

CEL英語ソリューションズ

[通訳ガイド試験対策]

時事・ガイド用語リスト & 日本事情関連 英作文

ハンドブック
HANDBOOK

まえがき

【本書の目的】

『時事ガイド用語&日本事情関連英作文ハンドブック』は、通訳案内業国家試験に毎年出題される「時事ガイド用語翻訳問題」ならびに「日本事情関連課題英作文問題」対策のための例題集です。

【本書の特徴】

Part Iの『時事ガイド用語リスト』は、通訳案内業国家試験に出題される可能性が高い時事ガイド用語を6つのジャンルにわけ、日本語と英語で併記してあります。中には複数の訳例を持つものもありますが、先に配置してある訳が最も用いられる頻度が高いものです。

Part IIの『日本事情関連英作文例題集(予想編)』は、今後出題される可能性がある日本事情関連の質問に対するCELオリジナルの回答例を70語～100語程度の英語でまとめてあります。

Part IIIの『日本事情関連英作文例題集(過去問編)』は、過去数年間で通訳案内業国家試験で実際に出題された問題とCELオリジナルの回答例を掲載してあります。

【学習の進め方】

Part I『時事ガイド用語リスト』は、日本語から英語が書けるようにしておきましょう。

Part II『日本事情関連英作文例題集(予想編)』は、質問に対する回答の内容・構成・展開などに特に注目し、これを参考に自分なりの回答を考えてみましょう。

Part IIIの『日本事情関連英作文例題集(過去問編)』は、実際にどのような問題が出題されているかその傾向や難易度を研究し、また、問題に対する有効な回答を作成するコツなどを回答例を見て研究してみましょう。

目 次

Part I	時事・ガイド用語リスト	4
	(A) 政治・経済・外交	4
	(B) 社会・生活・労働	7
	(C) 科学・技術・医療	9
	(D) 娯楽・趣味・スポーツ	11
	(E) 観光・文化・習慣	12
	(F) 食べ物・飲み物	15
Part II	日本事情関連英作文例題集 (予想編).....	19
Part III	日本事情関連英作文例題集 (過去問編).....	34

(A) 政治・経済・外交

裏金	off-the-book fund
温室効果	greenhouse effect
外交機密費	secret diplomatic fund
外国為替	foreign exchange
外資系会社	foreign-affiliated company
外務省	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
閣議決定	cabinet approval /cabinet decision
核査察	nuclear inspection
合併	merger
環境省	Ministry of the Environment
危機管理	crisis management
記者会見	press conference
技術革新	technological innovation
規制緩和	deregulation
規模効果	merit of scale
行政改革	administrative reform
繰上げ当選	awarding the election to the runner-up
景気回復	economic recovery
経済産業省	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
経済難民	economic refugee
警察庁	National Police Agency
厳戒態勢	a state of high alert
憲法改正	constitutional amendment [revision]
(株式の) 公開買付	takeover bid
公共投資	public investment
皇室典範	Imperial Household Law
厚生労働省	Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare
構造改革	structural reform
公定歩合	official discount rate
公的資金	public funds / taxpayers' money

高度経済成長	rapid economic growth
国債	national bond
国勢調査	national census
国土交通省	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
国内総生産	gross domestic product
国民所得	national income
国民総生産	gross national product
国会	the Diet
国家公安委員会	National Public Safety Commission
国交回復	rapprochement
財政改革	fiscal reform
財務省	Ministry of Finance
残業	overtime
自衛隊	Japan(ese) Self-Defense Forces
資産益	capital gain
市町村合併	consolidation of municipalities
失業率	unemployment rate
司法試験	bar examination
集団安全保障	collective security
集団的自衛権	right of [to] collective (self-)defense
主権分立	division of powers
首相公選制	direct (popular) election of (the) prime minister
首脳会談	summit meeting
証人喚問	summoning of sworn witness
(国連安保理の)常任理事国	permanent member (of the U.N. Security Council)
人員削減	downsizing
新規参入	new entry
親善訪問	goodwill visit
人道支援	humanitarian support
生物兵器	biological weapon / bioweapon
ゼロ金利政策	zero (-) interest (-) rate policy
全国均質サービス	universal service
専守防衛	defense-only defense
早期退職	early retirement

サンプルのため

.....
中略
.....

