

平成28年度通訳案内士試験

試験問題

外国語(英語)

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明治二十八年八月五日

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(平成 28 年 度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、次の問いに答えなさい。

(15 点)

(A), Hirosaki in Aomori Prefecture experiences an unusual event — the Hirosaki Moving Castle Project — when (1) the city relocates an entire castle using manpower only. This year (2015) is that 100th year, and from Sept. 20 to 27, more than 3,200 travelers gathered in the city's central park to join in the event, (B) 100 participants at a time did something quite surreal: They pulled on ropes attached to the castle and bit (C) bit, shifted its location.

“I've worked in this field for 40 years — since I was 26 — so I have plenty of experience renovating traditional houses and shrines,” says the Executive Director for the contracted company, which specializes (D) temple and shrine renovation. “But this is a very special time for me. I feel greatly honored, since this is the first time I'll work on an Important Cultural Property.”

After the Sea of Japan Earthquake in 1983, a (2) bulge was found in one of the stone foundation walls beneath the castle. The deformation weakened and threatened to topple the entire structure, which is 14.4 meters tall and 400 tons in weight. To fix the foundation, the castle was being temporarily moved 70 meters, and according to the Executive Director, this is twice the distance it was shifted 100 years ago. New technology, such as a jack, he says, helps them to move the structure further with minimal damage. The process, though, remains the same (E) it was a century ago.

“The tools are (1) better now,” he explains. “We use machines to pull large structures like castles. Back then, (2), the workers had to pull the castle by hand — just like the visitors are doing today.”

Originally planned in 1603 by the first Hirosaki clan daimyo Tamenobu Tsugaru (1550-1608), Hirosaki Castle was completed in 1611, during Nobuhira Tsugaru's (1586-1631) clan leadership, and the grounds became Hirosaki Park, a public domain, in 1895. (3) author and historian Ryotaro Shiba (1923-96) highlighted the castle in “Kaido wo Yuku (On the highways)” as one of (4) of Japan. Usually, the spring cherry blossom festival at Hirosaki Park is the main attraction for tourists, with its more than 2,600 cherry blossom trees, including Yoshino cherry, weeping cherry and double-flowered cherry. This autumn, however, it's (5) been about Hirosaki Castle.

“I've known and visited Hirosaki Castle since I was little, but it's a once in a lifetime experience to see it (6), and it's the same for everyone who's here today,” says the Executive Director. “I'm glad this construction project is spotlighting a (historical) symbol of the city.”

(Daisuke Kikuchi. “Aomori's moving castle and other architectural tales”.

The Japan Times より一部改編)

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1-1 空欄 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) に入れ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 1 にマークすること。 (3 点)

- ① Once upon a time – that – on – in – with
- ② Once in a while – which – to – at – as
- ③ Once and future – that – to – on – such
- ④ Once every century – which – by – at – that
- ⑤ Once upon a time – when – on – for – such
- ⑥ Once in a while – where – to – on – for
- ⑦ Once and future – when – to – at – with
- ⑧ Once every century – where – by – in – as

1-2 下線部(1)について、該当する建築物の移設工法を一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの 2 にマークすること。 (2 点)

- ① 復元工法 ② 除却工法 ③ 改造工法 ④ 曳家工法 ⑤ 再築工法

1-3 下線部(2)の語と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 3 にマークすること。 (2 点)

- ① lesion ② design error ③ crack ④ eruption
- ⑤ advantage ⑥ swelling ⑦ broken part ⑧ subsidence

1-4 空欄 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) に入れ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 4 にマークすること。 (3 点)

- ① much – though – noted – the top seven castles – all – moved
- ② even – although – famous – that top seven castle – just – moved
- ③ much – however – distinguished – the best seven castles – just – moving
- ④ even – but – well-known – that best seven castle – all – moving

1-5 本文の内容に一致しないものを一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの 5 にマークすること。 (5 点)

