

# 全国通訳案内士試験 第1次筆記試験(英語)

## 2020 年度「ガイドライン」と対策

### (1) 試験方法

- ・試験は、全国通訳案内士の業務を適切に行うために必要な読解力、日本文化等についての説明力、語彙力等の総合的な外国語の能力を問うものとする。
- ・試験の方法は、**マークシート方式**とする
- ・試験時間は、**120 分**とする。
- ・試験の満点は、**100 点**とする。
- ・出題は概ね、外国語文の読解問題2題(**配点 40 点程度**)、外国語文和訳問題1題(**20 点程度**)、和文外国語訳問題1題(**20 点程度**)、外国語による説明(あるテーマ、用語等について外国語で説明する)問題1題(**20 点程度**)を基準とする。

### (2) 合否判定

- ・合否判定は、原則として 70 点を合格基準点として行う。

### (3) 2019 年度の配点

- ・問題1(英文読解問題): **20 点**
- ・問題2(英文読解問題): **21 点**
- ・問題3(英文和訳問題): **15 点**
- ・問題4(和文英訳問題): **24 点**
- ・問題5(英語による説明問題): **20 点**

### (4) 対策

- ・2019 年度では、英文読解問題、英文和訳問題、和文英訳問題で全体の **80%**を占め、**英文を正確に読解、作文できるかどうか**が、合否の決め手になっている。
- ・すべての英文は、五文型により構成されており、**英文を正確に読解、作文するためには、英文を五文型に分類、解析できる能力が不可欠**である。
- ・本教本では、**すべての英文を五文型に分類、解析し、学習者が、五文型により英文を正確に読解、作文できる能力を習得できるようにプログラムされている**ので、受験者は、繰り返し、本教本を学習して合格の栄冠を勝ち取っていただきたい。

以上

..... (2019 年度) .....

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、次の問いに答えなさい。

(20 点)

Around 2015, the staff of the National Center for Global Health and Medicine (NCGM) in Shinjuku, Tokyo, began noticing an increase ( A ) inquiries from foreign nationals searching for hospitals or clinics ( B ) their native language was spoken. Around the same time, we began receiving a growing number of queries from other area institutions that were struggling to communicate with non-Japanese-speaking patients and wondering if we could lighten their burden.

Of course, foreign tourists, students, and businesspeople have long gravitated to Tokyo, but few neighborhood hospitals or clinics had to deal with non-Japanese-speaking patients on a regular ( 1 ). When forced to do so, they relied on friends or acquaintances to interpret or simply improvised, using gestures, pictures, and so forth.

In the past few years, however, (1)providers have begun to feel overwhelmed. At some facilities, the frequency of visits ( C ) foreign nationals surged ( D ) about one a month to one a week and then one a day. Providers were witnessing with their own eyes what government statistics only later confirmed—that ( E ) number of foreign patients was growing at an unprecedented pace.

Concern over the capacity of our healthcare system to accommodate foreign patients has likewise spread and escalated. The government plans to (2)beef up medical interpreting, but this approach fails to acknowledge the breadth and urgency of the problem. Clear communication can be a matter of life and death for our patients.

In the hospital ( B ) I work, non-native speakers of Japanese account for 12% of all first-time outpatient visits. Here, interpreting for patients and their families has become ( 2 ). But not all municipalities or facilities are so equipped. ( 3 ), demand for healthcare services from foreign nationals is expected to soar further in the coming years, as the Japanese government pursues its target of 40 million inbound tourists by 2020.

Medical communication can be challenging in the best of circumstances. A verbal explanation delivered by a Japanese physician or nurse to a Japanese patient is often insufficient to convey everything the patient needs to know. To fulfill their obligation to inform and explain, healthcare providers frequently ( 4 ) such face-to-face discussions with written materials. Viewed from this perspective, providing a qualified interpreter seems like the bare minimum a healthcare facility should do for a patient who speaks no Japanese. ( 5 ) in many cases, the facility has neither in-house interpreting staff nor funding to pay for outside interpreters.

Cultural competence is another challenge for Japanese healthcare facilities in dealing with non-Japanese patients and their families. For example, very few Japanese hospitals are in a position to accommodate a female Muslim patient who will only agree to be seen by a female (3)practitioner. (Hori Narumi, “*Battling for Multicultural Healthcare: A Report from the Trenches*”

Nippon.com より一部抜粋・改編)

..... (2019年度) .....

1-1 空欄 ( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D ) ( E ) に入る語句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 (A) for - (B) which - (C) to - (D) to - (E) the
- ② (A) for - (B) where - (C) from - (D) in - (E) a
- ③ (A) in - (B) which - (C) to - (D) up - (E) any
- ④ (A) in - (B) where - (C) from - (D) from - (E) the
- ⑤ (A) of - (B) which - (C) to - (D) up - (E) a
- ⑥ (A) of - (B) where - (C) from - (D) from - (E) a
- ⑦ (A) to - (B) which - (C) to - (D) in - (E) the
- ⑧ (A) to - (B) where - (C) from - (D) to - (E) any

1-2 下線部(1)はどのような意味だと予測されるか。最も近い意味を表す語 (句) 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 interpreters    ③ mainstays    ⑤ patients    ⑦ medical personnel
- ② donors    ④ givers    ⑥ makers    ⑧ emergency outpatient

1-3 下線部(2) はどのような意味だと予測されるか。最も近い意味を表す語 (句) 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 reckon    ③ weaken    ⑤ build    ⑦ ease off on
- ② resort to    ④ stand    ⑥ reinforce    ⑧ make ends meet

1-4 空欄 ( 1 ) ( 2 ) ( 3 ) ( 4 ) ( 5 ) に入る語句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 (1)basis - (2)routine - (3)Meanwhile - (4)supplement - (5)Yet
- ② (1)way - (2)popular - (3)By then - (4)cancel - (5)And
- ③ (1)fashion - (2)common - (3)Indeed - (4)cope with - (5)So
- ④ (1)scale - (2)relevant - (3)Otherwise - (4)offer - (5)Therefore

1-5 下線部(3)の語と同じような意味を表す語 (句) 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。 (4点)

- ① patient    ② foreign tourist    ③ physician    ④ receptionist

1-6 本文の内容に一致する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。 (4点)

- ① 日本語を話せない外国人が来院した時、ジェスチャーや準備しておいた絵などを用いてその場を凌ぐ医療機関が多いのは、院内通訳に質的問題が認められるからである。
- ② 政府の統計を知っていれば、かつてないペースで外国人の患者が増えていることは予測できたと考えられる。
- ③ 外国人の患者による医療対応のニーズがさらに高まると想定されるため、政府は 2020 年までに訪日外国人 4000 万人達成を目指している。
- ④ 外国人の患者を受け入れる場合、考慮しなければならないこととして、言語に関する問題と文化的背景に関する問題があると考えられる。

..... (2019 年度) .....

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(21 点)

Japanese cuisine is sustained by the rich variety of ingredients available from (1)fertile seas and land. Japanese people are attuned to nature and keenly aware of their reliance on its bounty. They express gratitude for the blessings of nature with the customary expressions “Itadakimasu” — I gratefully receive the blessings of this food — before eating and “Gochisosama” — I have ( a ) the feast — after eating. [ A ] Distinct changes accompany the four seasons, and enjoyment of those changes provides the underlying motifs for Japanese arts, crafts and literature. In cuisine as well, reoccurring patterns and references, like the plum and cherry blossoms of spring, express attention to the beauty of the seasons.

One of the appealing qualities of Japanese food is that it is healthy. [ B ] Relatively few ingredients contain animal fat, and those that do, like fish, are sources of largely unsaturated fats, which are good for the body. This cuisine is closely tied to traditions that ( b ) ties in the family and community.

Japanese cuisine, which is developed in tandem with a respect for nature, is centered around rice as a (2)staple food. [ C ] In the case of the fine kaiseki food served in restaurants, sake — alcohol made from rice — often ( c ) cooked rice, but for ordinary household meals rice and soup are the basic dishes, eaten together with side dishes and pickles. There are two main kinds of rice: so-called uruchimai or non-glutinous rice and mochi-gome or (3)glutinous rice, and it is uruchimai that is used for making sake, vinegar, and miso, as well as the cooked rice eaten at meals. Mochi-gome is an (4)indispensable food that is used for mochi and sweets, and for steaming with red adzuki beans to make the ( d ) “red rice” (sekihan) for celebratory occasions.

The basic flavor of Japanese food is umami. Umami has been shown to be the “fifth taste,” ( e ) from four scientifically identified tastes of sweetness, sourness, saltiness, and bitterness. In order to accentuate the umami in ingredients, the Japanese succeeded some 500 years ago in mastering techniques for making dashi so that only the umami elements from kombu and dried bonito flakes are released. Around 200 or 300 years ago, a great many cookbooks were published, and most of them stressed the importance of using good dashi and recorded the methods for making it. This deep attachment to dashi led to Japanese scientist Ikeda Kikunae’s 1908 discovery of monosodium glutamate (MSG), which is the umami element in kombu. Broth made from katsuobushi bonito flakes and kombu remains the basic flavoring of Japanese food, but it is difficult to make properly without using the soft water ( f ) in Japan. [ D ]

Water in Japan drains from mountain regions over comparatively short distances before flowing into the sea, so hard water resulting from seepage through rock is ( g ) and most water is soft and quite ( h ) impurities. Water commands a very important position in Japanese cuisine, as evidenced by preparation techniques that use large quantities of water such as soaking to remove bitterness (sarasu) or rinsing to ( i ) fiber (shimeru). Foods like tofu and vegetables like daikon may contain more than 90 percent water, also demonstrating the extent to which Japanese food depends on abundant supplies of good, fresh water.

(Kumakura Isao: *What Is Japanese Cuisine?* より)

(2019 年度)

2-1 下線部(1)~(4)の単語の意味に最も近い語を一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの  ~  にマークすること。(各 2 点×4=8 点)

- |                   |              |              |             |                                 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) ① fundamental | ② measurable | ③ productive | ④ profound  | <input type="text" value="7"/>  |
| (2) ① consistent  | ② nutritious | ③ digestive  | ④ principal | <input type="text" value="8"/>  |
| (3) ① crispy      | ② sticky     | ③ moist      | ④ tasteful  | <input type="text" value="9"/>  |
| (4) ① alternative | ② essential  | ③ affordable | ④ enriched  | <input type="text" value="10"/> |

2-2 空欄( a )、( c )、( h )に入れるのに最も適する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。(各 2 点×3=6 点)

- |                            |                         |                    |                                 |                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ( a ) ① made use of        | ② had a good command of | ③ accompanied with | <input type="text" value="11"/> |                                 |
| ④ partaken of              |                         |                    |                                 |                                 |
| ( c ) ① takes the place of | ② make way for          | ③ goes well with   | <input type="text" value="12"/> |                                 |
| ④ compares with            |                         |                    |                                 |                                 |
| ( h ) ① lots of            | ② instead of            | ③ free of          | ④ parts of                      | <input type="text" value="13"/> |

2-3 文脈から、空所( b )( d )( e )( f )( g )( i )に入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(b)tighten —(d)distinct   | —(e) auspicious | —(f)prevalent | —(g)scarce     | —(i)cement  |
| ②(b)cement —(d)distinct    | —(e)prevalent   | —(f)scarce    | —(g)auspicious | —(i)tighten |
| ③(b)tighten —(d)auspicious | —(e) distinct   | —(f)scarce    | —(g)prevalent  | —(i)cement  |
| ④(b)cement —(d)auspicious  | —(e)distinct    | —(f)prevalent | —(g)scarce     | —(i)tighten |

2-4 本文の内容に一致する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。(2 点)

- ① 和食が健康的なのは、食材として米をよく使っているからである。
- ② 和食の調理において、食材の下ごしらえと良い出汁を取ることは、大事な過程のひとつである。
- ③ 旨味は、甘味・酸味・塩味・苦味を絶妙に混ぜ合わせた日本独自の味である。
- ④ 日本において昆布と鰹節から取り出される成分が旨味として意識され始めたのは、つい最近のことである。

2-5 次の英文が入る最も適切な位置を文中の[A]~[D]の中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。(2 点)

Japanese cuisine is also a canvas for the beauty of nature.

- ① [A]      ② [B]      ③ [C]      ④ [D]

..... (2019 年度) .....

■問題 3. 次の英文を読み、問題に答えなさい。

(各 3 点×5=15 点)

Japan contains a wide variety of people with different personalities. Nevertheless, it is possible to generalize about some common attributes of the Japanese character.

An important characteristic of the Japanese is group solidarity. There are many groups that one might belong to — one's family, a group of classmates, one's company and of course one's country.

(1)Japanese people put much importance on their involvement in these various groups, and exclusion from a group is a serious problem for some Japanese people.

The importance of the group has a powerful effect on Japanese behavior. (2)The strong work ethic and tendency to conform are both explained by the Japanese desire to have good relations within their groups. Because of the importance of maintaining group harmony, the Japanese often speak in ambiguous ways. They might employ *tatema*, which is the polite behavior that is expected in public. Their true feelings, or *honne*, are kept hidden. All cultures do this, of course, but non-Japanese find it especially difficult to interpret Japanese *tatema*.

