

通訳案内業国家試験

2002 年度第 1 次試験
問題と解答例

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試 験 情 報

通訳ガイド 試験詳細

1 通訳ガイド試験とは...

報酬を受けて外国人に付き添い、外国語を用いて旅行に関する案内をするための国家資格。試験は運輸大臣が実施し、合格者は、都道府県知事の免許を受ける。試験語学には英語のほか、フランス語、スペイン語、ドイツ語、中国語、イタリア語、ポルトガル語、ロシア語、朝鮮語がある。年齢、性別、学歴、国籍等に関係なく、だれでも受験できる。

2 試験実施時期 ☺年1回

- 1次試験 ▶▶ 7月上旬
- 2次試験 ▶▶ 9月下旬
- 3次試験 ▶▶ 10月下旬

3 試験の内容 / 出題形式

- 1次試験 ▶▶ 外国語の筆記試験(120分)
- 2次試験 ▶▶ 外国語の口述(会話)試験、人物考査
- 3次試験 ▶▶ 日本の地理、日本の歴史、産業・経済・政治及び文化に関する一般常識に関する筆記試験(120分)

4 難易度

- 1次試験合格率 ▶▶ 10%程度
- 2次試験合格率 ▶▶ 50-60%程度
- 3次試験合格率 ▶▶ 80-90%程度

1 次試験の特徴：1 次試験の基本 4 分野

(1) 読解力

最新の時事英文に精通していること

(2) 英作文力

和文を正確で自然な英語表現に置き換えられること

(3) 日本事情関連知識

日本の文化・社会に関して幅広い知識を保有していること

(4) 時事・ガイド用語

最近の話題や旅行に関する用語を英語で書けること

2 次試験の特徴：2 次試験の基本 3 点

(1) 会話力

口頭で自分の意見を述べ、様々な事象を説明できること

(2) 背景知識

社会・政治・経済・文化などについての幅広い知識があること

(3) 適正

マナー・常識などを備え、通訳ガイドとしての資質があること

3 次試験の特徴：3 次試験の固定 4 分野

(1) 日本地理

主に日本の観光地に関する知識を試すものだが、地理用語や気象用語などを含めた地理学全般の知識も求められる。

(2) 日本歴史

主に観光案内に必要な日本の文化史に関する知識を試すものだが、社会経済史・経済史・外交史を含めた中等教育レベルの日本史全般の知識も求められる。

(3) 一般常識 I

経済・政治・外交・社会などに関する最近の動向について一般常識を試すもの。まれに論文問題もある。

(4) 一般常識 II

雑学的な一般常識を試すもの。クイズまがいの設問も多い。

2 次試験・3 次試験の詳細情報は CEL のホームページでご覧いただけます。
<http://www.cel-eigo.com>

1 . 次の英文を読み、下線部(1)、(2)、(3)を日本語にしてください。その際に代名詞が指すものをはっきりさせること。(16点)

In 1995, the American Academy of Pediatrics declared that advertising directed at children is inherently deceptive and exploits children under eight years of age. The academy did not recommend a ban on such advertising because it seemed impractical and would infringe upon advertisers' freedom of speech. ⁽¹⁾Today the health risks faced by the nation's children far outweigh the needs of its mass marketers. Congress should immediately ban all advertisements aimed at children that promote foods high in fat and sugar. ⁽²⁾A ban on advertising unhealthy foods to children would discourage eating habits that are not only hard to break, but potentially life-threatening. Moreover, such a ban would encourage the fast food chains to alter the recipes for their children's meals. As for the food now served at school cafeterias, ⁽³⁾it should be safer to eat than what is sold at fast food restaurants, not less safe. The Department of Agriculture should insist upon the highest possible food safety standards from every company that supplies ground beef to the school lunch program.

注 : the American Academy of Pediatrics アメリカ小児科学会

(1) (6点)

(2) (5点)

(3) (5点)

2. 日本人の山田さんが、パスポートの申請をするために戸籍謄本を取ったところ、外国人の友人がそれを見て、「これは何ですか？ どうしてパスポートを取るために必要なのですか？」という質問をしてきました。日本の戸籍制度を簡単に説明しつつ、この友人の質問に英語で答えなさい。ただし、解答は与えられたスペースに収めること。
(10点)

3 .次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。(19点)

It is amazing, the wonders that cruelty and despotism can sometimes produce. If few of the millions of tourists gaping at the majesty of the Pyramids every year (A) a thought for the millions of slaves who died constructing them, the Moscow Metro, too, is an example of a form of victory (B) adversity. Inaugurated at the height of Stalin's dictatorship in the 1930s, (ア) the Moscow subway saw armies of purge victims and labor camp inmates deployed alongside thousands of building workers to create what was trumpeted as the world's finest subway system. (C) died tunneling deep under Moscow. They are pretty much forgotten now, but their work is the pride and glory of Moscow and Russia, probably the world's most bizarrely beautiful, most efficient, busiest and cheapest subway system.