- ① 2015 年 9 月 20 日から 27 日の間、弘前公園には 3,200 名以上の観光客が訪れた。
- ② 本プロジェクトを施工しているのは、寺社仏閣の修繕を専門とする業者である。
- ③ 技術革新のおかげで作業工程が刷新され、前回よりも 2 倍の距離を移動させることに成功した。
- ④ 弘前公園にはソメイヨシノ、しだれ桜、八重桜を含む、2,600 本以上のさくらが咲き誇る。

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- 問題 2. 次の英文は、旅行ガイドブックの日本人についての記述です。これを読み、次の問いに答えなさい。(10 点)

Why then the pervasive images of the Japanese is aloof or even bizarre? These stereotypes are largely rooted in language: few Japanese are able to speak English as well as your average Singaporean, Hong Kong Chinese or well-educated Indian, not to mention most Europeans. This difficulty with English is largely due to the country's English-education system, and is compounded by cultural factors, including a natural shyness and a perfectionist streak, and the nature of the Japanese language itself, which contains fewer sounds than many other major languages (making pronunciation of other languages difficult). Thus, (ア) ①more likely ②to communicate effectively ③to the casual observer ④appears ⑤what ⑥is ⑦an inability ⑧a maddening inscrutability ⑨to be ⑩just. Outsiders who become fluent in Japanese discover a people whose thoughts and feelings are surprisingly—almost boringly—similar to those of folks in other developed nations.

All this said, the Japanese do collectively have certain cultural characteristics that reflect their unique history and interaction with their environment. First, Japan is an island nation. Second, until WWII, Japan was never conquered by an outside power, (A) was it heavily influenced by Christian missionaries. Third, until the beginning of last century, the majority of Japanese lived in close-knit rural farming communities. Fourth, most of Japan is covered in steep mountains, so the few flat areas of the country are quite crowded—people literally live on top of each other. Finally, for almost all of its history, Japan has been a strictly hierarchical place, with something approximating a caste system during the Edo period.

All of this has produced a people who highly value group identity and social harmony—in a tightly packed city or small farming village, there simply isn't room for colorful individualism. One of the ways harmony is preserved is by forming consensus and concealing personal opinions and true feelings. Thus, the free-flowing exchange of ideas, debates and even heated arguments that one expects in the West are far less common in Japan. (イ) ①as ②to ③to share ④contribute ⑤image of ⑥the reticence ⑦may ⑧the Japanese ⑨innermost thoughts ⑩the Western ⑪mysterious.

Of course, there is a lot more to the typical Japanese character than just a tendency to prize a social harmony. Any visitor to the country will soon discover a people who are remarkably conscientious, meticulous, industrious, honest, and technically skilled. A touching shyness and sometimes almost painful self-consciousness are also undoubted features of many Japanese. These characteristics result in a society that is a joy for the traveler to experience.

And let us say that any visit to Japan is a good opportunity to explode the myths about Japan and the Japanese. While you may imagine a nation of suit-clad conformists or enigmatic automatons, (ウ) ①to rest ②all of ③quickly ④in a local ⑤put ⑥a few ⑦izakaya (pub-eatery) ⑧will ⑨these notions ⑩rounds.

(Chris Rowthorn. *Japan: Understand Japan*. Lonely Planet より一部改編)

