in | the more | more | substantial | proportion |
| ⑤ to | less | the less | reasonable | regard |
| ⑥ to | more of | less | considerable | proportion |
| ⑦ with | the more | less | reasonable | addition |
| ⑧ with | less | the less | inconsiderable | regard |

1-6 下線部(エ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。最も近い意味を表すものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

(2 点)

- ① do-good ② middle-class ③ prosperous ④ virtuous ⑤ well-mannered

..... (2023 年度)

1-7 本文の内容を踏まえ、下線部(オ)の解釈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。

(4 点)

- ① かまどを使った煮炊きが時とともに普及したことが生活水準を向上させることになっており、また、ほぼ確実に栄養水準を向上させることになっている。
- ② 時とともにかまどが普及したことが生活水準の向上を促しており、また、それに付随して、ほぼ間違いなく栄養水準の向上も促すこととなっている。
- ③ 庶民にかまどの使用が徐々に普及したことは生活水準が向上したことを示すものであり、また、ほぼ間違いなく栄養水準が向上したことも示している。
- ④ かまどを使用した炊飯が時とともに普及したことが生活水準の向上を促進しており、また、栄養水準の向上の促進にもほぼ確実に貢献している。
- ⑤ かまどを使用した炊飯が徐々に普及したことが生活水準が向上したことを示す証拠であり、また、ほぼ間違いなく、栄養水準向上の証拠でもある。

1-8 下線部(カ)の or と同じ用法を含むもの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。

(2 点)

- ① You should leave now, or you'll miss your flight.
- ② I am your guide. You can call me Andrew, or Andy if you like.
- ③ You can't eat or drink in this building.
- ④ *Onigiri* or rice balls are a popular food available anywhere in Japan.
- ⑤ We'll have a game tomorrow, rain or shine.

1-9 空欄 K から空欄 O に入る語句の組み合わせ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。

(2 点)

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|--------|---------------|-------|
| ① | against | because | decent | hardly afford | about |
| ② | against | when | poor | afford | onto |
| ③ | among | even though | noble | afford to pay | for |
| ④ | among | though | rich | ill afford | from |
| ⑤ | in | though | poor | afford | from |
| ⑥ | in | because | decent | hardly afford | about |
| ⑦ | on | even though | rich | ill afford | onto |
| ⑧ | on | when | noble | afford to pay | for |

1-10 空欄 2 に入る表現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。

(3 点)

- ① being stubborn about changes ② the prevalence of *kamado* over *irori*
- ③ their cuisine ④ their unsavory foods

1-11 下線部(キ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。最も近い意味を表すものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

(2 点)

- ① confined ② depressed ③ labored ④ spasmed ⑤ suppressed

1-12 下線部(ク)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 12 にマークすること。

(4点)

- ① 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人が品位をわきまえずに野外で食事していたので、政府は野外での食事を制限しようとしたが、失敗した。
- ② 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人が身分に関係なく野外で食事していたので、政府は野外での食事を制限しようとしたが、失敗した。
- ③ 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人が店の格に頓着せずに外食していたので、政府は外食を制限しようとしたが、失敗した。
- ④ 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人が身分を問わずに外食していたので、政府は身分に制限を設けようとしたが、失敗した。
- ⑤ 19世紀にはすでに、あまりにも多くの人が身分に関係なく外食していたので、政府は外食に制限を設けようとしたが、失敗した。

1-13 本文の内容に一致するものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの 13 にマークすること。

(4点)

- ① しょう油などが普及して以降、江戸の食文化がどんどん発展した。
- ② 地方から江戸に集まった情報が江戸から別の地方に伝播していた。
- ③ 温度を管理する炊き方の場合、水量は加熱している最中に調節する。
- ④ イングランドでも日本の寒冷地と同様、いろりが使われていた。
- ⑤ 間借り人の経済力では外食で腹いっぱい食べることは難しかった。

1-14 本文の内容に一致するものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの 14 にマークすること。

(4点)

