

平成30年度全国通訳案内士試験

試験問題

外国語（英語）

本文12ページ

(平成 30 年 度)

■問題 1. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(10 点)

One of the best ways to enjoy your stay in Japan is to experience living in a ryokan. Ryokans are popular places to visit if you wish to unwind and relax. From the moment of arrival you can (A) experience the wonders of Japanese hospitality. Ryokans are smaller than your typical hotel and it is mostly (1) run by family members; some are even passed (B) from one generation to another.

However, staying in a ryokan (C) be surprising for many non-Japanese because it is very different from common hotels. One of the main differences between a ryokan and a hotel is that the former is more minimalistic (D) it comes to room designs. The focus is primarily on the natural beauty of the surroundings and the view outside your window.

(E) hotels, however, ryokans can range from very luxurious to basic ones. Ryokans are usually found in the countryside and are visited by city dwellers because of their very pleasant atmosphere. The gardens and ground are very peaceful and are often surrounded with streams and mountains.

Ryokans are also popular because of their onsen. Onsen is a traditional hot spring bathing area in Japan. Visiting an onsen is very therapeutic and invigorating. Typically, bathing suits are not allowed, and you should remove all of your clothing. This is the part where most foreigners are surprised. If you are not comfortable with this, you should consider going to a ryokan with a private onsen attached to your room. You should also wash your body thoroughly before entering onsen. You will only be given a small towel before you enter onsen. However, do not let the towel touch the water.

Tasting delicious cuisine is an essential part of the ryokan (1). It is typically presented in a beautiful (2) of local and seasonal delicacies. The meals are usually served in your private room or it can be served in a dining area.

Futons will serve (3) your bed in a ryokan. It is very soft and comfortable. The comforter is also warm so it is quite easy to get a (4) night's sleep.

(Getaway Guides, *The Best of Japan for Tourists 2nd Edition: The Ultimate Guide for Japan's Top Sites, Restaurants, Shopping, and Beaches for Tourists* より一部改編)

1-1 空欄 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) に入れる語句の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを①～⑧の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの 1 にマークすること。

(2 点)

- ① consistently — up — has to — what — Among
- ② consistently — to — may — where — Just like
- ③ unexpectedly — down — has to — when — Unlike
- ④ unexpectedly — to — will — what — Between
- ⑤ already — down — may — when — Just like
- ⑥ already — up — will — where — Among
- ⑦ rarely — to — has to — where — Unlike
- ⑧ rarely — down — may — when — Between

..... (平成 30 年 度)

- 1-2 本文において、下線部(1)の語と最も近い意味を表す語を①～⑧の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの 2 にマークすること。 (2点)

- ① rushed ② moved ③ competed ④ renovated
⑤ entered ⑥ stretched ⑦ managed ⑧ raced

- 1-3 旅館にある温泉について、あなたが外国人観光客から質問された場合どのような情報を伝えたらよいのだろうか。本文から読み取られる情報にあてはまるものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの 3 にマークすること。 (2点)

- ① 庭に露天風呂を設置している旅館は多く、自然に囲まれて入浴することができる。
② 足湯を除いて、入湯の際には服はすべて脱がなければならず、アクセサリやタトゥーも禁止されている。
③ 旅館で渡される手拭いは、個室の温泉に限っては湯に浸けてかまわない。
④ 温泉は健康維持ないしは治癒効果があるとされ、入浴すると心身が元気づけられる。

- 1-4 空欄 (1) (2) (3) (4) に入れる語の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの 4 にマークすること。 (2点)

- ① experience — row — for — quiet
② stay — array — for — sound
③ experience — array — as — good
④ stay — row — as — relaxation

- 1-5 本文の内容に一致するものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、マークシートの 5 にマークすること。 (2点)

- ① 一口に「旅館」と言っても、最近は規模の大きなものも増加している傾向にある。
② 旅館が人気である理由の一つに、伝統工芸をあしらった豪華な内装がある。
③ 旅館の食事は個室で提供されることが多いが、食事処で食べることもある。
④ 旅館の寝具は基本的に布団なので、ベッドがよい場合はホテルに泊まるべきである。