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- 2-1 下線部(ア)を「何気なく観察した人が頭にくるほど不可解だと思うのは、単に効果的なコミュニケーションが苦手なせいである」という意味になるように並べ替え、3 番目、6 番目、8 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 3 番目は に、6 番目は に、8 番目は にマークすること。(3 つとも正解で 3 点)
- 2-2 下線部(イ)を「胸に秘めた考えを共にするがゆえに寡黙でいられるから、日本人のイメージは西洋人にとってわかりにくいものになっているのかもしれない」という意味になるように並べ替え、2 番目、6 番目、10 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 2 番目は に、6 番目は に、10 番目は にマークすること。なお、文頭に来る語を含む選択肢も、小文字で書き始めている。(3 つとも正解で 3 点)
- 2-3 下線部(ウ)を「地元の居酒屋に何度か行けば、この考えはすぐに、すっかり消えてしまうだろう」という意味になるように並べ替え、2 番目、7 番目、10 番目に来る語を番号で答えなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの 2 番目は に、7 番目は に、10 番目は にマークすること。(3 つとも正解で 3 点)
- 2-4 (A)に入れる語を次の①～⑤から選び、番号をマークしなさい。解答はマークシートの にマークすること。(1 点)

① and ② so ③ but ④ neither ⑤ nor

- 問題 3. 次の英文は、日本の名所に関する歴史を織り交ぜた解説書の一部です。これを読み、次の問いに答えなさい。(各 3 点×5=15 点)

Tokyo is a city of slopes: masculine slopes, feminine slopes, philosophers' slopes, fishermen's slopes, ghostly slopes, dumpling slopes, sick persons' slopes, beggars' slopes, and tiptoe slopes. Most cities name all their roads, but Tokyo, at least in traditional terms, has names only for its sloping roads, its *sakamichi*. There are over five hundred named slopes in the city. (1) Book upon book has been written on the subject of Tokyo's slopes, with long, learned discussions on whether such-and-such a slope should really be a hundred meters higher up the hill or whether a slope's name is derived from its shape or the occupation of the local inhabitants.

Why, one wonders, this fascination with slopes? After all, it's not as if Tokyo's slopes were particularly beautiful. (2) Hardly ever does one have that view across rooftops, as one does, say, from Montmartre or the Janiculum, a view that uplifts the spirit and fills one with the joy of city life. Tokyo's slopes are short, gentle, lazy affairs, although one or two are quite steep especially on a hot summer's day. The slopes of the city were first celebrated in the Edo period, when virtually no building stood over two stories high. In those days, any sloping road or path, however insignificant

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it might seem nowadays, afforded a new view and a change of scenery and a breath of fresh air at the top. “Our road takes us through park and garden-bordered streets and lanes,” wrote Sir Rutherford Alcock about the city of Edo in the middle of the nineteenth century, “alternating over undulating hills, high enough occasionally to give a glimpse of the open country beyond.” This in itself must have been sufficient reason to treat the slopes with special regard. But in addition, (3)there is that special Japanese love of place, be it a tree or a stone or a slope, manifested in haiku poems and landscape paintings, an attraction felt for places because they are exactly what they are and nothing more.

Many of Tokyo's slopes run down the side of the ridges that extend like fingers from the hills of the west of the modern city toward the waters of the bay. Bunkyo, Chiyoda, Shinjuku, and Minato wards contain most of the city's older and better-known slopes. (4)Bunkyo Ward on its own has over a hundred slopes with different names and many of these slopes have more than one name—enough material for a whole book let alone one chapter, and since the ward includes many of the city's most intriguingly, most arcanelly named slopes, we could do much worse than limit ourselves here to a perambulatory examination up and down the *sakamichi* of Bunkyo Ward. (中略)

The names of *sakamichi* are full of surprises. There is never anything official about them. (5)Far from it, most of the names are informed by a humorous irreverence, a rough-and-ready quality that matches the houses lining the slopes and occasionally borders on the downright course. Take, for example, Kasadanizaka, Umbrella Valley Slope. The derivation of this name is unclear: it has to do either with there having been several umbrella-makers in the locality (between Yushima and Hongo) or with the shape of the slope, for it is in fact two slopes, not one, and together they are shaped like a “U”—like an upturned umbrella. Be that as it may, the slope soon became known by a different name pronounced in the same way but meaning syphilis.

