

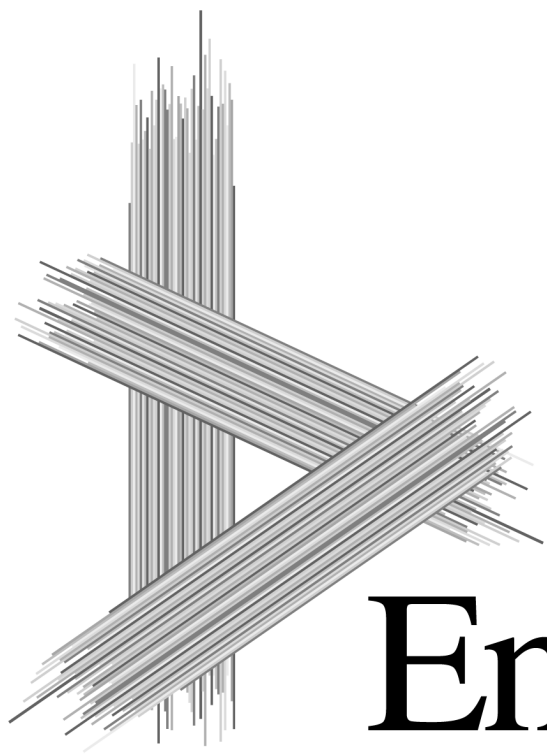
6日間完成

通訳ガイド 1次筆記試験I

実践演習

[英語編]

問題集



English

1 . 以下の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。(計 22 点)

“(a)Glass Ceilings” supposedly prevented women from flourishing in professional careers. But take several (b)walks of life which used to be overwhelmingly male: notably medicine and the law. All are going female. In doctoring, female medical students have outnumbered male ones since the early 1990s. In law, there are now slightly more women than men called to the bar (admitted to practise as trial lawyers). But the glass ceiling is giving way to (c)glass partitions: women are not spreading out evenly across these professions. Instead, they are concentrating in the less well-paid bits of them. In medicine, for example, women tend to go into general practice (all-purpose family medicine). In London, 70% of new GPs are women.

As women take over, general practice is changing. Half of female GPs (**A**) to work part-time, compared with one in ten of their male colleagues. New contracts have made it easier for them to work fewer hours. That’s why so many doctors are (**B**) out-of-hours services. The traditional image of the GP — who like Dr Charles Bovary in Flaubert’s novel was expected to ride off on his horse at any time of the day or night to go to the aid of a patient — has (**C**). They also tend to be salaried employees, rather than partners — making them more (**D**). Family-friendly working conditions mean that female GPs abound, but higher-paid hospital medicine (such as surgery and gynaecology) remains largely (d)the preserve of men.

Barristers are following a similar pattern. (e)As was once the case with doctors, climbing the career ladder means always being available for work and sticking with a case until it is settled. Though the Bar Council, the body that regulates and represents trial lawyers, has recently required all barristers’ chambers to formalise their policies on maternity leave, this has not (**E**) those demands. This is particularly true of the best-paid work at the commercial bar, where cases can drag on for years and the weekend is often a misnomer. Women tend to (**F**) work at the criminal bar, where cases are shorter, less glamorous, less demanding — and less well paid.

Feminists have long had (f)two aims for the workplace. First, that women should be equally represented across the workforce and in all types of jobs. Second, that the sisterhood should be paid as much, or as little, as men doing the same job. They thought these aims were complementary: in fact, they may (**G**).

(1) 下線部(a)の意味を句読点を含め 20 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(2 点)

(2) 下線部(b)の意味を日本語で書きなさい。(1 点)

(3) 下線部(c)の意味を句読点を含め 20 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(2 点)

(4) (A) ~ (G) に入れるべき適語の番号を で囲みなさい。
(1 点 × 7 = 7 点)

- (A) 1. hate 2. choose 3. used 4. stop
- (B) 1. increasing 2. looking for 3. abandoning 4. benefiting from
- (C) 1. changed 2. remained 3. revived 4. intensified
- (D) 1. secure 2. affluent 3. conspicuous 4. mobile
- (E) 1. altered 2. increased 3. created 4. satisfied
- (F) 1. ignore 2. avoid 3. leave from 4. focus on
- (G) 1. conflict 2. conform 3. coexist 4. disappear