させていただきます。

ご了承くださいませ。

(1) 「桜前線」とは何ですか？

Sakura zensen literally means the cherry blossom front. The cherry blossoms first bloom in Kyushu and then spread north. This movement, called the cherry blossom front, is reported in the news media. The cherry blossoms signal the arrival of spring and the chance for cherry blossom viewing parties called hanami. Since cherry blossoms last for only about a week, many Japanese are intent on following its movement so as to have a party to coincide with the full bloom of cherry blossoms.

(2) 日本人にはどうして花粉症の人が多いのですか？

The most common cause of hay fever in Japan is cedar pollen. After World War II, the government planted thousands of acres of Japanese cedar trees in order to increase the supply of timber. The forests are now mature, but they are not being used for timber due to the high cost of logging and the cheap supply of foreign timber. Some people say that hay fever is worse in the cities because the pollen isn't absorbed into the ground unlike in the rural areas.

(3) 江戸幕府はなぜ鎖国政策を取ったのですか？

For one thing, the government wanted to discourage Christianity. Japanese rulers were afraid of rebellions led by religious leaders, and Christianity was seen as one of the most dangerous religions in that respect. Also, the Shogunate wanted to monopolize foreign trade. The government suspected that allowing feudal lords to freely trade with foreign countries would make them wealthier and more able to fund a rebellion against the government. Some say the national isolation policy delayed Japan's modernization process, but others say it helped Japanese culture to develop into a very distinct form.

サンプルのため

.....
中略
.....

させていただきます。

ご了承くださいませ。

(44) なぜ日本人は電車の中で寝るのですか？

One reason is that Japan is still a relatively safe country. Pick-pockets and thieves do exist, but the risk of having one's belongings stolen on the train is lower than in other countries. Another reason is many people have long commutes. In big cities like Tokyo and Osaka, it is not uncommon for passengers to ride trains for more than an hour when commuting to their offices. Napping on the train is an easy way to kill time. Moreover, many Japanese work long hours. For workers lacking enough sleep, the train may be a good place to take a short nap.

(45) 日本ではどうしてストライキが少ないのですか？

After the war, the Japanese won the rights to resort to labor strikes. However, Japanese firms and labor unions have tried to cooperate rather than have conflict, giving priority to Japan's economic expansion especially during the rapid economic growth period of the 1960s. Workers were protected from their companies under the lifetime employment and seniority ranking systems, while the workers worked hard to enlarge their company's economic pie, which could provide the workers with appropriate returns. Although such give-and-take relationships have largely disappeared during the past 10 years, Japanese labor unions, many organized within the corporation, remain reluctant to resort to strikes at labor disputes.

【1998年】「寺」と「神社」の違いを、簡潔にわかりやすく、外国からの訪問者に英語で説明しなさい。

Tera are Buddhist temples, and jinja are Shinto shrines. Shinto is Japan's indigenous religion and, along with Buddhism, it is followed by many Japanese. At tera, you often find Buddhist statues, cemetery and pagodas. At jinja, you always find a torii gateway at their entrances.

【1999年】外国からの訪問者を夜に繁華街を案内していた時に、「なぜこんなに多くの勤め人がまっすぐに帰宅せず、同僚とお酒を飲んだりしているのか」と聞かれました。この質問に対する答を英語で書きなさい。ただし、after-hours socializing, communication, barrierの3語を必ず使用し、下線を施すこと。

For Japanese workers, after-hours socializing is very important. At the workplace, candid opinions are often avoided because they might disrupt the harmony, which is highly valued in Japan to promote cooperation among workers. However, this also tends to hurt communication among workers. When they have discussions at drinking places it is understood that there will be no ill feelings about what is said. This removes barriers to good relations among workers, and allows them to identify any problems that have been left unsaid.

サンプルのため

.....
中略
.....

させていただきます。

ご了承くださいませ。

【2004年】現在日本では、大変な「ペットブーム」であるといわれています。このようなペットブームが起きた背景、現状、問題点について、外国からの訪問客に英語で説明しなさい。

The number of single-person households has increased in Japan. This includes elderly people and young unmarried people. People who live alone might decide to get a pet to provide companionship. As more people decide to get pets, we see an increase in shops selling pets and pet products. We also see apartment and condominium advertisements which clearly state that they allow pets. Unfortunately, there are problems associated with the pet boom. Some people don't know how to properly care for their pets and in some cases people abandon their pets.

MEMO



〒169-0075 東京都新宿区高田馬場 2-14-5 サンエスビル 2F

TEL 03-5291-1820 FAX 03-5291-1821

<http://www.cel-eigo.com>