(Paul Waley. *Tokyo Now & Then: an Explorer's Guide* より一部改編)

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 16 にマークすること。

- ① 東京の坂というテーマで本が次々と書かれていて、丘の上に 100 メートルの坂のようなものが実際あるのか、坂の名は形からきているか、住民が占拠したことでつけられたのかなど、長い間に学習された議論がされている。
- ② 東京の坂というテーマで本が次々と書かれていて、しかじかの坂が実際、丘の上方 100 メートルにあるのか、坂の名は形からきているか、住民の職業に由来するかなど、長い博学の議論がなされている。
- ③ 東京の坂というテーマで本が次々と書かれていて、そのような坂が実際、丘の上方 100 メートルにあるのか、坂の名は形からきているか、住民を支配した者に由来するかなど、東京の坂を取り巻く主体について書いた本が積み重なっていた。

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- ④ 丘よりも 100 メートル上にほんとうの坂道があるのか、その形状から地元の住居を専有する結果になったために坂道の名がついたのかなど、名づけの主体について書かれた本について学習した議論また議論が長いことなされてきた。

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 **17** にマークすること。

- ① モンマルトルやジャニコロの景色も、東京の屋根越しの景色も、人々が気持ちを高め、都会生活の喜びに身をゆだねてくれるなどということは、そうだ、ほとんどないことだ。
 ② 人の気持ちが高まり、都会生活の喜びが満ちてくる光景を屋根越しに見ることは、どうだろう、モンマルトルやジャニコロではほとんどないのではないか。
 ③ モンマルトルやジャニコロからということ想定すると、人が屋根越しに景色を見て、気分が良くなったり、都会生活の喜びに満ち満ちた暮らしをすることは、東京ではめったにない。
 ④ 例をあげると、モンマルトルやジャニコロで人々が気持ちを高め、都会生活の喜びで満たしてくれるような光景を、東京の屋根越しに見ることはあまりない。

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 **18** にマークすること。

- ① 日本人には、俳句や風景画に見られる場所への特別な愛情がある。木や石や坂道、そのようなものであれ。それらはまさに自然そのものであり、それ以上の何物でもないのだから、その場所で感じる魅力そのもののなのだ。
 ② 日本人の場所、すなわち、木、石や坂道に対して感じる特別な愛着があり、俳句や風景画にもみられる。俳句や風景画はまさにあるがままで何物にも代えがたいためにある土地を思ったときに感じる魅力を表すものだ。
 ③ 木や石だろうが、坂だろうが、俳句や風景画にみられる日本人の場所への特別な愛着、すなわち、まさにあるがままで何物にも代えがたいために土地に対して感じる魅力というものがある。
 ④ 日本人の場所に対する特別な愛着は、木や石だろうが、坂だろうが、俳句や風景画に見られるものの通りになっているからであり、すなわち、何にもまして俳句や風景画の通りだからこそ感じる魅力だ。

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 **19** にマークすること。

- ① 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、これらの坂の多くに複数の名前があるので、一章だけでなく本を丸一冊書ける。また、東京の最も興味をひくように、最も深遠に名付けられた坂道が多くあると知って以来、文京区の坂道を上り下りして歩き回って確かめるのに限定したのが悪かったかもしれない。

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- ② 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、多くに複数の名前があるから本を丸一冊書けるし、一章はそれだけでよい。また、東京は最も興味をひくように、深遠に名付けられた坂道が多いのだから、ここの坂道を上り下りして、歩き回って確かめるに限るというのはかなり良くなかったのかもしれない。
- ③ 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、これらの坂の多くが複数の名前を持っていて、一章などというものではなく本を丸一冊書くに足りる。また、東京で最も興味をひくように、深遠に名付けられた坂道が多く、ここの坂道を上り下りして、歩き回って確かめるよう限定するのも悪くはない。
- ④ 文京区それ自体にさまざまな名前を持つ 100 以上の坂があり、これらの坂の多くが複数の名前を持っていて、本を丸一冊書くに足りるし、一章はそれだけでよい。また、東京で最も興味をひくように、深遠に名付けられた坂道が多く、ここの坂道を上り下りして、歩き回って確かめるよう限定するのも捨てたものではない。