(5) 下線部(d)のここでの意味を日本語で書きなさい。(1 点)

(6) 下線部(e)を日本語に訳しなさい。(5 点)

(7) 下線部(f)の内容をそれぞれ句読点を含め 20 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。
(2 点 × 2 = 4 点)

2 . 次の英文を読み、下線部(a) ~ (c)を日本語に訳しなさい。

(20 点 :(a) = 8 点、(b) = 7 点、(c) = 5 点)

With the world wide slump, post 1929, John Maynard Keynes, an English economist, set himself to the task of explaining and of coming up with new methods to control trade-cycles. In the result two books were spawned: *A Treatise on Money* (London: MacMillan, 1930) and *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (London: MacMillan, 1936). In these books Keynes pronounced that there should be both national and international programs that would lead to a unified monetary policy. Further, (a)Keynes came to the view that a national budget was to serve not only the purpose of good financial planning for government revenues and expenditures; but, that, it ought to be used as a major instrument in the planning of the national economy. What was needed, in Keynes' view, were policies that would regulate the booms and slumps of the trade cycle; in other words, it was the responsibility of government to regulate the levels of employment and investment.

(b)Keynesian theory, of course, is very appealing to politicians; it has ever since its pronouncement. What has occurred, and this is its great defect, is that politicians not only spend in the slumps, as is called for by Keynesian theory, but they also spend during the boom years. What Keynes' *General Theory* did, was to throw economists into two violently opposed camps. However, (c)as it turned out, principally because of its appeal to free spending politicians, the Keynesians, up to the 1980s, were to have their way. The fact was, that Keynesian economics applied during good times, — brought on bad times.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

3 . 以下の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。(18点)

Wine drinkers who put their empties in a bottle bank or recycling box are wasting their time. It's a measure of the chaotic system we have for saving the environment — and, we hope, saving money — that every green bottle used in the UK, most of which contain wine, is dumped in a landfill site once their contents have been enjoyed. Put simply: there is no demand for green glass in the UK and shipping the stuff back to wine producing countries like France, Australia or Chile costs too much money.

A quirk of the recycling system also means that in many areas bottle banks for brown, green and clear glass are tipped into landfill sites if people put the wrong bottles in the wrong container. ^(a)None of them are recycled. Sorting out ^(b)the rogue bottles in large bottle banks is not cost effective, say firms that collect rubbish for recycling. There have also been reports of recycling companies dropping newspapers and other waste collected into landfill sites when the price paid for recycled products drops or the capacity to produce goods with recycled materials reaches capacity.

The government wants more people to stop throwing rubbish away and to save energy. But what is it doing, four years after coming to power, to turn into reality the commitments it has made to cut the amount of greenhouse gas emissions?

While much is being done to persuade businesses that cutting emissions can be financially advantageous, little is being done to shift the majority of households over to using energy-saving products like condenser boilers, cars that run on gas and solar panels.

The problem for the government is that households, which account for 44% of all carbon dioxide emissions, are guzzling more gas and electricity every year. The electronic revolution, supported by the current government, is all about having a myriad of electronic appliances on standby, ready to ^(c)do your bidding at the touch of a remote control, keyboard, or mobile phone handset. General affluence and rising benefit levels are also likely to make matters worse. So the government needs to offer substantial grants, subsidies and ^(d)tax breaks to minimise the rise in energy use, let alone cut it back to help the planet.

- (1) 英国ではグリーンボトルが埋却処分されているのはなぜか。句読点を含め40字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(4点)

- (2) 下線部(a)の理由を15字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(2点)

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- (3) 下線部(b)の意味を15字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(2点)

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- (4) どのような場合に新聞などのゴミも埋却処分されてしまうのか。句読点を含め40字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(4点)

- (5) 英国政府の二酸化炭素排出量削減政策にはどのような問題点があると筆者は述べているか。句読点を含め40字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(4点)

- (6) 下線部(c)、(d)の意味を日本語で書きなさい。(1点×2=2点)

(c) _____ (d) _____

5. 次の表現を英語に訳しなさい。ただし略語は用いないこと。(2点×10 = 20点)

(1) 原子力発電所

(2) サービス残業

(3) (国連安保理の) 常任理事国

(4) 非常階段

(5) 歯痛

(6) 夜店

(7) 風鈴

(8) ちりとり

(9) 寒天

(10) アタッシュケース

MEMO



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