(3)One interesting aspect of Japanese group dynamics is *giri*. *Giri* is one's social obligations to society or to an individual — especially with regard to returning favors. On some occasions, *giri* comes into conflict with *ninjo*, which is one's true and natural feelings.

(4)Confucianism had an influence on the development of Japanese culture and therefore the Japanese are very aware of hierarchical structures. This extends to all levels of society. It is uncommon for Japanese to directly disagree with a doctor, a professor or an employer. Even the language is affected by one's place in the social order. For example, younger employees must speak respectfully to older employees, and shopkeepers use very polite language when speaking to customers.

Another interesting aspect of Japanese behavior is *amae*, which roughly translates as a desire to depend upon others. (5)In the social hierarchy, it is expected that seniors look out for their juniors. This interdependence is more pronounced in Japanese society than in the West because Japanese place less emphasis on individual independence.

(Eguchi Hiroyuki & Daniel Dumas: *Japanese Character* より)

3-1 下線部分(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 17 にマークすること。

..... (2019年度) .....

- ① 日本人はこうした多様な集団と関係を保つことをとても重視するため、各集団と偏りなく活動することが重要な問題となる。
- ② 日本人はこのような多様な集団に所属することをとても重視するため、ある集団から別の集団に所属を移すことは、人によって深刻な問題となる。
- ③ 日本人はこれらのさまざまな集団に関わることをとても重視するため、ある集団から排除されることは、人によって深刻な問題となる。
- ④ 日本人はこれらのさまざまな集団に関わることをとても重視するため、どれかひとつの集団とでも対立してしまうことは、人によって深刻な問題となる。

3-2 下線部分(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 18 にマークすること。

- ① 確固とした労働倫理や、他人への甘えを許さぬ環境はどちらも、日本人が集団内で良好な人間関係を維持したいという願望があるからだということの説明できる。
- ② 強い集団意識にもとづく労働方針や、集団内における居心地の良さを求めようとする傾向はどちらも、日本人が集団内で良好な人間関係を築きたいという願望があるからだということの説明できる。
- ③ 厳しい職場環境や、相互依存の傾向は、日本人が集団内で円満な人間関係を維持したいという願望があるからだということの説明できる。
- ④ 強い労働倫理観や、他人と合わせようとする傾向はどちらも、日本人に集団内で円満な人間関係を保ちたいという願望があるからだということの説明できる。

3-3 下線部分(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 19 にマークすること。

- ① 日本の集団の上昇志向がもっとも顕著に表れた興味深い側面は、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する貢献の意識、特に、恩恵を受けた相手に特権を与えるというものである。
- ② 日本人の集団心理の原動力となっているもののうち興味深い側面は、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する義務、特に、恩恵を受けた相手に報いを果たすというものである。
- ③ 日本人の集団意識がもっとも顕著に表れた興味深い側面は、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する報奨の慣習、特に、恩恵を受けた相手に利益を還元するというものである。
- ④ 日本人の集団心理が活発化されたもののうち興味深い事象のひとつは、「義理」の概念である。義理とは、社会や個人に対する感謝の念、特に、恩恵を受けた相手を常に支持するというものである。

..... (2019年度) .....

3-4 下線部分(4)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 20 にマークすること。

- ① 戦後の混乱は日本文化の発展に強い影響を与えてきたため、日本人は社会階層に対して批判的な面がある。
- ② 戦後の混乱は日本文化の発展に大きな影響を与えてきたため、日本人は上位の社会階級に分別されることを強く意識している。
- ③ 孔子の教えは日本文化の発展に強い影響を与えてきたため、日本語の構造にもその意識が強く反映されている。
- ④ 儒教は日本文化の発展に強い影響を与え、そのため日本人は、階級意識が極めて強い面がある。

3-5 下線部分(5)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 21 にマークすること。

- ① 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者の面倒を見ることが求められる。日本社会におけるこのような相互依存は、欧米社会よりも顕著であり、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり重視しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。
- ② 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者を監督することが求められる。日本社会におけるこのような相互関係は、欧米社会よりも浸透しており、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり奨励しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。
- ③ 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者の優位に立つことが望まれる。日本社会におけるこのような年功序列の概念は、欧米社会よりも顕著であり、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり重視しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。
- ④ 日本の社会階層では、年長の者が年下の者を評価することが求められる。日本社会におけるこのような相互関係は、欧米社会と比べて特徴的であり、このことは日本人が、個人の自立をあまり強調しないという傾向にあることで説明がつく。



..... (2019年度) .....

- 問題 4. 次の日本語で書かれた下線部の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。  
それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの  ～  にマークすること。  
(各 4 点×6=24 点)

- 4-1 A: 日本全国の名物を食べたいのですが、遠いとなかなか行けませんよね。   
B: そういう時は、百貨店の物産展とか食フェスに行けばいいと思いますよ。

- ① I recommend going to the food fairs in a department store or a food festival.  
② I recommend you to go food fairs in a department store or a food festival.  
③ Food fairs in a department store or food festivals are best to go.  
④ Food fairs in a department store or food festivals are good for you to go.

- 4-2 A: これ、何だと思いませんか。   
B: 花に見えますが、お寿司ですよ。確か、細工寿司って言うんでしたよね。  
A: 細工寿司は季節のものをかたどって、季節感を表現した職人技が成せるお寿司です。

- ① Saiku-zushi is a sushi of the season that the craftspeople make.  
② Saiku-zushi is that skilled craftspeople make sushi seasonal themes can be evoked.  
③ Saiku-zushi is a special case of sushi that represents the season by a craftsman.  
④ Saiku-zushi is an art of shaping sushi into decorative forms that give us the feeling of the season.

- 4-3 A: 地吹雪体験ツアーをテレビで見ました。東北の冬は極寒なのですね。   
B: 東北の魅力の一つ挙げるとすると、寒い冬にお祭りがあることです。弘前城雪灯籠祭、大館ア  
メッコ市、なまはげ柴灯まつり、横手かまくら祭り、樹氷まつり... まだまだたくさんありま  
す。

- ① One of the fascinating aspect of the Tohoku area is that there are the festivals in winter.  
② One of the most attractive points of the Tohoku region is the festivals held even in winter.  
③ The Tohoku region is fascinated because they have the festivals even in winter.  
④ I feel attractive to the festivals in the Tohoku area, especially in winter.

..... (2019 年度) .....

4-4 A: 日本には「地獄」と呼ばれる場所がいくつかありますが、ご存知ですか? 25

B: 北は登別の地獄谷、南は別府の血の池地獄まで、高温の温泉が湧き出ているところですよ。

A: はい。温泉ですけれども入るのではなく光景を見るものなんです。熱すぎますからね。

① They can't go wrong with hot springs, but for just looking, not for bathing.

② They are definitely hot spring pools, though you can't taking a bath.

③ They are not all hot spring for bathing, but for watching.

④ They are all boiling hot spring pools for viewing rather than bathing.

4-5 A: ここが備中高松城です。秀吉による水攻めで有名です。 26

B: 沼地に囲まれていたことから、難攻不落の城と言われていたのですよね。水をもって水を制した秀吉の発想力はすごいですね。

A: 一説によると、城内にも浸水があったそうで、高松城はほぼ全体が水没するくらいにまで水かさが増していたと言われています。

① They say the water had risen to the point where the castle was almost wholly submerged.

② They say the castle was more or less submerged by the water rise.

③ It is said that as the water was rising, it was submerging the castle.

④ It is said that the castle was indeed submerged as entirely as expected.

4-6 A: 三鷹の森ジブリ美術館へ行かれるなら、中央線の三鷹駅で降り、南口に向かってください。

B: スタジオジブリがデザインしたバスに乗れるんですよ。 27

A: はい、でも歩いても行けます。玉川上水沿いを東に向かって歩けば着くのですが、そこは「風の散歩道」と呼ばれています。駅から15分くらいですから。

① You had better get to the museum walking along the water named "Tamagawa Jyosui", but the street is called "the Walking Path of the Wind".

② You can reach the museum on foot through walking alongside the river named "Tamagawa Jyosui". In addition, the canal is also called "the Walking Path of the Wind".

③ Walking along "Tamagawa Jyosui" to the east will bring you to the museum soon.

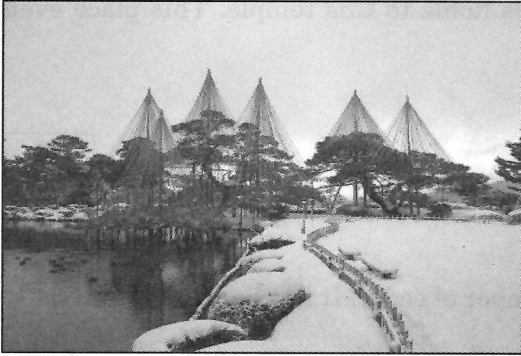
④ If you follow the canal named "Tamagawa Jyosui" to the east, it will lead you towards the museum. The street there is called "the Walking Path of the Wind".

(2019 年度)

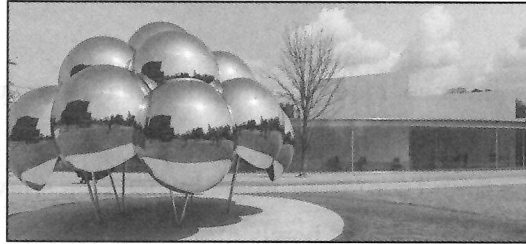
■問題 5. 次の用語や写真を英語で説明する場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれの解答を一つ選び、マークシートの  ～  にマークすること。

(各 4 点×5=20 点)

5-1

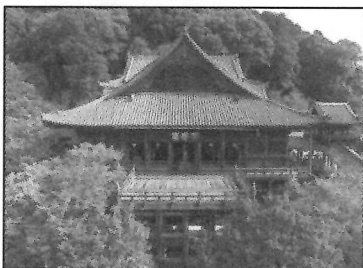


This is one of the three best gardens in Japan. Below is the famous museum near the garden.



- ① To the west of Ueno Park, this elegant park is considered one of Tokyo's most beautiful Japanese landscape gardens.
- ② In the Taisho period, this garden was created on part of the premises for Eguchi Teijo.
- ③ This is one of Japan's most beautiful and famous landscape gardens in Kagawa prefecture and is designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.
- ④ This garden is famous for 3,000 ume trees which burst into a profusion of pinks and whites at the end of winter.
- ⑤ The city where this garden is located is linked to Tokyo by the Shinkansen, meaning you can arrive there in just two and a half hours from Tokyo.

5-2



This temple was built for Emperor Tenmu in 686. The main hall was designated as a Japanese National Treasure in December 2004.

- ① Situated on the top of a small mountain on the east side of Kyoto, this temple offers a commanding view of the city.
- ② This temple is a sprawling complex located to the southeast of Nara City. The buildings are on the side of a mountain, with the main hall at the top.

..... (2019 年度) .....

- ③ This is a Buddhist temple located in a residential neighborhood on the outer edge of Ueno Park in Tokyo.
- ④ This temple is a very popular spot in Onomichi among tourists and offers an amazing view of cherry blossoms in spring.
- ⑤ Mt. Shosha, at the northern edge of Himeji City, is home to this temple. This place even made an appearance in "The Last Samurai".

## 5-3 杉玉

30

- ① It is incense made from cedar leaves ground into a powder using a water mill. It is characterized by its natural cedar aroma.
- ② It is a round container made by bending shaved lumber of cedar. It has been used as a daily commodity such as bowls and lunch boxes.
- ③ It is a string of Buddhist prayer beads. It has 108 beads standing for the 108 worldly desires of a human. Worshippers hold it in their hands when they pray.
- ④ It is a large ornamental ball made with cedar leaves. It is hung under the eaves outside the front of a brewery to announce that new sake has been produced.
- ⑤ It is a panel made of cedar and mainly used for partitions between verandas and rooms. It is also used instead of a wall.

5-4 溜席たまりせき

31

- ① It is a box seat for four people in a sumo stadium or a kabuki theater. It is equipped with square floor cushions and the spectators can eat and drink during the matches or the performances.
- ② It is a ringside seat for a single spectator in a sumo stadium. It is also called *sunakaburi* as it is so close to the ring that sand kicked by sumo wrestlers may be sprayed onto the spectator.
- ③ It is a reserved seat with a limited view in a theater or a stadium. It is less expensive due to its proximity to the viewing angle or the existence of stage settings or safety railings.
- ④ It is a seat on the highest balcony in a theater. It is set up for the connoisseurs who come to the theater very often or for the spectators who want to watch a single act.
- ⑤ It is a seat near *hanamichi* in a sumo stadium or kabuki theater. It is prepared for a special guest or a spectator who needs special assistance.