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 **20** にマークすること。

- ① 坂道の名前はまったく正式なものなどではなく、その名称のほとんどがユーモラスな不真面目さ、つまり、坂道に沿って並ぶ家々に合わせて、ときにはまったく粗野に近い武骨なものに満ちている。
- ② そこから遠くに、ほとんどの名前がそのユーモラスな不つりあいや、武骨な付け方が坂に沿って並ぶ粗末な家々によく合っていること、そして、ときには下に落ちそうな場所との境界があることを知らせてくれる場所がある。
- ③ 坂ではないが、最も多い名前はユーモラスな不つりあいや、武骨な付け方が坂に沿って並ぶ粗末な家々によく合っていること、そして、ときには下方の右側に境界があることを知らせてくれる場所がある。
- ④ 坂道の名前が正式なものとは遠く離れたところでつけられたが、ユーモラスなところがあり、坂に沿って並んだ家々の様子や、真逆さまに落ちる恐れのある場所に近いことをはっきりと知らせてくれるようなものもある。

■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 **21** ～ **26** にマークすること。

(各 5 点×6=30 点)

4-1 A: 日本では特に春先になぜマスクを着けている人が多いのですか?

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B: 風邪や花粉対策のためにつけているのです。

- ① Masks are used to give protection from a cold or pollution.
- ② Masks are used to offer protection of a cold or hay fever.
- ③ Masks are used to provide protection against catching a cold or pollen.
- ④ Masks are used to advance protection to catching a cold or an allergy.

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4-2 A: 京都まで安く行きたいのですが、おすすめの行き方がありますか？

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B: 「青春 18 きっぷ」がいいと思います。たいていの JR の駅や旅行代理店で購入できます。

- ① There is the ticket available from most JR stations and travel agencies.
- ② There is the tickets available in most JR station and travel agency.
- ③ The ticket can be bought at most JR stations and travel agencies.
- ④ The tickets can be brought in most JR station and travel agency.

4-3 A: 日本のお土産は何がいいでしょうか？

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B: そうですね、私が特におすすめするのは羊羹です。日持ちもしますし、コーヒーにも合うんですよ。

- ① I strongly recommend *sweet beans jelly*, which keeps well for a long time and goes well with coffee.
- ② I strongly recommend *sweet bean jelly*, which lasts for a while and fits well coffee.
- ③ I strongly recommend *sweet beans jelly*, that will not spoil soon and taste good with coffee.
- ④ I strongly recommend *sweet bean jelly*, that will have a long shelf life and match coffee well.

4-4 A: さあ、奈良公園に着きましたよ。

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B: 鹿がたくさんいますね。

A: はい、春日大社の神聖な神の使いだと言われています。2015 年の調査では 1191 頭が確認されています。

- ① The deer is said that the holy messengers of the gods of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.
- ② The deers are said that are the sacred messengers of the deities of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.
- ③ The deers are said the holy messengers of the gods of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.
- ④ The deer is said to be the sacred messengers of the deities of Kasuga Taisha Shrine.

4-5 A: 鳥取県でおすすめのスポットはありますか？

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B: 何と言っても鳥取砂丘でしょう。日本最大の砂丘で、日本海から吹く海風により 10 万年ほどかけて形成されました。

- ① The Tottori Sand Dunes are the largest sand mountain in Japan. The monsoons from the Sea of Japan created the formation for 100,000 years.
- ② The Tottori Sand Dunes are the largest sand hills in Japan. The ocean winds that blew from the Sea of Japan formed the dunes over a period of almost 100,000 years.
- ③ Tottori-Sakyu is the biggest sand mountains in Japan. The dunes are made from the monsoons that blew from the Sea of Japan over a period of almost 100,000 years.
- ④ Tottori-Sakyu is the biggest sand hills in Japan. The dunes were piled up by the ocean wind that blew from the Sea of Japan for a millennium.