- ① 庶民の食習慣が変わり始めた江戸時代、都市部において多様な外食文化が発達した。
- ② 江戸時代初期、関西などの都市部では調理や暖房のためにかまどが普及していた。
- ③ 紀伊出身の上級武士が、江戸の飲食店がすべて閉まっていたことを書き記している。
- ④ 今の精白米の炊き方は昔からあった炊き方だが、昔はかまどといろりを使っていた。
- ⑤ 地域によって得られる食材が異なることが多彩な調理器具や調理法の発達を促した。

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(各 5 点×4=20 点)

As to the stepping stones of the Roji they should be laid so that they are easy to walk upon, but not in a straight line, for that would be uninteresting. At the same time they must not be so irregular as to appear artificial. They should look as though they led naturally through the trees with which the Roji is planted. The stones themselves are not selected or valuable ones, but rather the reverse, for in making the Roji the aim is to obtain an interesting effect by the skillful arrangement of intrinsically valueless things. If the stones are large enough to receive the foot that is sufficient. (1) Rikyu has stipulated that the arrangement of these stones should be on the principle of six points for use and four for appearance, but Oribe would reverse the proportion. Stepping stones are usually laid in groups of three and four, but abbreviated groups of two and three are not inadmissible. (2) Stones of the same size are not laid in succession, nor are any ever laid lengthwise in the line of the path. There is no rule about the distance between them except that it should allow of comfortable walking. Opinions differ among the different schools as to their height above the ground. The Sen School says two inches, Oribe an inch and a half, and Enshu one inch. . . .

(3) The planting of trees in a Tea-garden should be such as to suggest some quiet spot in the woods where all the fresh purity of nature abides in an air of solitary detachment. But the plantation must not be thick enough to produce any feeling of stuffiness or restraint.

(4) There should be sufficient trees and shrubs to give an impression of depth, but all must be quite natural, and rare or peculiar specimens or those that bear bright flowers should be omitted. It is best to have only those that are common in the neighborhood.

(A.L. Sadler: The Japanese Tea Ceremony より一部抜粋、一部改変)

2-1 下線部(1)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの 15 にマークすること。

- ① 利休はまず踏み石を一つ据え、そこから実用六分、景観四分の原則から外れないように全体の配置を整えていくという鉄則を打ち立てましたが、織部は後年、そのようなバランス概念の必要性を否定した人物でした。
- ② 利休はまず踏み石を一つ据え、そこから渡り用の踏み石を六個、そして鑑賞のための石を四個、全体の統一感を重要視しながら据えていく原則を提唱しましたが、織部は踏み石の個数についてはこだわることを避けました。
- ③ 利休は、踏み石を据える配置について、実用六分、景観四分という鉄則を打ち立てましたが、織部はその逆の割合を提唱したのでした。
- ④ 利休は、踏み石の配置について、踏みやすい石を六個、美しい石を四個据えるという鉄則を打ち立てましたが、織部は踏み石の個数については一切こだわりませんでした。

2-2 下線部(2)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの 16 にマークすること。

- ① 同じ大きさの石を据えることだけでは踏み石の役目を果たしているとは言えません。(露地と) 平行に、できるだけ長い石を据えることで踏み石の役目を果たしていると言えるのです。
- ② 同じ大きさの長年継承されてきた石を据えるのが善しとされています。さらにはできるだけ長さがある踏み石を(露地の) 道なりに据えるのを善しとします。
- ③ 同じ大きさの長年継承されてきた石を据えるのが善しとされています。そしてその踏み石は未来永劫(露地に) 据えられて(茶室への) 道筋を示すものとなるのです。
- ④ 同じ大きさの石を連続して据えることはありません。さらには、(露地の) 進む方向に沿って踏み石を縦長に、道なりに据えることも決してありません。