5-5 山椒

- ① It is a mixture of chili pepper and six other spices. It is used as a flavoring to sprinkle over *soba* and *udon*. It is also used as a seasoning for broiled fish and meat.
- ② It is Japanese horseradish grown in clear water. It has a pungent spiciness and is used as a flavoring to enhance the taste of raw fish. It is also used as a condiment for cold *soba*.
- ③ It is a traditional Japanese spice with tongue-numbing spiciness. A little amount of its powder is used in a variety of Japanese dishes such as charcoal-broiled eel and grilled meat.
- ④ It is Japanese basil. It is used in its raw state for seasoning in a variety of Japanese dishes and often comes with *sashimi*. The leaves are also eaten as tempura.
- ⑤ It is Japanese ginger. It is chopped and used to add a fresh flavor to a variety of Japanese food. Its young shoots are enjoyed as a spring food.

通訳案内士試験

第1次英語筆記試験対策

教本 **A** 問題



儿口ー通訳アカデミー

受験対策指導部

## まえがき

本書は、全国通訳案内士試験受験対策コースの第1次英語筆記試験対策授業で使用する英文読解と英作文の問題集である。

第1次英語筆記試験は、「全国通訳案内士試験ガイドライン」に基づき試験が実施されているが、問題種類別の配点は、英文読解問題と英作文問題が例年全体の85%を占めている。

上記からも明らかなように。英文読解と英作文力が第1次英語筆記試験合格のカギとなっている。

本書を学ぶことにより、この最も重要な2分野の実力養成をしっかりと図っていただきたい。

本書が全国通訳案内士試験合格の一助になれば幸いである。

ハロー通訳アカデミー  
植山源一郎

## 本書の目的

- (1) 英文読解、和文英訳、日本事象の各問題に対応できる実戦的英語力を養成すること。
- (2) 最近出題されている代表的な問題形式に慣れるとともに、正解を導き出す手法に習熟すること。
- (3) 合格点の取れる答案作成能力を養成すること。

## 本書の構成

本書は、英文和訳演習、和文英訳演習、総合演習の3部構成になっている。

- (1) 英文和訳演習では、試験で狙われ易い構文把握による英文和訳の方法を学ぶ。
- (2) 和文英訳演習では、定型表現と日本事象説明に必須の日本語の英訳の方法を学ぶ。
- (3) 総合演習では、最新の出題傾向に準拠した、①英文和訳、②内容把握、③和文英訳、④現代日本事象説明問題、の演習を行う。

## 効果的な4段階学習法

### 第1段階〈予習〉

- (1) まず、最初は、辞書などは一切使わずに自分で解いてみる。解答はノートに書く。その際、解らない単語、熟語等は蛍光ペンなどで印をつけておくと良い。
- (2) 次に、今度は、辞書・文法書・参考書などを総動員して模範解答に至るまでをしっかりと理解する。
- (3) どうしても自分で理解できない疑問点をノートに整理しておく。疑問点を明らかにすることが、予習の最大の目的である。

### 第2段階〈授業〉

問題には、必ず、「問題となる理由」(ポイント)があるはずである。「問題となる理由」が理解できれば、自ずから「答えるべき解答」が導きだされる。授業では、このポイントをしっかりと理解することと予習段階での疑問点を解決することが重要である。

### 第3段階〈復習の①〉

復習は、授業の記憶が新しい、授業当日に必ず行うこと。記憶が新しいと授業内容も正確に思い出すことができるし、復習時間も少なくてすむ。新しい知識と役に立つ学習内容はきちんとノートに整理しておくこと。1日でも経過すると記憶はかなり薄れるものである。

### 第4段階〈復習の②〉

学習した所は、校内模擬試験の直前とか、機会あるごとに復習し記憶を更新しておく必要がある。復習の国数が多ければ多いほど、記憶はそれだけ強化される。



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## 【 1 】 比較級を含む構文

① The trouble with television is that it discourages concentration. Almost anything interesting and rewarding in life requires some constructive, consistent effort. The dullest, the least gifted of us can achieve things that seem miraculous to those who never concentrate on anything. But television encourages us to make no effort. It sells us instant satisfaction. It diverts us only to divert, to make the time pass without pain.

② The modern, more efficient techniques of language teaching through native speakers and electronic audio-visual aids are particularly effective with young children. At that age it is natural for them to learn a foreign language through imitation and repetition, as they did with their native language. The older they become, the more resistant they are to this process and the more dependent on a rational effort to substitute the foreign language, element by element, for the patterns of language already established in their minds. In mastering a foreign language this process is absolutely indispensable.

③ As the roster of Nobel prize winners shows, genius isn't limited to a single racial or ethnic group. On the contrary, this is an age of uncommonly universal productivity, in which the spread of education, affluence and the means to communicate has released untapped mental powers in every corner of the planet. Triumphs of scientific ingenuity and artistic creativity are sprouting everywhere. In this mental cornucopia, more people have the opportunity to do the things smart people do — learn, think, create — than ever before. Whatever our personal IQ may be, and wherever we may have happened to obtain it, our choice in the end is all the same — to let our brains languish or to stretch them to new possibilities. Some traits may be racial, but our minds are our own.

《解答欄》

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## 【2】 関係詞を含む構文

① If Japan's economy has been pulled steadily out of the slough into which it had fallen for more than a decade, Japan's corporate sector has been doing almost all the pulling. Ever since the recovery that began tentatively in 2003 started to look solid, economists have predicted that households would soon take over the lead position, by starting to spend again after years of deflation and tightened belts. Yet every prediction of a consumption boom has proved premature.

② The aim of science is to foresee, and not, as has often been said, to understand. Science describes facts, objects and phenomena minutely, and tries to join them by what are called laws, so as to be able to predict events in the future. For instance, by studying the motions of the heavenly bodies, astronomy has succeeded in establishing laws which enable us to calculate the position of these bodies with respect to the earth in an unlimited future.

③ Standing at the end of the street is Uji's most famous structure and the main reason for visiting this town. Among what architecture remains of Japan's Heian Period (794-1192), the elegant Phoenix Hall of the Buddhist temple — that goes by the name of Byodoin — is far and away the finest, and for some it is the loveliest piece of architecture Japan possesses. Built in 1053, the extremely graceful Phoenix Hall is designated as a World Cultural Heritage site, and within that hall is housed a gilded statue of the Amida Buddha.

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### 【3】 関係詞を含む構文

① The uranai boom appears to be more than a passing fad. In a society in which social shame is still attached to seeing a psychiatrist, fortunetellers have to some extent taken on the role. The need for personal advice and counseling seems especially acute in Japan, where overcrowding and rapid urbanization have contributed to a sometimes bleak psychological landscape. In Japanese society, which evolved from a country of isolated villages to an international power, human relations have worn extremely thin.

② If ever they stage an Irish Smokers' Cough contest, the row of men perched on barstools in McNamee's bar in Knockbridge yesterday would be bound to win a prize. The opinions they voiced on the smoking ban which came into force yesterday in all workplaces in the Irish Republic were interspersed with coughing, vivid evidence for the Irish government's insistence that the time had come for a crackdown on a habit it said killed thousands every year.

③ Young people are discovering the fun of taking off a few weeks from life just to go walking. Even though most of Japan's pilgrimages are Buddhist, anyone can be a pilgrim, whatever religion they may believe in. Pilgrimage is a great way to discover the heart and soul of Japan. You will meet friendly people along the way who will appreciate your going out of your way to see their shrines and temples.

《解答欄》

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## 【4】動名詞を含む構文

① Why are engaged couples so apprehensive? The list seems endless: Getting married means giving up a degree of freedom and autonomy, leaving yourself open to hurt and abandonment, having to reveal the truth about everything, from idiosyncrasies to the bank balance you said you had but don't.

② History lessons for secondary pupils are now dominated by the study of Adolf Hitler and the Second World War, the Government's school inspectors have found. They warned that the "Hitlerisation" of courses threatened to damage understanding of history, and could result in pupils leaving school ignorant of key events. Of all the history lessons monitored during the last school year, more lessons focussed on Hitler's Germany than on any other topic. The inspectors also found that many schools failed to develop pupils' lasting knowledge of the subject and a sense of chronology of historical events.

③ (a) Come divorce, women — particularly those who have been at home raising children — are less equipped than working husbands to go out, hire lawyers and then survive the aggression of the proceedings. The thinking that money within a marriage somehow belongs to the "breadwinner" runs deep. (b) Compounded with the guilt many women feel over ending marriages, it has led to far too many women failing to fight for their rights in court.

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## 【5】分詞を含む構文

① From the city of Kagoshima, a jetfoil took us to Yakushima island, the most geothermally active place in Japan. Here the rain falls almost incessantly, sustaining as it does primeval cedar forests, whose wood was once highly prized by Japan's feudal rulers but is now protected as part of a World Heritage site. Some of these trees date back thousands of years. The oldest is an estimated 5,000-7,000 years old and located a good six-hour hike from the nearest road.

② The era of bummei-kaika (enlightenment) was recorded by a number of hanga (wood-block print) artists who, with great interest and admiration, pictured the “improvements” which had visited them. Though these works may not rank high as art, they are of great value as documentation, being all that is now left of this whole curious era. Long scorned by the collector, they are now museum pieces; and an American art historian recently wrote a book which expertly and entertainingly explores this world of the Meiji print.

③ <sup>(a)</sup>Wild salmon is very popular among Tokyoites, having become the darling of chefs. Today, wild salmon is abundant, even in the winter when little of it is caught. In fact, it seems a little too abundant to be true, and laboratory testing showed that the fish at six of the eight stores were farm raised. <sup>(b)</sup>The extent of the problem is certainly surprising, especially in a place like Tokyo, where the most sophisticated consumers in the country live, people who really scrutinize a purchase.

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## 【6】分詞を含む構文

① Workers today can make the most of the flexible working hours system. Both members of the husband-and-wife team working sensible hours, neither of them need suffer the syndrome of being trapped in an economic rat race. Both could enjoy the freedom of thinking, reading, esthetic experiences, continuing education, and regular exercise.

② While all the major social changes in postwar America reflect egalitarianism of some sort, no social evolution has been more egalitarian than opening the academy. Half a century ago, a high school diploma was a significant credential, and college was a privilege for the few. Now high school graduation is virtually automatic for adolescents outside the ghettos, and college has become a normal way station in the average person's growing up. No longer a mark of distinction or proof of achievement, a college education is these days a mere rite of passage.

③ Mercury and dioxins, in particular, have been found in high concentrations in some fish. So worried have nutritionists been that the government recently took the step of issuing new guidelines to pregnant women, suggesting that they eat no more than two medium-sized fish a week, or one tuna steak. The high mercury levels, it was feared, could interfere with fetal development. The fish we eat are especially vulnerable to accumulated pollutants because they tend to be high up the marine food chain.

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## 【7】 仮定法を含む構文

① A continuing deterioration of the earth's ozone layer would expose human beings to increased ultraviolet radiation, the cause of many serious skin cancers. It would kill plankton and many forms of crustaceans in the oceans and reduce yields of many crops, especially cabbages, squash and soybeans. It would increase smog. An intensification of the greenhouse effect over the next half century could produce average world temperatures from 1.5 to 4.5 degrees Celsius higher than they are today. Now fertile regions would be scorched into deserts, and Arctic plains could become suddenly arable.

② In Western society, the whole idea of gentility has broken down. It is true that those who work in banks, insurance offices and the like would certainly be in danger of losing their jobs if they came to work in unconventional garments; but this is not true of a whole wide range of modern occupations. Production managers and camera men in film and television studios are not in the least concerned to obey the old rules; pop singers even less so, and since these are the men who are most admired in the modern world, the influence of their example becomes more widespread every day.

③ <sup>(a)</sup>Now millions of people are far better educated than previous generations could have dreamt, and their mental skills are far more developed by participation in the labour market. We know of a much wider range of information than our predecessors. This “clevering up” is a hugely significant development: the vital prerequisite for the 21st-century knowledge economy. Our brains are being retooled to suit an information age. <sup>(b)</sup>A premium is put on mental speed and flexibility. Thinking fast, and absorbing and adapting to new information continually is what is demanded.

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## 【8】 仮定法を含む構文

① As the midsummer humidity presses down in the concrete canyons of the airless capital, (a)the prospect of sea breezes and cool greenery is irresistible, especially with an unspoilt subtropical archipelago just 45 minutes away. In my haste to board one of ANA's four daily flights, however, I forget about Japan's short but intense rainy season and neglect to check the weather forecast, (b)which would have alerted me to the virulent typhoon parked squarely over Hachijojima, the first stop on my week-long itinerary.

② For at least two decades, American administrations have been telling developing countries to export their way out of poverty. Rather than rely on aid as a source of foreign exchange, developing nations should earn it by selling to consumers in rich countries. But even as the United States and other rich countries have preached this gospel, they have simultaneously made it hard to follow. Tariffs and quotas have barred developing countries' farm products from rich markets. And farm subsidies in rich countries have kept world production higher and prices lower than they otherwise would be, spoiling poor countries' chances of making a living from agriculture.

③ The uninsured live sicker and die younger. Uninsured women who develop breast cancer are twice as likely to die as their counterparts with health insurance. Uninsured men are nearly twice as likely to be diagnosed at a later — and potentially deadly — stage for colon cancer. The uninsured are four times more likely to experience an avoidable hospital stay or be sent to the emergency room. Often they arrive too late and at a point where treatments are more complicated and expensive than if the problem had been caught earlier.