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4-6 A: 築地は世界を代表する市場ですが、日本文化が凝縮された場所とも言えますね。

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B: 築地市場は 1935 年に開設されましたが、81 年の歴史に幕を閉じ、この 11 月に豊洲へ移転することになっています。

- ① The market will close its doors after 81-year history and move to its new site in Toyosu this November.
- ② The 81-years history of the market will end and the replacement will be prepared in Toyosu this November.
- ③ The market will come to an end of its 81-years history and replace the new site in Toyosu this November.
- ④ The history of the 81-year-old market will be closed and moved to the new Toyosu this November.

■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。それぞれ解答を一つ選び、マークシートの 27 ～ 32 にマークすること。 (各 5 点×6=30 点)

5-1

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- ① The quiet villages of gassho-style houses in Shirakawa-go were registered as a natural heritage site in 1995.
- ② Shirakawa-Mura is located in Gifu Prefecture. The characteristic roofs of the snow-covered old house were designed in order to melt heavy snow effectively.
- ③ Shirakawa-Mura is located in Gifu Prefecture. Shirakawa Checkpoint is a popular scenic spot in this area, which is one of the three most famous points in Japan.
- ④ Shirakawa-Mura is situated at the foot of Mt. Haku-san in Gifu Prefecture. The houses in the quiet mountain village are characterized by steeply-pitched thatched roofs, which was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995
- ⑤ Shirakawa-Mura is situated at the foot of Mt. Haku-san in Gifu Prefecture. The village is famous for cormorant fishing, which is the traditional way of catching sweet fish with well-trained cormorants.

(平成 28 年 度)

5-2

28



- ① This lake is located in the northern part of Japan. The 34th G8 Summit was held at this beautiful lakeside in 2008.
- ② This is a crater lake, which is well known as one of the most transparent lakes in the world.
- ③ This is the 7th largest lake in Japan. The most famous local product is a shellfish, called corbicula.
- ④ This is a salt lake in the middle of Japan's main island. Eel farming is today the core of the main industry.
- ⑤ This is the biggest caldera lake in the southern part of Japan. A monster named *Issie* was reported in the media and became a topic of conversation.

5-3

かいせきりょうり
会席料理

29

- ① It is a vegetarian food developed from the austerity of Buddhist monks. They must cook without using meat or fish, because they were prohibited from taking the life of another living creatures. A common ingredient is tofu, which makes vegetarian food nutritious and filling.
- ② It is a vegetarian food introduced from China by the Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism and served after tea ceremony. The food is served by putting it on large plates for diners to help themselves. An interesting feature is the *modoki-ryori* ("mock-foods") like mock-eel and so on.
- ③ It is originally a meal served at a gathering for *haiku* and *renga* composition, which afterwards turned into a term for a grand saké-accompanied banquet. A set of dishes is served on an individual tray for every guest, and the menu might have one soup and three side dishes, one soup and five side dishes, and so on.

(平成 28 年 度)

- ④ It is a simple meal served before a ceremonial tea, but later evolved into an elaborate dining style popular among aristocratic circles. In the modern standard form, the first course is one soup and three dishes, followed by the serving of saké accompanied by a dish placed on a square wooden bordered tray.
- ⑤ It is a Japanized Chinese cuisine which became popular in the Edo era from Nagasaki. The main ingredients are meat and fish which are cooked into various kinds of menus. Every cuisine is served on a large plate and diners help themselves. Today, it is one of the specialties of Nagasaki.