2-3 下線部(3)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの 17 にマークすること。

- ① 茶庭は静寂の場を提供するとともに、手つかずの自然と清浄な空気の尊さを広く提唱しているのです。
- ② 茶庭における植樹は、あたかもそこに外界から隔離された清浄な自然が存在するという佇まいを感じさせるものでなければなりません。
- ③ 茶庭には樹木の大切さを提案するという意義もあります。樹木は空気を清浄化し、豊かな自然を育みます。
- ④ 茶庭には外部の音を遮断するため、植樹が推奨されます。樹木によって清浄な空気をその場に漂わせるものでなければなりません。

2-4 下線部(4)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの 18 にマークすること。

- ① (茶室への露地の) 奥行きを表現するためにはうっそうとした樹木と灌木の配置が自然の静寂さを感じさせるために必要です。珍しいちょっと変わった樹木が好まれますが、鮮やかな花が咲いた時にはその花は摘んでおきます。
- ② (茶室への露地の) 奥行きを表現するためにはうっそうとした樹木と灌木の配置が自然の静寂さを感じさせるために必要ですが、珍しい樹木、変わった樹木、鮮やかな花をつける樹木などは避けます。
- ③ (茶室への露地の) 奥行きを表現するために必要なだけの樹木と灌木を、ごく自然な佇まいを持たせるように植えます。珍しい樹木、変わった樹木は避け、鮮やかな花が咲いた時にはその花は摘んでおきます。
- ④ (茶室への露地の) 奥行きを表現するために必要なだけの樹木と灌木を、ごく自然な佇まいを持たせるように植えます。その際、珍しい樹木、変わった樹木、鮮やかな花をつける樹木などは避けます。

- 問題 3. 次の日本語で書かれた下線部の内容を英語にする場合、最も適切なものを選びなさい。解答はマークシートの 19 ～ 22 にマークすること。 (各 5 点×4=20 点)

3-1 A: 日本では年間に計 16 の日が「国民の祝日」とされているのですね。クリスマスは国民の祝日ですか。

B: クリスマスは国民の休日ではありません。西洋のクリスマスになぞらえられるのは日本のお正月ですね。起源や宗教的意味合いに違いはありますが、クリスマスとお正月に寄せる西洋の人々と日本人の想いは確かに似たところがありますね。

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- ① Japanese New Year is equal to Christmas is the West. Despite differences in origin and religious meaning, there is indeed similarities in terms of the sentiments that these holidays evoke.
- ② Japanese New Year is likened to Christmas in West. Despite differences in original and regional meaning, there indeed similarities in terms of the feelings that these holidays bring.
- ③ Japanese New Year is likened to Christmas in the West. Despite differences in origin and religious meaning, there are indeed similarities in terms of the sentiments that these holidays evoke.
- ④ Japanese New Year is equal to Christmas in West. Despite differences in original and regional meanings, there indeed similarities in terms of the feelings that the holiday brings.

3-2 A: 東京の地下鉄網は素晴らしいですね。車輦に落書きありませんね。整列して地下鉄の到着を待つんですね。

B: そうですね。まあ、定時運行であることが東京の地下鉄の一番素晴らしいところです。5 分以上待つという事はほとんどないですね。でも深夜を少し過ぎると地下鉄は終電です。

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- ① Perhaps the best thing about subways in Tokyo is their regular service. In Tokyo, one seldom has to wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop running shortly after midnight.
- ② Perhaps the best thing about subways in Tokyo is their round-the-clock service. In Tokyo, one more often than not has to wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop running shortly after midnight.
- ③ Perhaps best thing about subways of Tokyo is their regular service. In Tokyo, one seldom has to wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop to run in short of midnight.
- ④ Perhaps best thing about subways of Tokyo is their round-the-clock service. In Tokyo, one more often than not would wait more than five minutes, but the subways stop to run in short of midnight.

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3-3 A: 日本では都会の街中にも観光地の道路沿いにも、いたる所に小さな石像があるんですね。

B: はい。地蔵のことですね。現世と死後の世界での救いを求めて、地蔵信仰を持つ人々が地蔵に庇護を願うんですよ。

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- ① The protector of Jizo has been seeking for those believers who need his guardianship both in this world and the world coming after death.
- ② The protection of Jizo has been sought by those believers who needs his guardianship either in this world or the world to come after death.
- ③ The protector of Jizo has been seeking for those believers who needs his guardianship both in this world or the world coming after death.
- ④ The protection of Jizo has been sought by those believers who need his guardianship both in this world and the world to come after death.