《解答欄》

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## 【9】 相関関係・挿入を含む構文

① The ageing society debate is usually conducted in terms of the staggering extra billions that will be needed. But while meeting the costs will require some radical changes, other factors — not least the baby boomers' own distinctively different values — will be far more influential than the demographic numbers. The kind of care that people need will depend greatly on the extent to which they stay active and independent as they age.

② The alarm went off in America with Rachel Carson's 1962 book Silent Spring and has been sounding ever since. We live, environmentalists warn, in a world laced with dangerous chemicals, from powerful pesticides to toxic industrial wastes like dioxin and PCBs. Many scientists have long argued that even tiny doses of pollutants can cause cancer in humans, but the contention is hotly disputed. Other researchers maintain that traces of man-made chemicals are no more likely to cause tumors than are the countless chemicals produced by Mother Nature.

③ Nearly a third of all crashes in 2008 involved a driver between 17 and 25. Just as some in this age group once thought it timid to keep off alcoholic beverages when driving, so now they think it is chicken to stick to a speed limit. Peer group pressure says: just ignore it.

《解答欄》

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## 【10】 同格を含む構文

① In a 2008 survey, only one of five female executives described security as their most important consideration in choosing a hotel. Yet 84 percent said they would like to have panic buttons on the wall to alert the front desk. In that seeming contradiction lies an enduring reality: no matter how sophisticated women traveling on business might have become about looking after themselves on the road, they can never shake their trepidation about being alone in an unfamiliar locale.

② There are signs that the two broad avenues of computer research may be starting to come together, that today's most advanced machines may someday evolve into the electronic brains that are not just incredibly fast but smart as well. The quest has been taken up by almost every major nation. And no wonder: the potential rewards — in industrial productivity, scientific research and national security — are staggering.

③ (a)The modern notion that the most efficient way to deal with flooding is to contain waterways artificially is a product of 19th century civil engineering. By the 1960s, when Third World nations began to build massive dams and other projects to harness the power of water for electricity production and irrigation, it was the conventional wisdom that the answer to problems like flooding was simply better engineering. (b)Mother Nature has since shown over and over again that that is not necessarily so, as demonstrated by the current inundation of vast, seemingly protected tracts in half a dozen countries. What needs to be done is for people to abandon floodplains so streams can have room to breathe.

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## 【11】 同格を含む構文

① With almost 99% of its population consisting of ethnic Japanese, Japan is one of the most homogeneous nations in the world. That — coupled with Japan’s physical isolation as an island nation — has more than anything else led to a feeling among Japanese that they belong to a single huge tribe different from any other people on earth, and that all people can basically be divided into two categories: Japanese and non-Japanese.

② In 2008, more than 126,000 students were listed as “school-phobic,” afraid to attend school. By far the biggest cause of such anxiety, education experts agree, is ijime, or bullying. Exactly why bullying is so widespread a phenomenon in Japan is a much debated issue, but there is broad agreement that the social pressure to conform, intense academic pressure and the lack of playtime are major factors.

③ We get used to particular newspapers and magazines and often, after a while, come to take their typical content for granted. Some degree of familiarity with a particular paper or magazine is often necessary, if what it has to offer is to come through to us easily. But of course there is a danger, as we get used to the particular way of looking at the world which our favorite paper or magazine embodies, that we shall forget that it is, after all, only one of many possible ways. If we are to be alert and independent, as in a democracy we ought to be, we have to look critically at the content and methods we are used to as well as those which we have decided are not our kind.

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## 【12】 倒置を含む構文

① An awareness of the balance in nature and of how we have upset that balance has dawned with dramatic suddenness on our consciousness. Not until severe energy shortages and crippling pollution began to interfere with everyday life did we start to question our reckless use of the earth's resources, and to see nature as a force to be protected as well as used. Our present respect for our environment has not been equaled since the Meiji Restoration.

② Of great significance is the sheer decline in the amount and quality of work expected in class. In an egalitarian environment the influx of mediocrities relentlessly lowers the general standards at colleges to levels the weak ones can meet. This probably should not be thought surprising in an era when most colleges, even prestigious ones, run some sort of remedial program for freshmen to learn the reading and writing skills they ought to have developed in junior high school — not to mention an era when many students vociferously object to being marked down for spelling or grammar.

③ What happens when Japan's deeply rooted traditions and its insatiable appetite for new technology collide? The results are on show in a recent wave of hot spring hotels, or *onsen ryokans*, that merge ancient ideas with concepts from modern design. Enter the modern *onsen ryokan*, where tradition and technology combine so that we can experience something very Japanese. Into the guest rooms have come liquid crystal TVs.

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## 【13】 様々な英文構造を含む構文

① Female friendship in the 21st century is a complex business by comparison with the friendships our mothers enjoyed. We have adopted a newly pragmatic attitude, approaching friendship the way we approach everything else in our time-guzzling lives, with the emphasis on getting the maximum return for our investment. Whether we acknowledge it or not, modern women rigorously edit and categorise their friends, allocating them specific roles in their lives, to create their own tailor-made support networks.

② Although ideally a *ryokan* (traditional Japanese inn) is an old wooden structure that once served traveling *daimyo* (feudal lords), many today — especially those in hot-spring resort areas — are actually modern concrete affairs with as many as 100 or more rooms, with meals served in communal dining rooms. What they lack in personal service is made up for with lower prices and such amenities as modern bathing facilities, a bar, and outdoor recreational facilities.

③ Today's Tokyo is as Ultraman as it is Hello Kitty and as worldly as it is homebound. It's a place where you may find a rustic Shinto shrine in the busiest of business districts, where people cherish their personal space yet may insist on walking you to your destination if you are lost. Tokyo is one of the world's most high-powered cities, noted as a capital of politics, finance, fashion and design, yet in this city even the humblest of tasks carries great nobility.

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## 【14】 様々な英文構造を含む構文

① The way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them everything. He that gets all he can honestly, and saves all he gets (necessary expenses excepted), will certainly become rich, if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest endeavors, does not, in his wise providence, otherwise determine.

② There have been conspicuous signs that the United Nations is managed under the leadership of the United States. Given those indications, developing countries, involving themselves in the non-aligned nations' movement, have leveled a demand for the democratization of the Security Council. A lid cannot be kept indefinitely on the demand of those nations, which account for most of the U.N. membership. In this context, reform of the Security Council is now regarded as a realistic issue, regardless of whether Japan wishes to become a permanent member.

③ For decades the insurance capital of the US, Hartford sits at the heart of America's most well-heeled and prettiest state, Connecticut. Yet this city of just 500,000 people is a microcosm of deprived urban America: a crumbling landscape pitted by joblessness, drugs and gang warfare. After dark, some of its streets are as menacing as any in Chicago, Detroit or Los Angeles. By almost every measure of academic achievement, Hartford schools are at or near the bottom of the state-wide rankings, despite the fact that their annual expenditure of \$9,000 per pupil is among the highest in the state.

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## 【15】 様々な英文構造を含む構文

① Far more forgiving, and arguably no less spectacular than the show of cherry blossoms, is the show of autumn colour. In mid-November the foliage of the numerous Japanese maples sets the gardens aflame with vivid reds, oranges and yellows, their colours made all the more vibrant by the soft autumnal sunshine, for at this time of year the Kyoto climate is most pleasant.

② Some of the world's most important cultural monuments have become victims of their own success. Publicity is often used to attract funds for conservation work, but it can be a double-edged sword. From the Great Wall of China to the temples of Angkor in Cambodia, drastic compromises are being made to accommodate swelling visitor numbers. However, a few shouldn't be visited at all. As far as Easter Island is concerned, it is better the place exists unvisited than it is destroyed by development to accommodate tourists.

③ Researchers have cataloged the debris around the Parthenon and puzzled out its place among the ruins. The temple can be not only preserved but also, to an astonishing degree, reconstructed. Now Greece must decide how far to go. Yet, one grave problem remains unresolved by either technology or research: how to preserve both old and new stones of the Parthenon against pollution. Sulfur dioxide from smog reacts with water on the marble, turning it into an extremely fragile substance. In the meantime, acid rain is eating away at the surface of the temple. It would be the greatest of ironies to have the Parthenon restored to something approaching its ancient glory, only to see it dissolve into dust.

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## 【16】 様々な英文構造を含む構文

① The cigarette industry is accused of having concealed for decades the health dangers attendant upon smoking. From these charges, supported by leaked internal company documents, stem several lawsuits brought both by smokers and by states seeking to recover hundreds of millions of dollars spent treating lung cancer, and other smoking-related diseases.

② This green gem crammed with ancient trees and shrubs attracts the experts who relish viewing this small-scale paradise. The tiny tea pavilion used for tea ceremonies has a 60-centimetre hatch-like entrance that prevented the visitor from entering armed (the sword would get jammed), reminding the guest to follow the ancient practice of purity and serenity necessary for the appreciation of a tea ceremony.

③ Canada has set aside its traditional modesty to promote its tourism industry, selling itself as a giant global meditation chamber where visitors can renew their spirit and find solace in a turbulent world. Its latest advertising campaign paints a scenic landscape of Canada at its best and promises that travelers will find Nirvana with the sight of an ocean of golden wheat under a perfectly blue sky or a green or blue mountain lake fed by glacial waters. “This land of ours, this Canada. What will it be?” intones a deep male voice on a Canadian Tourism Commission promotional video titled “Vision” that is designed to tug at heartstrings and whet the appetites of harried people the world over.

《解答欄》

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# 【1】地理

## 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 日本は4つの主な島からなっている。

Japan is (            ) (            ) of four main islands.

(2) 日本の気候は地域によって大きく異なる。

The Japanese climate (            ) greatly (            ) region (            ) region.

(3) 日本の四季それぞれが、それなりに引きつけるものを持っている。

Each season in Japan is appealing in (            ) (            ) way.

(4) 日本国土の67%が山で覆われている。

Sixty-seven percent of Japan's (            ) (            ) is (            ).

## 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) この上着にはポケットがない。

This coat **has no** pockets.

(2) それは彼独特の考えだった。

It was **his own** idea.

(3) 後回しにせず、今勉強したほうがいいですよ。

It **would be better** for you **to** study now than later.

(4) 今の季節は暑すぎることも寒すぎることもない。

It is **neither** too hot **nor** too cold during this season.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

＊『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本には春夏秋冬というはっきりとした四季があります。いずれの季節にもそれなりの見所はあるのですが、やはり外国人観光客が、暑すぎることも寒すぎることもない春や秋に日本を訪れるのが最高でしょう。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【2】 観光－1

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) 奈良にある法隆寺は、現存する世界最古の木造建築である。

Horyuji Temple in Nara is the world's oldest ( ) ( )  
still ( ) ( ).

- (2) 古都京都は、1,000年余りの間皇居の所在地であった。

The ( ) capital of Kyoto was the Imperial ( ) for  
more than one thousand years.

- (3) 箱根観光に温泉は欠かせない。

Hot springs are a ( ) while ( ) a tour of Hakone.

- (4) 日光は東京から日帰りで観光することができる。

It is possible to take a ( ) ( ) to Nikko from Tokyo.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

- (1) 我々は必要などんな手段でも講じる決心だった。

We were determined to take **whatever** steps were required.

- (2) 妹は英文学が好きです。

My sister **has a bent for** English literature.

- (3) 「魚と肉のどちらになさいますか」「魚の方をお願いします」

“Which would you like, fish or meat?” “I’d **prefer** fish, please.”

- (4) これが私の運命を決めました。

This **determined** my fate.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本での旅行は、観光客の持っているかもしれないどんな目的にも応じて楽しむことができます。自然景観に興味のある人には、数多くの国立公園や国定公園があります。歴史が好きな人には、京都や奈良がお勧めです。また、伝統行事や祭りの方がいい人は、季節によって見る場所が決まります。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【3】 観光－2

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) 日本の鉄道の80%近くがJR 7社によって占められている。

The seven JR companies ( ) nearly 80% of the railways in Japan.

- (2) 瀬戸大橋は四国と本州を結んでいる。

The Seto Ohashi Bridge ( ) Shikoku and Honshu.

- (3) 新幹線の切符は1ヶ月前から発売される。

Tickets for the Shinkansen are available one month ( )( ).

- (4) 新幹線には指定席と自由席がある。

The Shinkansen have both ( ) and ( ) seats.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

- (1) 東京の地下鉄はよく発達している。

Tokyo's subway system is *well developed*.

- (2) 彼女は世界で最も速いマラソンランナーの一人である。

She is *one of the fastest* marathon runners *in* the world.

- (3) 彼は競技参加者の中で一番強い。

He is *the strongest of the* contestants.

- (4) このバスに乗れば東大寺に行けます。

*This bus will take you to* Todaiji Temple.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本では旅客交通がよく発達していますが、その最もよい例は、世界最速クラスの超特急列車である新幹線です。最も速いタイプの新幹線を利用すれば、東京から古都京都まで（約 550 キロ）、2 時間半弱で行けます。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【4】 観光－3

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 大きな旅館はよく客を最寄りの駅までバスで送迎する。

Major ryokan often ( ) a bus to the nearest station to ( )  
and ( ) ( ) their ( ).