5-4 つくばい 蹲踞

30

- ① It is a stone washbasin located in a low position of a Japanese garden which has a tea house. This name comes from the posture of the guests who must bend their bodies to wash their hands. The stone washbasin itself also has a name “*chozu-bachi*.”
- ② It is the end tile of the roof ridge in the shape of a devil's face or the lord's family crest. If the tile is plain and doesn't have any carvings, the name “devil tile” is applied to it if it is situated at the place written above.
- ③ It is an ornamental roof tile in the shape of a mythical sea creature with the head of a dragon and the body of a fish. It is made of tile, copper, stone, or wood. Japanese castles usually have them on their roofs.
- ④ It is a wall to be strengthened and decorated with plastered mud or a galvanized iron sheet tiling. This type of tiling is called “Sea cucumber tiling” because the rounded and raised plaster between the tiles resembles a sea cucumber.
- ⑤ It is a plaster-covered earthen wall about two meters high with a small tiled roof. It runs along the top of stone walls and have shooting holes and stone-dropping windows. A Japanese castle usually has a white version of this wall.

5-5 かぶきもの 歌舞伎者

31

- ① The etymology of the word is *tawamu* to express flexibility of something to be bent but never broken. When this word is metaphorically applied to a woman, it means a graceful young woman who looks elegant but doesn't obey easily. In *Kokin-wakashu*, the ideal concept of the *tankas* is said to be what this kind of lady is.
- ② It is an eccentric who attracted people's attention with their loud and eye-catching clothes like a peacock, peculiar hairstyle, and strange behavior. They appeared in Edo era. In the early-seventeenth century, many of them are equivalents of present-day Japanese mob. In *Koshoku-ichidai-otoko*, *Hakata Kogoro* is said to be one of them.

(平成 28 年 度)

- ③ It is the first young servant around the age of sixteen regarded as an adult after *genpuku*, a ceremony to celebrate a young man's coming of age. A *Kyogen* play usually has him as a character who works for a warrior or a daimyo, a feudal lord. For example, one of the *Kyogen* plays *Busu* has this servant.
- ④ It is a Japanese girl whose profession is to entertain men by Japanese dancing and singing with a *shamisen*. They are highly skilled entertainers who are paid to facilitate and liven up social occasions in Japan. *Komako* in *Yasunari Kawabata's Yukiguni* (Snow Country) is one of them.
- ⑤ It comes from a word to express an ideal of Japanese brave man. Their manliness includes honesty and openheartedness. The first anthology of Japanese poetry *Man'yoshu* is a collection of ten thousand songs, and it is said that the ideal world of the poems has this kind of manliness.

5-6 袱紗

32

- ① It is a piece of silk that is square shaped double-folded used in the formal presentation or display of gifts. We can also see this type without the backing. There are two usages of this silk cloth: to cover the gifts and to wrap them. In tea ceremony, one uses a small type of this silk cloth to put a tea bowl on their hands and to purify the equipment used in the tea ceremony.
- ② It is a piece of printed cotton which is often used as a hand towel and so on. The difference from a Western towel is that it is a plain textile contrary to the latter which has many loops on its surface. The length is about ninety centimeters and the edges are cut off. Recently, we can often find an artistic design on this cotton cloth.
- ③ It is a traditional leather craft in which patterns are embossed in lacquer on deer hide. The touch is very soft and it feels smooth to pass our hands over the surface of this leather. The usage has a variety such as a handbag, a purse, a small case to put a chop, and even a men's *zori*. It is a well-known product of Yamanashi Prefecture.
- ④ It is a small purse for carrying things necessary for tea ceremony. The purse is made of a double-folded silk cloth and useful enough to put things in it. The literal English translation of this purse is 'tea ceremony house bag' and it is named after another name for a tea ceremony house.
- ⑤ It is a sheet of cloth for wrapping and carrying things. This can be made of simple cotton reinforced with thick stitches at the corners for daily usage or high grade silk with artistic handwritten patterns for formal usage, and its size varies. Originally, this cloth was made of cotton and used to wrap clothes while taking a bath.

平成28年度の調査表(内士別表)

調査表

外務省(外務省)

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The third part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom.

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