3-4 A: 先日、熱海に行って格式の高い旅館に泊まったんですよ。旅館は夕食を頂くところとお布団を敷くところが同じ部屋なんですね。

B: そうなんです。夕食の後には座卓の上の物は片付けられて、座卓は部屋の隅に移動されますね。そしてお布団が敷かれるんですよ。

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- ① After dinner the table is simply cleaned and moved aside, and the bedding is lain down on the floor.
- ② After dinner the table is simply cleared and moved aside, and the bedding is laid out on the floor.
- ③ After dinner the table is thoroughly cleaned and moved out, and the bedding is laid out on the floor.
- ④ After dinner the table is thoroughly cleared and moved out, and the bedding is lain out on the floor.

■問題 4. 次の用語を英語で説明する場合、内容および文法において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 ~ 26 にマークすること。

(各 5 点×4=20 点)

4-1 世界遺産「奄美大島、徳之島、沖縄島北部および西表島」

23

- ① These were registered as the fifth world natural heritage site in Japan.
- ② There were registered as the first world mixed cultural and natural heritage in Japan.
- ③ This is the world heritage site, where mongooses are protected as endemic species.
- ④ All the islands that constitute this world heritage site are located in Okinawa Prefecture.
- ⑤ This world heritage site meets the registration criteria (vii) of " to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance".

4-2 御朱印 (または朱印)

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- ① A vermilion sacred seal awarded as a proof when visiting and worshipping at temples and shrines. In general, it is accompanied with the name of the temple or shrine and the date inscribed in *sumi* ink. To be awarded the sacred seal, it is mandatory to purchase or bring in Goshuincho (vermilion sacred seal book).
- ② A vermilion sacred seal awarded as a proof when visiting and worshipping at temples and shrines. In general, it is accompanied with the name of the temple or shrine and the date inscribed in *sumi* ink. It is provided only at a national treasure and a temple or shrine designated as an important cultural property.
- ③ A vermilion sacred seal awarded as a proof when visiting and worshipping at temples and shrines. In general, it is accompanied with the name of the temple or shrine and the date inscribed in *sumi* ink. Some temples and shrines provide special vermilion sacred seals for a limited period.
- ④ A vermilion sacred seal that has awarded as a proof to pilgrims when they visit the eighty-eight temples in Shikoku. The seal has awarded in exchange for a votive tablet.
- ⑤ A sacred seal affixed using thick vermilion ink pad. The sacred seal is affixed to authorize the private documents prepared by Emperors from the ancient time.

4-3 桶狭間の戦い

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- ① The battle in which Oda Nobunaga led a large army and defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto, who attempted to invade the Oda's dominion.
- ② The battle in which Oda Nobunaga defeated Imagawa Yoshimoto, who led a large army to invade the Oda's dominion.
- ③ The battle in which Tokugawa Ieyasu (then Matsudaira Motoyasu) took sides with the Imagawa forces but switched sides in the middle.
- ④ The battle in which Imagawa Yoshimoto took sides with the Oda forces and led a large army to regain the Oda's dominion.
- ⑤ The battle in which Oda Nobunaga was defeated by Imagawa Yoshimoto, who led a large army to invade the Oda's dominion.

4-4 地獄谷野猿公苑

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- ① In Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, you can enjoy to bathe in the hot springs with monkeys in the midst of snow.
- ② In Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, you can enjoy the experience of feeding Japanese macaque monkeys.
- ③ In Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, you can see monkeys bathing in the hot springs in the midst of snow to beat the cold of winter.
- ④ Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, has Japanese macaque monkeys protected and bred on its premises.
- ⑤ Jigokudani Yaen-Koen, famous for its snow monkeys, which are popular among foreign travelers, has wild Japanese macaque monkeys on its premises, and its entrance is free of charge.