(2) 観光シーズンのホテルの予約は十分早目にしておいたほうがよいでしょう。

It would be better to ( ) hotel rooms for the tourist season ( )  
in advance.

(3) 日本は犯罪率が低いので、安心して旅行ができる。

The ( ) ( ) in Japan is low, so people can travel  
( ) ( ).

(4) 日本でできるだけ安価に旅行するには、民宿を利用するとよい。

To travel in Japan ( ) cheaply ( ) ( ), it is a good  
idea to use minshuku.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) その計画は私が予想していたのとは違うものだった。

That was a project ***different from*** what I had expected.

(2) その学校には素晴らしいスポーツ施設があります。

The school has excellent sports ***facilities***.

(3) 今年は豊作を期待しています。

I ***am looking forward to*** a good crop this year.

(4) 娘はいつも何か新しいことにトライしている。

My daughter always tries ***something*** new.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

「旅館」という名で知られている和風の伝統的な宿泊施設には、西洋式のホテルとは全く異なる雰囲気があります。伝統的な部屋の装飾、出される食事、それに大きくて豪華な浴場施設があり、何か珍しいことを経験したいと思っている外国からのお客様には格好の場です。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【5】料理

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 経済成長とともに日本人の食事は多様化した。

(            ) the (            ) of the (            ), the Japanese diet has become (            ).

(2) 日本料理は、ほとんどが米と酒にうまく合うように作られている。

Most Japanese dishes are prepared to (     )(     )(     ) rice and sake.

(3) 外国料理は日本人の好みに合わせて調理してあることが多い。

Foreign cuisine in Japan is often (            )(     ) Japanese (            ).

(4) 医者は皆、酒はほどほどにした方がよい、と言う。

All doctors will say that one should drink (     )(            ).

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) 彼は美食家である。

He *enjoys* good food.

(2) 日本はかつて農業国であった。

Japan *used to be* an agricultural country.

(3) 私の研究対象は化学に限られています。

The object of my research *is limited to* chemistry.

(4) 私は柔道や野球をはじめ、さまざまなスポーツが好きです。

I like *various* sports *including* judo and baseball.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本料理は今や世界中で食されています。外国人に人気のある料理は、かつてはてんぷら、すきやき、寿司に限られていたが、今日の日本食びいきの外国人は、郷土料理や精進料理をはじめ、さまざまな日本料理を楽しんでいるようです。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【6】 伝統演劇

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 歌舞伎や文楽は江戸時代の庶民の間で人気があった。

Kabuki and bunraku were popular ( ) the ( ) ( )  
during the Edo Period.

(2) 花道は役者が観客と間近に接することができるように設計されている。

Hanamichi is designed to ( ) the male actors closer ( )  
( ) their audience.

(3) 能はその高い芸術性で賞賛されている。

Noh is ( ) ( ) its high artistic values.

(4) 歌舞伎は海外公演で成功をおさめた。

( ) of kabuki have been favorably ( )  
overseas.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) 3人のうちでビルが最も背が高い。

***Of the*** three boys, Bill is ***the tallest***.

(2) 父親と違って彼は歌うのが好きだ。

***Unlike*** his father, he enjoys singing.

(3) 彼は英語が得意だという点で母親に似ている。

He takes after his mother ***in that*** he is good at English.

(4) 手紙の写しを取るのも彼女の仕事のうちである。

Her job ***includes*** making copies of letters.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本の古典演劇のうち現在最も人気の高いのは歌舞伎です。歌舞伎は、全ての役が男優によって演じられ、ほとんどの西洋演劇と違ってリアリズムに重きを置いていない、という点でユニークです。その他の古典演劇には、歌舞伎と同様に一種の楽劇である能、そして人形劇である文楽などがあります。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【7】 伝統芸術・工芸－1

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 日本庭園では自然との調和が重視されている。

Japanese landscape gardens ( ) harmony with nature.

(2) 日本庭園の様式は時とともに変化してきた。

The styles of Japanese landscape gardens have changed ( ) ( ).

(3) 盆栽は年月が過ぎるにつれ風格を増してくる。

Bonsai gradually gain character ( ) they ( ).

(4) 盆栽は日本人の古くからの技法の所産である。

Bonsai is a ( ) of age-old Japanese ( ).

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) オーストラリアに行けばコアラがたくさんいます。

Many koalas **can be found in** Australia.

(2) 日本の伝統演劇の中では、歌舞伎が一番好きだ。

**Of the** traditional Japanese theatrical forms, I like kabuki best.

(3) 市外では交通の便がやや悪い。

Transportation is rather inconvenient **outside the city**.

(4) 彼らは食卓を囲んで座った。

They sat **around** the table.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本の庭園は伝統的に風景式庭園です。京都へ行けば有名な庭園がたくさんあります。各地にも多くの名高い庭園がありますが、中でも、水戸の偕楽園、金沢の兼六園、岡山の後楽園は、封建時代の大名屋敷回りに築かれた大規模な風景庭園で、「日本三名園」として知られています。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【8】 伝統芸術・工芸－2

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 生け花は16世紀頃から盛んになってきた。

Ikebana ( ) ( ) ( ) around  
the sixteenth century.

(2) 生け花における花の生け方は天、地、人として知られている。

The ( ) of flowers in ikebana is ( ) ( )  
ten-chi-jin (heaven-earth-man).

(3) 今日、茶道は優雅なふるまいと礼儀作法を学ぶための一つの方法である。

Today sado is a ( ) ( ) acquiring elegance and etiquette.

(4) お茶の道具にはとても高価なものもある。

( ) ( ) ( ) are very expensive.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) お宅の料理とワインはあのレストランよりおいしい。

Your food and wine are **better than those** of that restaurant.

(2) 漆は漆の木の樹皮から取れる。

Lacquer is **produced** from the bark of the lacquer tree.

(3) その男の子は全然勉強しない。そのかわり1日中テレビを見ている。

The boy never studies. **Instead**, he watches television all day.

(4) このホテルでは何時に朝食が出ますか。

What time is breakfast **served** in this hotel?

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

茶の湯に使う茶わんは茶の湯用に特別に作られており、一般に使用されている湯のみ茶碗よりも大きくなっています。また、茶の湯で使われる抹茶は高級なお茶の葉を粉末状にしたものです。抹茶には砂糖を入れません。その代わり、普通、甘い和菓子とともに出されます。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【9】 伝統芸術・工芸－3

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 浮世絵は版画のほかに肉筆で描かれたものもある。

In ( ) to printed ukiyoe, there are also ( )-( )  
( ).

(2) 役者絵は浮世絵のほんの一部でしかない。

Yakushae, or ukiyoe depicting male actors, is ( ) a small ( )  
of the ukiyoe genre.

(3) 日本における陶磁器の発展は渡来してきた熟練した陶工に負うところが大きい。

The development of ceramic ware in Japan ( ) ( ) ( )  
the ( ) craftsmen from overseas.

(4) 漆器や七宝焼は日本の特産品である。

( ) ware and ( ) are Japanese  
( ).

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) いくつかの可能性が心に浮かんだ。

Several possibilities **came to mind**.

(2) 私は、織田信長が活躍した時代が好きだ。

I like **the period in which** Oda Nobunaga was active.

(3) この絵はビーナスの誕生を描いています。

This painting **depicts** the birth of Venus.

(4) 柔道は日本で創始されたものです。

Judo **originated in** Japan.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

＊『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

大多数の人は、「日本の伝統的美術」という言葉を聞くとおそらく浮世絵を心に浮かべるでしょう。浮世絵には、それが発達した江戸時代における日本の風景や庶民の日常生活が描かれています。水墨画も日本の伝統的絵画の一つですが、日本で創始されたものではなく、中国から禅宗とともにもたらされたものです。

### 【メモ】

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### 【答案】

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## 【10】 伝統芸術・工芸－4

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 今日、日本刀は美術品とみなされている。

Today the Japanese ( ) is ( ) ( ) an object of art.

(2) 雛祭りには、華やかな雛人形が飾られる。

Colorful hina dolls are ( ) during the Girls' Festival.

(3) 扇子は涼を取るため以外に、儀礼や舞踊の用具としても用いられる。

The ( ) fan is used as an ( ) in ceremonies and dancing as well as for ( ) ( ).

(4) 根付けは、財布や小物入れを着物の帯に留めるために用いられた。

Netsuke was used for ( ) a purse or pouch ( ) the kimono sash.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) 私の（病気からの）回復は意外に早かった。

My recovery was *surprisingly* rapid.

(2) 成功の望みがないことを私は分かっていた。

I was *aware that* there was no hope of success.

(3) 彼女は以前ほどうまく歌えない。

She can't sing as well *as she used to*.

(4) 彼は立派な先生になるだろう。

He will *make* a good teacher.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

扇子が日本で発明されたものだということは意外と知られていないようです。昔ほどではありませんが、今でも日本人の間で愛用されています。扇子はかさばらないし、魅力的でしかも値段が手頃なので、日本を訪れる外国人にとってはいいおみやげになります。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

碁、将棋、マージャンは日本でよく行われている卓上ゲームです。将棋とい  
うと昔は、夏の暑い夕暮れ時に、浴衣姿の人たちが、手にうちわをもって、  
裏路地においた竹の長椅子に腰掛けて将棋を楽しんでいるのをよく見かけた  
ものですが、現代ではそのような光景も珍しくなっていました。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【12】 宗教－ 1

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 日本では憲法によって信教の自由が保証されている。

The Japanese Constitution ( ) the ( )  
( ) ( ).

(2) お寺と言えば、葬式を連想する人が多いようだ。

Many seem to ( ) temples ( ) funerals.

(3) 多くの日本人は、信仰とは関係なくクリスマスを祝う。

Many Japanese ( ) Christmas ( ) ( )  
their religious beliefs.

(4) 特定の宗教を熱心に信仰している日本人は非常に少ない。

Few Japanese are deeply ( ) ( ) a specific religion.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) 私は歴史よりも文学に興味がある。

I'm **more** interested in literature **than** (in) history.

(2) 彼女に話すのは間違っていると私は思った。

I **thought it** wrong **to** tell her.

(3) 彼らは同時に東京に着いた。

They reached Tokyo **at the same time**.

(4) 彼女の指示に従って行動するように言われた。

I was asked to act **according to** her instructions.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

宗教に関しては、日本人は一般に教義や神学理論よりも儀式・慣行の方に関心を示します。ですから、同時に複数の宗教とかかわりがあることを奇妙だとは思いません。たとえば多くの日本人は、誕生と結婚の儀式は神式で行い、葬儀は仏式で行います。

### 【メモ】

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### 【答案】

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## 【13】 宗教－2

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 神道は日本人の日常生活から生まれた。

Shinto ( ) ( ) ( ) the everyday life of the Japanese people.

(2) 仏教は、医術とともに、6世紀に日本に伝来した。

Buddhism reached Japan in the sixth century ( ) ( )  
medicine.

(3) 仏教の究極の目標は悟りを開くことにある。

The ( ) ( ) of Buddhism is to attain a state of  
( ).

(4) 6世紀の日本では、仏教の受け入れをめぐる論争があった。

In sixth-century Japan the question of accepting Buddhism was  
( ).

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) 日本の文化の多くは中国から来た。

Much of Japan's culture *came from* China.

(2) ロンドン経由で行きました。

We went *by way of* London.

(3) 私は彼を知らなかったし、見たこともなかった。

I *neither* knew *nor* saw him.

(4) これは一番重要なことです。

This is *of utmost importance*.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

インドで起こり中国・朝鮮を経て日本に来た仏教と違って、神道は日本固有の宗教です。神道には、釈迦やイエス・キリストのような開祖がいませんし、教典もありません。神道において最も大切なことは祈りの前に「清め」をすることです。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【14】 祝祭日・伝統行事－1

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) 日本人は、新年の初めにおせち料理を食べる。  
( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) the new year, Japanese eat Osechi, dishes for the New Year.
- (2) 節分は太陰暦でいう立春の前日にあたる。  
( ) ( ) the ( ) calendar, Setsubun is the ( )  
( ) the first day of spring.
- (3) 日本の祝日の多くが皇室と何らかの関係がある。  
Many of the Japanese national holidays have some ( )  
with the ( ) ( ).
- (4) 祝日が日曜日と重なると翌日が代休日となる。  
When a national holiday ( ) ( ) a Sunday, the ( )  
day is ( ) as a holiday.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

- (1) 彼女の笑い方が気に食わない。  
I don't like **the way** she smiles.
- (2) 天気は回復してきています。  
The weather **is changing** for the better.
- (3) まだ寝る時間ではない。  
It **is not time to** go to bed.
- (4) パソコンを仕事に使う人が増えている。  
**An increasing number of** people use personal computers for work.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

＊『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本人の伝統行事の祝い方は徐々に変わってきています。たとえば、お盆は昔から死者の魂を迎えもてなすときと見なされ、遠く離れた都市で働く人たちは故郷に帰るものなのですが、今では、お盆休みを海外旅行に利用する日本人の数が増えています。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 【15】 祝祭日・伝統行事－2

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 札幌の雪祭りでは、雪や氷の像が大通りにそって立ち並ぶ。

At the Snow Festival in Sapporo, ( ) of snow and ice are  
( ) ( ) the main boulevard.