The first tunneling started in 1932, and three years later the trains started running. They haven't stopped since — every 90 seconds or two minutes during rush hour, every five minutes the rest of the time, from 6 a.m. till 1 a.m. (イ) There may be a crush, but there is seldom a wait. And the trains take you through a parade of marbled and spacious stations, which contrast totally with the grubby streets and crumbling buildings above ground. The 162 stations straddling 11 lines mean that most of the city of 11 million is covered by the metro and it will cost you five rubles to go anywhere. For tourists, it's a major sightseeing (D). Some stations in the city center, for example, (E) mosaics, marble and brass chandeliers. Other stations saw the use of three dozen types of marble, lavish statuary, malachite and onyx.

- (1) 空欄A、D、Eに入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢群から選びなさい。ただし同じものを二度選ぶことはできない。(各2点×3 = 6点)

(A)

(D)

(E)

選択肢群： blink / draw / erase / feature / peep / spare / talk / void

- (2) 空欄Bに入る前置詞を書きなさい。(2点)

(B)

(3) 下線部(ア)を日本語にきなさい。(8点)

(4) 空欄Cに入る最も適切な語を下からひとつ選び、丸(○)で囲みなさい。(1点)

1. Screws 2. Scores 3. Scraps 4. Scorches 5. Schools

(5) 下線部(イ)を日本語にきなさい。(2点)

4. 以下のそれぞれの英文には、必ず一箇所誤っているところがある。その誤っている箇所の選択肢を丸(○)で囲みなさい。(各1点×5=5点)

(1) Jim and Helen went out for an expensive dinner on their wedding anniversary, which they said was a great fun.

(2) Amid a terrified bank crisis that had forced many states to suspend banking activities, F. D. Roosevelt took office to restore public confidence.

(3) The arrangements for the future sales plan were agreed on at the executive meeting in the morning of May 1.

(4) Gabriella lived at the top of an old house which attic had been converted into an apartment.

(5) Organisms can be classified into groups that are containing tens of thousands of different species.

5 . 次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。(20点)

I'll tell you this, but you have to promise that it will get no further. Not long after we moved here we had the people next door (A) for dinner and — I swear this is true — they drove. (I recall asking them jokingly if they used a light aircraft to get to the supermarket, which simply drew blank looks and the mental scratching of my name from all future invitation lists). I was astounded, but I have since come to realize that there was nothing especially odd in their driving less than a couple of hundred feet to visit us. Nobody walks anywhere in America nowadays.

A researcher at the University of California at Berkeley recently made a study of the nation's walking habits and concluded that 85 per cent of people in the United States are 'essentially' (B) and 35 per cent are 'totally' (B). The average American walks less than 75 miles a year — about 1.4 miles a week, barely 350 yards a day. ⁽¹⁾I'm no stranger to sloth myself, but that's appallingly little. I rack up more ⁽²⁾mileage than that just looking for the channel changer.

In fact, people have become so habituated to using the car for everything that it would never occur to them to unfurl their legs and see what they can do. Sometimes it's almost ludicrous. The other day I was in a little nearby town waiting to bring home one of my children from a piano lesson when a car stopped outside the local post office and a man about my age popped out and dashed inside (and left the motor running — something else that exercises me inordinately). He was inside for about three or four minutes, then came out, got in the car and drove exactly 16 feet (I had nothing better to do so I paced it off) to the general store next door, and popped in again, engine still running.

And the thing is this man looked really fit. I'm sure he jogs extravagant distances and plays squash and does all kinds of exuberantly healthful things, but I am just as (C) that he drives to each of these undertakings. It's crazy.

The fact is, Americans not only don't walk anywhere, they *won't* walk anywhere, and ⁽³⁾woe (イ) to (ロ) anyone (ハ) who (ニ) tries (ホ) to (ヘ) make (ト) them (チ), as a town here in New Hampshire called Laconia discovered to its cost. A few years ago Laconia spent \$5 million pedestrianizing its own center, to make it a pleasant shopping environment. (あ) it was (い) — urban planners came from all over to coo and take photos — but (う) it was (え). Forced to walk one whole block from a car park, shoppers abandoned downtown Laconia for suburban malls.