(2) 山王祭と神田祭は1年おきに交互に行われている。

The Sanno Festival and the Kanda Festival are held in ( )  
years.

(3) 夏の青森ツアーの目玉は、ねぶた祭である。

The ( ) ( ) of a summer tour to Aomori is  
the Nebuta Festival.

(4) 徳島の阿波踊りでは、老若男女が列をなして陽気に踊る。

At the Awa Odori Dancing Festival in Tokushima, men and women, young  
and old merrily dance ( ) ( ).

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) あなたの成功を祈ります。

We **pray for** your success.

(2) 祖父は90歳の誕生日を祝った。

My grandfather **celebrated** his 90th birthday.

(3) 我が社の販売戦略は個人消費支出の研究に基づいている。

Our marketing strategy **is based on** a study of consumer spending.

(4) これはアルプス山脈にしかない野生の花です。

This is a wildflower **unique to** the Alps.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

日本の伝統行事や祭りは、一年中ほぼ全国各地で行われています。その多くは豊作や厄除けを祈るものか、または収穫を祝うものです。中には、古代中国の伝説に基づいた仙台の七夕祭や、歴史をテーマとした京都の時代祭のように、その地方独特のものもあります。

### 【メモ】

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### 【答案】

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## 【16】生活様式

### 重要短文穴埋め演習

\*空白を埋め、英文を完成しなさい。

(1) 着物の着付けを学ぶために教室に通う女性が増えている。

An (                    ) (                    ) (                    ) women go to kimono school to learn how to (                    ) on a kimono correctly.

(2) 着物のサイズは、着物を着る時にある程度調整できる。

To (                    ) (                    ), kimono size can be (                    ) when we put on a kimono.

(3) 着物を年代別に比較すると、徐々に変化してきているのが分かる。

By comparing kimonos (                    ) (                    ) (                    ), we can (                    ) a gradual change in styles.

(4) 最新世代の着物は洋風感覚を持っている。

The newest generation of kimonos have a (                    ) of Western style about them.

### 応用自在の重要構文／重要表現

(1) あなたが留守だったのがっかりしました。

*I was disappointed to find that you were out.*

(2) 私は特別な時にしかネクタイをしません。

I only wear a tie *on special occasions*.

(3) 毛皮のコートを着た女性が見えますか。

Do you see the woman *in* a fur coat?

(4) 私は果物、とりわけ熟したのが好きです。

I like fruit, *especially* ripe ones.

## ジャンル別長文英訳徹底演習

\*『応用自在の重要構文／重要表現』を参考にして、英訳しなさい。

着物姿の日本人がほとんどいないののがっかりする外国人観光客も中にはいます。今日、着物は一般に、結婚式など特別な時にしか着られません。とは言っても、最近は、特に夏祭りで、「浴衣」という木綿でつくられた略式の着物姿の若い女性をよく見かけます。

【メモ】

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【答案】

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## 総合演習 ( 1 )

1. 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

① Leaving Japan? Don't. At least not until you've experienced some of these must-do things here. First, see Mount Fuji. <sup>(1)</sup>Find out what all the fuss is about and take part in the national obsession with Mount Fuji. From murals in public baths to murals in banks, find out why Mount Fuji is one of the most photographed images in Japan. I'm not suggesting you actually climb Mount Fuji, as the climbing season is short and many people are disappointed with the less than pristine environment on the mountain, but at least take home a photo that shows you took part in the fuss and visited this highly ( ア ) mountain.

② I also would like you to visit Todaiji Temple in Nara. Todaiji, ( A ) its giant "Daibutsu" Buddha sitting inside the largest wooden structure in Japan, is my ( イ ), but any of the main temples in nearby Kyoto are just as impressive. See Kyoto's historical treasures that have provided the foundation for Japan, but limit your time to just a few and enjoy them.

③ See a live sumo tournament. Sumo, Japan's national sport and once the most popular, is ( B ) entertaining as it is baffling, much like American football is, to outsiders. But the tradition is deep and <sup>(2)</sup>you won't go away discouraged. Take part in traditional culture. Make "mochi," carry a "mikoshi," wear a ( ウ ) at a local festival or take part in a tea ceremony or ikebana. Wear the traditional attire and seek a deeper understanding. You'll experience a leap in cultural understanding as well as a sense of belonging and responsibility to the group.

④ Finally, visit the Inland Sea. Understand the roots of Japan by experiencing the rural old Japan with its fishing villages and self-sufficient lifestyle that encouraged a work-together attitude. These communities are some of the few places in Japan ( C ) people aren't rushed, overworked and stressed out.

問1. 下線部 (1), (2) を和訳しなさい。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

問2. 空欄 ( A ), ( B ), ( C ) にそれぞれ適語を1語入れなさい。

(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

問3. 空欄 ( ア ), ( イ ), ( ウ ) に入る適語を選び、数字を○で囲みなさい。

(ア) : 1. respectable 2. respectful 3. respected 4. respective

(イ) : 1. liking 2. favorite 3. likeness 4. favor

(ウ) : 1. loincloth 2. fabric 3. textile 4. texture

問4. 本文によれば、なぜ、富士登山はあまり勧められないのか。「短い登山シーズン」以外の理由を、「多くの人は」から始めて、空欄に句読点を含め 20 字から 30 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

多くの人は ( )

問5. 本文の内容に合うように、空欄を5字から7字の日本語で埋めなさい。

(1) ( ) を着て日本の伝統文化に触れると、日本文化に対する理解が飛躍的に深まるだろう。

(2) 一緒に働こうとする態度を育んだ ( ) が瀬戸内海の漁村にはある。そしてそこでは日本の昔の田舎を体験できる。

(3) 東大寺の大仏は日本で ( ) の中に安置されている。

2. あなたの外国人の友人が「日本人の平均寿命は男女とも世界トップレベルであるという新聞記事を読みました。どうしてですか？」と質問してきました。この問いに対して、日本人が長寿である理由を 50 語以上の英語で説明しなさい。

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## 総合演習 (2)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

① Located 40 km west of Matsue in Shimane Prefecture in western Honshu, the shrine of Izumo Taisha is one of the country's most <sup>(1)</sup>venerated. It is also one of the oldest and, with a height of 24 meters, the tallest Shinto place of worship.

② Grand though the structure is today, the present shrine is, in fact, nothing like the size it once was. On the main pine-flanked approach road leading to Izumo Taisha stands the excessively named Exhibit Hall for the Miniature of Ancient Izumo Grand Shrine, within which stands a one-tenth scale model of the shrine as it was between around the years 900 to 1270.

③ “Since ancient times, there have been records of the Izumo god once having been enshrined in a 50-meter-high building, but those records couldn't be substantiated,” commented the information guide at the hall. “But then in 2000, <sup>(2)</sup>enormous pillars were discovered that could have supported a structure of that height. That would have made it taller even than Todaiji, the temple housing the giant Buddha in Nara.”

④ Today's main shrine hall is the 25th such structure to have been built since Izumo Taisha was originally constructed. Though this hall dates from 1744, the style ( ) which it is built is considered Japan's oldest form of shrine architecture. The shrine does indeed carry an atmosphere of majesty and antiquity. <sup>(3)</sup>The deep ancient forest begins on the hillside directly behind the main hall, from within the plain timbers of which rise at regular intervals the beatings of a drum and the delicate sounds of the *sho*.

問1. 下線部(1)の語に最も近い意味を持つ語を選び、その番号を○で囲みなさい。

- (1) revered (2) revoked (3) exulted (4) excluded

問2. 下線部(2)が発見されたことにより、どのような記録が証明される可能性があるのか。後の日本語につながるように、空欄に句読点を含め、20字以上30字以内の日本語を入れなさい。

(

) 記録

問3. 空欄に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。( )

問4. 下線部(3)を **which** の指すものを明らかにして和訳しなさい。ただし、*sho* は「笙」と和訳すること。

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問5. 本文の内容と合致するものには **T**、合致しないものには **F** をそれぞれ空欄に記しなさい。

- (1) 今日の本殿は、1744年に~~出雲大社~~が最初に建設されて以来、25回目に建て替えられた建造物である。 ( )
- (2) 出雲大社は荘厳で古式ゆかしい雰囲気~~を~~確かに漂わせている。 ( )
- (3) 出雲大社はかつて東大寺をもしのぐ高さの建造物であった可能性がある。 ( )
- (4) 出雲大社の入り口の鳥居のすぐ横には、900年頃から1270年頃の出雲大社の10分の1の大きさの模型の社が建っている。 ( )

## 総合演習 (3)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

① The baby boomer generation is still breaking demographic records. A large proportion of them are seeing their teenage children off to college — and then splitting up. “You are face to face alone ( A ) the kitchen table,” explains Gina, 48, who left home shortly after her youngest daughter went to university. “Suddenly, there is no buffer between you and him; there is no mother role to hide behind, and you think, ‘This is it ( B ) the rest of my life’. He wants something from me and I don’t think I can give it.” Such an urge to leave can come as a complete shock to a partner and even to the person who is leaving. “I am amazed at the speed of these breakdowns,” one counsellor told me. “(1)It is as if the marriage has been masked in some way by the busy, all-consuming role of mother and father, working parents, household organisers with no time to think. Once the last child is gone, the routine and the role goes too, and the couple are left to review what is left.”

② Penny Mansfield from a social research organisation that monitors couple relationships, agrees that when the last child leaves home, it can be a challenging time for many couples. Opportunities for the people whom Mansfield describes as “young middle-aged” are ( C ). Parents have never been hipper. As the last child leaves home, they are often feeling fit, youthful and ready for the adventures of the next 25 years.

③ Mansfield says, “Our society, especially in the urban setting, is much more fluid and open to single life than it was. We are less willing to condemn those who divorce like rascals. (2)[ イ it once / □ not to be married / ハ was / ニ the unusual phenomenon / ホ not / ヘ in your 50s / ト is].” Bronwen Hipkin, whose marriage ended after 18 years, resents the label of failure. “(3)How can a relationship that has nurtured children almost into adulthood be viewed as anything but a success? I honestly believe that marriages have their allotted life span and some come to the end of their natural life. I really don’t think that separating couples who have done a good job of bringing up their kids should beat themselves up over this.”

問1. 下線部 (1), (3) を日本語に訳しなさい。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

問2. 空欄 (A), (B) にそれぞれふさわしい前置詞を記入しなさい。

(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_

問3. 空欄 (C) に入る最も適切な語を下からひとつ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

イ) ruthless      ロ) tremendous      ハ) lucrative      ニ) versatile

問4. 下線部 (2) を並び替えて意味の通る文にした場合、3番目と5番目にくるものの記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる単語も小文字にしてある。

3番目 (      )      5番目 (      )

問5. 本文の内容と合致するものはT、合致しないものはFを空欄に記入しなさい。

(1) [   ] 一番下の娘が大学へいってしまうと、夫と自分の間の障壁が突然なくなってしまうとジーナは言う。

(2) [   ] 最後の子供が家を離れると、その後は多く夫婦にとって挑発的な時間になり得るとマンスフィールドは認める。

(3) [   ] 我々は離婚する人を悪者のように非難しようとはあまり思わなくなっている。

(4) [   ] ベビーブーム世代の離婚数はそれ以前の世代の離婚数を上回っている。

(5) [   ] 最後の子供が家を離れると、親たちは離婚にふさわしい時期が到来したと感じることが多い。



## 総合演習 (4)

1. 次の英文を読んで、問い答えなさい。

① When it comes to the science, America is right. As yet another British panel concluded this week, there is no evidence <sup>(あ)</sup>that GM (genetically modified) crops now in commercial cultivation are more dangerous to human health than conventional foods. So there is no reason <sup>(い)</sup>that Europeans should not eat the GM food <sup>(う)</sup>that Americans already consume, nor why their governments should obstruct GM imports.

② ( ) for growing GM crops, experience outside Europe suggests that they are no worse for the environment than normal farming, and can be better. But this is not to say that GM crops will be <sup>(1)</sup>benign everywhere. <sup>(2)</sup>Farming is not like medicine, with a biotech drug that cures in New York having the same effect in Paris. Introducing GM crops into Europe justifies rigorous testing to see how they affect local conditions. Such uncertainties are best dealt with by more research, not blanket rejection.

問1. 第2段落1行目の空欄に入るべき適切な語をカッコに記入しなさい。

( )

問2. 下線部(1)の単語の意味に最も近いものを下の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

(a) generous      (b) harmless      (c) tolerant      (d) efficient

問3. 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

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問4. 次の英文の that と同じ用法の that を本文の(あ), (い), (う)の中から選び、その記号をカッコに記入しなさい。 ( )

We didn't like the way that he spoke to us.

2. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

長野県は本州の中央部に位置し、8つの県に囲まれています。暮らすのに快適だけでなく、遊びに行くのもよいところです。私の親友の一人は「長野県には海以外のものはなんでもある」と言っています。長野は自然の美しいところですが、歴史的にも興味深いところです。私の好きなのは別所温泉で、ここは「信州の鎌倉」と呼ばれる温泉町です。ここでは、安楽寺の三重の塔といった、国宝を見ることができます。また、ここは日本各地に見られるけばけばしい温泉町とは違って、ひなびた雰囲気漂わせていることも私は気に入っています。

《解答欄》

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## 総合演習 (5)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

[1] Opened in 1986, Edo Wonderland (“Nikko Edo Mura” in Japanese) encompasses nearly half a million sq. meters, but you’ll be spending most of your visit in a fairly limited section, either in the plebeian *shitamachi* (old downtown), or across the bridge in the buildings of the *samurai* warriors . . . laid out, ( A ) was Edo itself, ( B ) accordance with a clear social hierarchy.

[2] “Educational” and “fun” are the words that best sum up the experience. Various live performances are held regularly, with scheduling <sup>(1)</sup>staggered, so as soon as the Yoshiwara courtesan’s procession moves past, you can enjoy an exciting *ninja* drama. <sup>(2)</sup>The audience is even passed out small slips of paper upon entry, into which they can, if they enjoy the show, wrap a coin to throw to the performers.

[3] In addition to the live shows and several small museums, Edo Wonderland also offers <sup>(3)</sup>hands-on activities, such as flinging *shuriken* (pointed darts used by *ninja*) or traditional games. <sup>(4)</sup>Park staff also endeavor to make the experience spontaneous: I saw a couple of *doshin* (*kimono*-clad police constables) playfully pick on a good-natured visitor and threaten to bind his hands together with a rope. Speaking of which . . . those into history or merely morbidly curious will no doubt be impressed by the authentic reproduction of the old jail — although the sight of life-size wax figures undergoing torture might prove a little too gruesome for the faint at heart.

[4] <sup>(5)</sup>There’s enough at Nikko Edo Mura to make a full day of it, with numerous restaurants that, while the food served there may not be entirely faithful to the cuisine of yore\*, which I understand was actually pretty tough and poor back then, are fine and affordable.

[注] the cuisine of yore : 昔の料理

問1. 空欄(A)には適切な接続詞、空欄(B)には適切な前置詞を入れなさい。

(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_

問2. 下線部(1)の語と最も近い意味を持つ語句を選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

- (a) overwhelmed with emotion                      (b) caused to totter  
(c) arranged in alternating time periods          (d) set in zigzag rows

問3. 下線部(2), (3), (5)を和訳しなさい。ただし(2)と(5)ではwhichの先行詞を明らかにして和訳すること。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

問4. 下線部(4)の一例として筆者は何を見たか。前後の日本語につながるように、句読点を含め30字以上、40字以下の日本語を空欄に書きなさい。

2、3人の同心に扮した人が、( \_\_\_\_\_ )の私を見た。

問5. 本文の内容に合うように空欄に適切な日本語を入れなさい。ただし(1)の空欄には、5字以上10字以内の日本語を入れること。

(1) 日光江戸村は50万平方メートル近くに及んでいるが、そこにいる殆どの間  
は下町か橋の向こう側の武家屋敷といった( \_\_\_\_\_ )で  
過ごしていることになるであろう。

(2) 本物そっくりに再現された昔の牢獄もあり、( \_\_\_\_\_ )の蠟人形が拷  
問を受けているのが目に入るが、それは( \_\_\_\_\_ )人にはちよっ  
とおぞまし過ぎるかもしれない。

## 総合演習 (6)

1. 以下の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

[1] Four wildly popular commercial diets — Atkins, Weight Watchers, Ornish, and the Zone — proved nearly identical in terms of weight loss and health benefits, according to <sup>(1)</sup>a new study that also found that a majority of dieters attempting these four plans were unable to follow them for a year.

[2] As millions of Americans seek to shed ( ) in the new year, the study, one of the first rigorous comparisons of the diets published in a major medical journal, confirmed what most nutritionists have long preached: Pick the diet you can follow. “The idea that there’s one best diet for everyone is becoming an old-fashioned notion,” said Tufts-New England Medical Center’s Dr. Michael Dansinger, the study’s lead author. Dansinger said dieters should experiment with different approaches to find the one easiest to maintain over the long run. “It’s like dating the diets. <sup>(2)</sup>You might have to kiss a few frogs before you find the prince,” he said.

[3] The study, published yesterday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, was released at a time when confusion reigns in the diet world. With two-thirds of adults considered overweight or obese, <sup>(3)</sup>Americans have flocked to one diet fad after another without any reliable resource to help analyze the various diets peddled in best-selling books, on the Internet, and in the commercial diet centers\* proliferating around the nation. [注] diet centers : ダイエットセンター

問1. 下線部(1)の調査でどんなことが分かったのか。下記の( )の中に適切な日本語を、それぞれ10字前後で書きなさい。

調査対象になった4つのダイエット法は、減量や健康面への効果の点で( )。また、これらのダイエット法を( )が1年間続けることができなかった。

問2. 第2段落1行目の空欄に入る適語を選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

ア : skin      イ : calorie      ウ : muscles      エ : pounds

問3. 下線部(2)は、ここではどういうことを意味するのか。句読点を含め、50字前後の日本語で説明しなさい。

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問4. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

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2. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

外国人が日本に関して持つ一般的なイメージに関して行われるほとんど全てのアンケート調査によれば、「桜」、「富士山」に加えて、この頃では「家電製品」がリストのトップにある。一般の外国人が日本に関して持つイメージは、比較的標準化されていると言えるであろう。しかしながら、実際に日本を旅した外国人観光客の間で共有される日本に対する見解はもっと多様であり、彼らのコメントは「東京の交通手段が便利である」「日本にはきれいな水がふんだんにある」などを含んでいる。いずれにしても、海外の人々の考え方を理解しながら、種々多様な宣伝活動を行う必要がある。

《解答欄》

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## 総合演習 ( 7 )

1. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Utter silence, Piercing the stone walls, The cicada's cry

Gathering the rains of May, How swiftly it flows, The Mogami River

① Many people know that these two haiku are among the most famous by Japan's legendary poet Matsuo Basho, but probably many of them do not realize that the 17-syllable poems describe stunning natural scenery in Yamagata Prefecture — the former refers to the Yamadera temple in Yamagata City, and the latter describes the breadth of the Mogami River in Kiyokawa, Shonai Town.

② The Edo-period poet actually stayed in Yamagata for 43 days during his 150-day journey to the Tohoku region in 1689, which ( A ) in his poetic travelogue “Oku no Hosomichi (The Narrow Road to the Deep North).” Just as Basho and the ( B ) that accompanied him, Kawai Sora, did some 300 years ago, our cameraman and I made a journey to Yamagata to ( C ) some of the two poets' experiences. Thanks to the wonders of modern transport, just three days were sufficient to appreciate the natural beauty, delicious food, vibrant culture and warmhearted hospitality of the area.

③ Situated in northeastern Japan, the prefecture is divided into roughly two geographical regions — Shonai, the plain which faces the Japan Sea, and Nairiku, an inland basin surrounded by the Dewa, Asahi, Iide and Azuma mountain ranges. Meanwhile, the Mogami River <sup>(1)</sup>threads its way through the inland basin toward the coastal Shonai Plain, where it ( D ) into the Japan Sea. <sup>(2)</sup>Since we only had a limited amount of time, we chose the part of Nairiku where lie the most historic spots and where unique traditions have been passed on from generation to generation, enabling tourists to experience that Japan of days gone by. Although there are many renowned sightseeing spots in the area, our goal was to reach Yamadera and the Mogami River, which are probably the prefecture's most visited places thanks to Basho's poems.

問1. 空欄 (A) ~ (D) に入るべき語句を選び、空欄に記号を記入しなさい。

- |                |             |                 |                |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (イ) disciple   | (ロ) fills   | (ハ) highlighted | (ニ) founded    |
| (ホ) culminated | (ヘ) share   | (ト) seen        | (チ) discipline |
| (リ) playwright | (ヌ) empties | (ル) allot       |                |

(A) ( ) (B) ( ) (C) ( ) (D) ( )

問2. 下線部 (1), (2) を和訳しなさい。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

問3. この文章によれば、山形県は大きく2つの地方、庄内と内陸に分けることができるが、書き出しと締めのことばにうまく合うように、10字以内の日本語で空欄を埋め、庄内を説明しなさい。

庄内は（ ）である。

問4. 本文の内容に合うように空欄に、それぞれ10字以内の適切な語句を記入しなさい。

(1) 本文中の芭蕉の俳句は、山形県の（ ）素晴らしい自然景観を描写している。

(2) 山形県の自然美、おいしい食べ物、（ ）文化、それに心温まる歓待を（ ）には、たった3日で充分であるが、それは、現代の驚異的な（ ）のおかげである。

2. 日本における結婚式はどのような形式で行われるか。また披露宴における新郎新婦にまつわる奇妙な風習とは何か。この2つを外国からの訪問者に80語程度の英語で説明しなさい。

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## 総合演習 (8)

1. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

最も古い木造建築の中でも世界的に有名であり、ユネスコにより世界文化遺産の指定を受けた法隆寺は、心地よい雰囲気の中、そこを訪れる人々に日本の歴史に残る美術品の粋を目のあたりにする機会を与えてくれる。境内にある主要な建築物のほとんどは、以前から国宝に指定されている。

《解答欄》

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2. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

「酒」というと清酒を思いつく人が多いであろう。清酒は蒸した精米から作られる。その精米に水とこうじを加える。その液体を 20 日ほど発酵させ、こしてかすを取り去る。清酒には甘口と辛口がある。別の種類の酒には焼酎があり、サツマイモ、米、トウモロコシなどの原料を蒸留して作られる。その他、甘酒は、中にこうじが混ざった状態で発酵された米のかゆから作られる甘い酒である。

《解答欄》

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## 総合演習 (9)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

[1] <sup>(1)</sup>“Even with 80 percent of the workforce employed in the tourism industry, it’s not always easy to foster changes,” says Saito, the mayor of Atami. “Atami used to be ( A ) lucky for anybody to make any effort to attract visitors.” And so says Matsuchiyo, one of Atami’s leading geisha: “People who live here are just so satisfied with their lifestyle — the great weather, the sea, the hot springs — that they become complacent. But Atami is such a wonderful place that the locals should make an effort to attract people to the area.”

[2] And so for the last 10 years Matsuchiyo and seven fellow members of her Hana-gumi geisha clan have been treating tourists to Nihon buyo (traditional dances). Guests at the Hana-no-Mai weekend morning shows pay ¥1,300 for the performance, a cup of green tea and a traditional sweet. The eight dancers range in age from 23 to . . . well, it would have been rude to ask, but <sup>(2)</sup>they are selected from the town’s 250 or so geisha as the ones best able to keep pace with the monthly changing routines. “We want people to realize that you don’t have to go to Kyoto ( B ) geisha,” says Matsuchiyo, a former Tokyoite, who landed in Atami 53 years ago. <sup>(3)</sup>Geisha shows for less than the price of a cinema ticket are just part of a calendar of attractions designed to tempt Tokyo’s masses back to the beach town. There is also a phenomenally popular seafront firework show with 5,000 rockets and almost as many viewers.

[3] Truly, Atami has an eclectic array of attractions, most of them jumbled together just strolling-distance from the station. So Tokyo residents can be soaking in sulfuric waters, browsing cultural treasures within an hour of leaving the capital.

問1. 下線部 (1), (2), (3) を和訳しなさい。

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

問2. 熱海屈指の名妓松千代によれば、熱海の人たちはなぜ観光客を誘致する努力をしなかったのか。前後の日本語につながるように、**35**字以上、**45**字以内の日本語をカッコの中に書きなさい。

熱海に住む人々は（  
  
）、悠長  
に構えているから。

問3. 空欄 (A), (B) にそれぞれ適切な英語1語を入れなさい。

(A) ( ) (B) ( )

問4. 本文の内容と合致するように、それぞれの空欄に適切な日本語もしくは算用数字を入れなさい。

- (1) 8人の芸妓による朝の華の舞ショーの客は、踊りと一杯の緑茶とひとつの  
( ) に1,300円支払う。
- (2) 海上花火大会には ( ) 人近い見物客が来る。
- (3) 熱海には ( ) な呼び物がある。例えば、( ) 泉に浸かったり、( ) を ( ) 回ったりすることができる。

# 総合演習 (10)

1. 次の (1), (2) を英語に訳しなさい。

- (1) 電車の中では携帯電話で通話するのを控える人が増えていますが、全く気にしていない人がまだいます。
- (2) 今日の夕食は日本食です。日本食は、栄養があって、低カロリーですから、健康を気にする人にはもってこいです。

《解答欄》

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

訪日外国人旅行者の増加は相互の国際理解を深めるだけでなく、国際収支の改善、地域経済の再生へとつながる。ゆえに訪日外国人旅行者を増加させるために既存の観光施設を充実させることが急務である。

《解答欄》

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3. 日本では少子化が進行していますが、その理由を外国からの訪問者に 100 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。

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## 総合演習 (11)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

① (1) Because of their UNESCO link, Shirakawago\* and Gokayama\*\* are naturally closely associated in most people's minds. Being just 25 km apart, the two villages are often visited on the same trip. But at one time, these communities had virtually nothing to do (A) each other.

② Of the two villages, Gokayama, being a smaller community with fewer gassho-zukuri\*\*\* buildings, is much quieter and (B) visited than its neighbor. (2) Hanging in the air around the old wooden buildings of Gokayama is the agreeable smell of woodsmoke, which comes from the irori hearth, the focal point of each farmhouse.

③ No chimneys were built into the houses, and so smoke from the fire simply rises through the rafters\*\*\*\* to the roof. There, (3) it deposits a layer of soot, which helps preserve the rafters and also keeps down the number of insects and other small creatures that would damage the thatch covering the gassho-zukuri roofs. (4) It was, however, for the benefit of one particular insect that the gassho-zukuri developed into such large structures. The top two or three floors of the building were used to raise silkworms for what was once a major local industry.

④ The gassho-zukuri roofs allowed large window openings to be built, and these gave the silkworms sufficient light and ventilation. Except along the walls, no pillars were used in the gassho-zukuri construction, (5) thereby opening up a sizable working area. And this space was given over to the large trays on which the silkworms were kept, voraciously munching their way through the piles of mulberry leaves. A useful byproduct of sericulture, coming from the opposite end of the silkworm's digestive tract, provided the raw material for another industry in Gokayama.

Shirakawago\*「白川郷」 Gokayama\*\*「五箇山」 gassho-zukuri\*\*\*「合掌造り」 rafters\*\*\*\*「垂木」

問1. 下線部 (1), (2), (4) を和訳しなさい。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

問2. 下線部 (3) は何に役立つのか。下線部 (3) が役立つことを最後の「ことに役立つ」につながるように2つ書きなさい。2つ目の解答は句読点を含め35字以上で書きなさい。

1. ( ) ことに役立つ。

2. ( )  
ことに役立つ。

問3. 下線部 (5) はどうすることによって、ということなのか。後の日本語につながるように、句読点を含め20字以上の日本語で書きなさい。

( ) ということによって

問4. 空欄 (A), (B) にそれぞれ適切な英語1語を入れなさい。

(A) ( ) (B) ( )

問5. 本文の内容と合致するように、それぞれ空欄に適語を入れなさい。ただし、(2)の1つ目の空欄は5字以上で解答しなさい。

(1) 合掌造りの屋根は、大きな開口窓を作れるようになっており、そして、それらのおかげで、( ) に十分な光と ( ) を与えられたのだ。

(2) 合掌造りの建築物には柱が使われていなかったので相当大的なスペースができており、そこでカイコが飼われ、( )  
の中を ( ) に食べて成長することになる。



## 総合演習 (12)

1. 以下の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

① Manga Square, which occupies two floors of a run-down building near Ikebukuro Station, looks ( A ) like a hostel than a cafe. The <sup>(1)</sup>exodus from the street begins after 10 pm as dozens of mostly middle-aged men, many weighed down with bulging rucksacks, file in and make their way to the free soft drinks or order cheap, grease-laden meals. Today's special is a plate heaving with chips, sausages, a burger, fried fish, rice and shredded cabbage — all for 830 yen ( £3.60). <sup>(2)</sup>There is no small talk as, drinks in hand, they head for their cubicle, making sure to lock the door behind them. A fog of cigarette smoke rises to the ceiling and the silence is broken only by the click-click of computer keyboards and staff delivering food orders.

② Tanaka has been dividing his time between Internet cafes, capsule hotels and all-night saunas for the past three years since fleeing his home in Saitama Prefecture, north of Tokyo, <sup>(3)</sup>after falling behind on his rent. “I know it's cramped here, but <sup>(4)</sup>there is no way I could afford the deposit and rent on an apartment, even a one-room place,” he says ( B ) he devours a shaved ice with syrup with a plastic spoon.

問1. 下線部 (2), (3), (4) を和訳しなさい。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

問2. 下線部 (1) の語と最も近い意味を持つ語の記号を○で囲みなさい。

(a) evacuation      (b) exoneration      (c) emancipation      (d) exile

問3. 空欄 (A), (B) にそれぞれ入れるべき適語を書きなさい。

(A) (            )            (B) (            )

## 2. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

相撲の世界は伝統的な日本社会の縮図である、という人もいます。これは、相撲の世界が非常に上下関係が厳しいことを意味していると解釈できます。相撲の世界では、上位の力士が下位力士を自由にこき使ったり、下位力士に雑用を命じたりします。外国出身の力士にとって、これは不平等に見え、慣れるのに時間がかかるかもしれません。しかし、誰でも実力次第で上にあがるチャンスが平等に与えられているのですから、相撲の世界は非常に平等な世界であるとも考えることもできます。これがおそらく、これまで外国人力士の中にも相撲社会のしきたりを受け入れ、成功を収めることができた者もいる理由の一つなのでしょう。

### 《解答欄》

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## 総合演習 (13)

1. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

[1] You quit the airport and drive along roads flanked with palm trees, past fields of tall sugar cane and stone-walled gardens bristling with red hibiscus flowers, and it's clear that you've arrived in a very different part of Japan. Kabira Bay may be the most attractive spot on Ishigakijima Island, Okinawa, <sup>(1)</sup>but with swimming forbidden, its appeal is in what lies beneath the surface of its blue seas. Ishigakijima Island might be the main transport nexus for the Yaeyama Islands, which are situated at the southwestern end of the Okinawan ( A ) in Okinawa Prefecture, but the airport itself is a pint-sized affair, sleepy like the rest of this island. Ishigakijima is keen to proclaim the fact that its main city, also called Ishigaki, is Japan's southernmost city, but it's one where the main road is completely deserted on a Saturday afternoon, its shops devoid ( B ) customers.

[2] Though Ishigaki is for the most part about <sup>(2)</sup>as / you are / to find / as / a city / quiet / likely, one hive of constant activity is its harbor. From here, boats large and small depart for the more famed other islands of the Yaeyamas — Taketomijima with its delightful streets of coral sand; Iriomotejima with its primeval jungles; and <sup>(3)</sup>Yonagunijima, home to mysterious underwater structures some believe were the handiwork of an ancient civilization. Boats also ( C ) as one of the best-known tourist attractions on Ishigakijima. Kabira Bay has a picture-postcard beauty that guarantees its use in most publicity materials promoting the Yaeyamas. Swimming may be forbidden, but with its gleaming white sands, dense green vegetation on small offshore islands and waters varying in color between turquoise and cobalt blue, it is indeed the most picturesque spot on the island.

問1. 下線部 (1), (3) を和訳しなさい。(ただし (3) は解答欄の日本語につながるように和訳しなさい)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ がある与那国島

問2. 空欄(A)に「列島」という意味のaで始まる単語を入れなさい。

( )

問3. 空欄(B)にふさわしい前置詞を入れなさい。( )

問4. 下線部(2)を並び換えて意味の通るようにした時、3番目と5番目にくる語句を書きなさい。 3番目( ) 5番目( )

問5. 空欄(C)に入るべき語を選び、数字を○で囲みなさい。

(1) figure            (2) beckon            (3) account            (4) cast

問6. 本文の内容と一致するように空欄に適切な日本語を記入しなさい。

(1) 石垣島には( )畑がある。

(2) 石垣島で常に活気があるのは( )である。

(3) 石垣島には両脇に( )の木が植わっている道路がある。

(4) 西表島には( )密林がある。

2. 日本の親は一般的に自分の子供に甘いと言われています。その理由を外国からの訪問者に80語程度の英語で説明しなさい。

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## 総合演習 (14)

1. 次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

日本料理は日本に特有であり、何世紀にもわたって発達してきた。日本料理のほとんどは、新鮮な魚介の自然の風味を最大限生かしており、そのほとんどが米や酒に合うように作られている。材料や調理法を選択においては旬が重要な要素である。日本料理は味覚だけでなく目も楽しませてくれると考えられている。

《解答欄》

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2. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

昔は日本の住宅は典型的な純木造で、屋根には瓦が乗り、内部のそれぞれの部屋は襖を使って仕切られていた。しかしながら近年では、鉄筋コンクリートのマンションに住みたい人がますます多くなっている。そしてそうしたマンションでは基本的に部屋のほとんどは洋式である。壁と天井は美しい現代的なインテリアで仕上げられており、歩く面はカーペットあるいは木のフローリング材を使っている。伝統的な木造家屋と同様に、そうしたマンションもとりわけ南向きの家屋は採光は十分である。

《解答欄》

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## 総合演習 (15)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

① “Many foreigners believe that the world of *maiko* and *geiko* is completely impossible for non-Japanese to enter. (1)It’s actually quite possible to arrange entertainment, provided one goes through the correct procedures.” Fortunately, Rowthorn, who offers private tours of Kyoto, offers *geisha* entertainment to his clients, so I signed up immediately. Two weeks later we met in front of Kitano Tenmangu, a large shrine in northern Kyoto, and we walked to nearby Kami Shichiken, one of the city’s five *geisha* districts.

② Night had fallen and the street was lit by paper lanterns casting a warm glow over each traditional restaurant. The staff of the restaurant where Rowthorn had made reservations greeted us at the door and led us to a private dining room with a *tatami* floor, a low table and soft lighting. (2)A waitress took our drink orders and we waited, my anticipation building by the moment. Suddenly the door slid open and there knelt Ms. Ichimame, our *maiko* entertainer for the evening. She bowed deeply and introduced herself, smiling slightly.

③ Ichimame is said ( A ) some to be the loveliest *maiko* in Kyoto. Even ( B ) her *maiko* accouterments, she would be described as a traditional Japanese beauty, but the combination of her gorgeous *kimono*, elaborate hairstyle and fantastic makeup was (3)stunning. (4)The makeup was particularly striking, as it blended naturally with her features and was mixed with a color of pink on the cheeks, which deepened into crimson about her eyes. As the evening passed, I nearly forgot she was wearing any makeup until our unadorned waitress brought out each course.

問1. 下線部 (1), (2), (4) を和訳しなさい。但し、下線部 (4) に関しては、which の指すものを明らかにして和訳しなさい。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

問2. 下線部 (3) に関して、筆者は何に対してこのように感じたのか？ 後の日本語につながるように、句読点を含めて20字以上、30字以内の日本語で答えなさい。なお、「カタカナ語」は一切使用しないこと。

( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
が相まっていること。

問3. 空欄 (A), (B) に入る適切な英単語一語を、それぞれ答えなさい。

(A) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )      (B) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

問4. 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に日本語を入れなさい。

(1) ローソーンは京都の個人ツアーを提供しているのだが、( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
を彼の顧客に用意している。それで、私はすぐに ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) の  
だった。

(2) 筆者たちが上七軒まで日暮れに歩いて行った時に、通りは ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
でそれぞれの老舗料亭を包んでいる ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) の灯りによって照ら  
されていた。

(3) 夜が更けるにつれ、( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 仲居さんがコース料理を出すま  
で、筆者は、市まめが化粧をしていることなど殆ど忘れてしまっていた。



## 総合演習 (16)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

① *Yatai* are the compact, wooden restaurants-on-wheels that first became popular in Japan a century ago, from ( A ) are dispensed steaming-hot Japanese delicacies served with *sake* or beer.

② A *yatai* is nothing more than a two-wheeled handcart\* to which have been added the basic facilities required for serving food and drink. Inevitably, the *yatai* have been victimized by modern innovations and changing food fashions. For example, the daytime customers are dwindling, satisfied with the impersonal services of vending machines, or lured away by the motorized vendors of such trendy snacks as hot dogs and crepes, which they hawk from the tailgates of minivans. But the *yatai* can still hold their own at night, for in the dark they offer nourishment for soul as well as body.

③ A single lantern casts a warm, friendly glow on the small circle of faces gathered around the table. There is the savory odor of food and *sake*, and the sound of animated conversation or laughter, or occasionally ( B ) inebriated singing. It is ( C ) the customers are strangers to each other, offering an unparalleled opportunity to speak frankly on any topic, or to ( D ) a well-oiled captive audience with a melancholy song. Then (あ) personal woe / (い) a sympathetic listener / (う) vendor, / (え) a friendly host and / (お) sure to be / (か) to tales of / (き) there is the . All of this adds up to an irresistible invitation to passers-by in the lonely night — to tired commuters on their way home, or to anyone out for a stroll to ponder the problems of the coming day. The *yatai* are still ( E ) to the hearts of Japanese night owls.

(注) handcart : 小型運搬車

問1. 空欄 (A) に入る最も適切な英語一語を答えなさい。 (            )

問2. 第2段落の内容を、句読点を含めて130字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。

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問3. 空欄 (B) に入る最も適切な前置詞一語を答えなさい。 (            )

問4. 空欄 (C), (D), (E) に入れるものとして最も適切な語をそれぞれ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

(C) : イ : certain            ロ : believed            ハ : bound            ニ : willing

(D) : イ : support            ロ : allow            ハ : give            ニ : favor

(E) : イ : unanimous            ロ : dear  
          ハ : moderately-priced            ニ : desirous

問5. 下線部を意味が通るように正しく並べ替えた場合、3番目と5番目にくるものの記号を空欄に記入しなさい。

3番目 (            )            5番目 (            )