In 1994, Laconia dug up its pretty brick paving, took away the benches and tubs of geraniums and decorative trees, and put the street back to the way it had been in the first place. Now people can park right in front of the shops again and downtown Laconia thrives anew. And if that isn't sad, I don't know what is.

(1) 空欄(A)(B)(C)に入る語をそれぞれひとつ選んで記号を丸で囲みなさい。(6点)

空欄(A) (イ)walking (ロ)since (ハ)inviting (ニ)round

空欄(B) (イ)hyperactive (ロ)sedentary (ハ)amorous (ニ)biped

空欄(C) (イ)doubtful (ロ)such (ハ)sure (ニ)much

(2) 下線部(1)を20字以内の日本語に訳しなさい。(4点)

(3) 下線部(2)の本文における意味を5字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(3点)

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(4) 下線部(3)の中で省略されている1語を補い、かつその省略の箇所を特定してその記号(イ)-(チ)を記しなさい。(3点)

省略されている語() 省略箇所()

(5) 空欄(あ)-(え)に入る最もふさわしい語句をそれぞれひとつずつ選んで記号で記しなさい。ただし、選択肢の語句は全て小文字で表記してある。(4点)

(あ)() (い)()

(う)() (え)()

選択肢

(イ)a triumph (ロ)aesthetically (ハ)a falsehood

(ニ)commercially (ホ)a fact (ヘ)a disaster

(ト)industriously

6. 次の語句を英語に訳しなさい。(各2点×10=20点)

(1) 矯正歯科

(2) 車椅子

(3) 皇太子

(4) 原理主義者

(5) 銅メダル

(6) 枕草子

(7) 鯨にしん

(8) 字幕

(9) 衆議院

(10) 男やもめ

7. 次の日本語の文章を英語に訳しなさい。(10点)

経済的観点から見ると、一国の国際観光収入は輸出高、国際観光支出は輸入高と見なされ、国際観光は「見えざる貿易」ということができる。世界の多くの国では、国際観光は外貨の収入源として重要な存在で、WTO(世界観光機関)によると、1998年には、世界の83%の国において、国際観光収入が輸出商品上位5位以内に入っており、また少なくとも38%の国では、外貨収入源として首位を占めている。

1 .

- (1) 今日、米国の子供が直面している健康への危険性の問題は、米国の大量販売業者の要望よりもはるかに重要性が高い。
- (2) 子供にとって不健康な食品の広告を禁止すれば、改善が困難なだけでなく、命さえ脅かす可能性があるような食習慣を止めさせることができるだろう。
- (3) 現在、学校の食堂で出されている料理は、ファーストフードレストランで売られている料理に比べ、安全性が低いどころか、より安全に食することができる。当然である。

2 .

The document Mr. Yamada has is called the “koseki tohon” — a full copy of the family registry. The copy is to legally certify one’s roots and status as a Japanese citizen, and is needed when applying for a passport. Under Japan’s Family Registration Law, the family registry records the names of all household members as well as information about births, adoptions, marriages, divorces and deaths. (65 words)

3 .

- (1) (A) spare
(D) draw
(E) feature
- (2) (B) over
- (3) (ア) モスクワ地下鉄の建設には、世界最高と誇示された地下鉄網を造るために、何千もの建設作業員と並んで、数多くの粛清の犠牲者や強制収容所の囚人たちが動員された。
- (4) (C) 2. Scores
- (5) (イ) 混雑することもある。

4 .

- (1) エ (2) ア (3) エ
- (4) イ (5) ウ

5 .

- (1) (A) (二)
(B) (口)
(C) (八)
- (2) 私も自分が怠け者であることは承知している(20字)
- (3) 歩行距離数(5字)
- (4) 省略されている語: walk 省略箇所:(チ)
- (5) (あ):(口) (い):(イ)
(う):(二) (え):(へ)

6 .

- (1) orthodontics
- (2) wheelchair
- (3) crown prince
- (4) fundamentalist
- (5) bronze medal
- (6) The Pillow Book
- (7) herring
- (8) subtitles
- (9) the House of Representatives
- (10) widower

7 .

From an economic standpoint, a country's international tourism revenue is regarded as an export, and the money its citizens spend abroad is regarded as an import. In other words, international tourism can be described as "invisible trade." For many countries in the world, international tourism is a valuable source for obtaining foreign currencies. In 1998, according to the WTO (World Tourism Organization), international tourism revenue was among the top five export items for 83 percent of all the countries in the world, and was the leading foreign income source for at least 38 percent of them.



〒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>