..... (平成 30 年度)

■問題 2. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(15 点)

Japan is the land of festivals (*matsuri*). Travelers consult calendars of annual events and plan their itineraries so as to catch a glimpse of horseback archers in traditional costumes or the splendor of (1)ornate processions with carefully rehearsed rituals, music, and dance. They want to share in the exuberance of celebration, a celebration of history and tradition. A Japanese festival may involve the entire population, an individual community, or a single local priest or official. (a) scope, each celebration offers insight into the spiritual identity of the Japanese. [A]

Bamboo and bamboo crafts are (b) in most of these events. Within one festival, bamboo may appear in many guises: purifying utensils, walking canes, woven blinds, bows and arrows, *kendo* sticks, fences, umbrellas, fans, tea ceremony accessories, flower containers, lanterns, poles, pipes, and flutes. Sometimes, bamboo is merely a practical tool—a lightweight pole for lifting lanterns, a prop, or a boundary. In some festivals, bamboo is chosen for its symbolism—its fast growing characteristics, its flexibility, or for the bright green image of purity and renewal, for which there is no acceptable (2)substitute. [B]

Most festivals have an (c) Japanese religious ritual at the core, though participants may have long forgotten the specific origins. As Japan becomes increasingly Westernized and urbanized, Western holidays such as Christmas and Valentine's Day continue to capture the attention of young people. A young woman in Osaka or Tokyo may well be more interested in receiving cards on White Day (the (d) of Valentine's Day for girls) than attending a local festival with all its traditional activities. Young people feel little connection with the agricultural or historical roots of most festivals and seek instead new celebrations from other cultures, though they are likely to continue throughout life celebrating New Year's and the Japanese Festival of the Dead. [C]

The rituals and observances (3)attendant in Shintoism and Buddhism vary from region to region and from rural to urban settings but express the strong Japanese tie with ancestry. At a time when communities were economically self-sustaining, festivals reinforced the sense of community, acknowledging mutual dependency. Those festivals with Shinto associations include purification rites (*monoimi*), offerings, and references to an agricultural cycle appropriate for a nature-oriented society. Other holidays have long followed an (e) calendar of events and many change dates from year to year. [D] More recently, the word *matsuri* has (f) a generic definition and is now commonly held to refer to any festival. On these occasions, which are set apart from daily life, people make contact with the spiritual world.

Festivals that are Shinto in origin often celebrate seasonal change, making the cycles of birth, life, and death. Reflecting a culture that once depended on rice cultivation for survival, spring festivals are inextricably associated with planting, autumn with harvest, and the New Year with an opportunity to begin the cycle anew. When Japan discontinued the (g) calendar system in 1873 and adopted the (h) Gregorian calendar, several festivals (i) with the natural cycle—spring being celebrated while there was still snow on the ground, for instance. People in rural areas still feel the power and influence of the moon's cycle and continue to (4)observe some festivals according to the old lunar schedule. Thus, throughout Japan, New Year's and the beginning of spring may be celebrated for several weeks.

(Nancy Moore Bess: *BAMBOO IN JAPAN* より一部改編)

..... (平成 30 年 度)

- 2-1 空欄(a)、(f)、(i)に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。
 解答は、それぞれマークシートの 、、 にマークすること。(各 2 点×3=6 点)

(a) ① Regardless of	② In addition to	③ Owing to	④ As well as	6
(f) ① applied for	② called in	③ taken on	④ gone over	7
(i) ① got involved	② fell out of step	③ came up	④ set aside	8

- 2-2 空欄(b)(c)(d)(e)(g)(h)に入れる語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを①～④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)

- ① equivalent — annual — present — indigenous — solar-based — lunar-based
 ② equivalent — indigenous — present — annual — lunar-based — solar-based
 ③ present — annual — equivalent — indigenous — solar-based — lunar-based
 ④ present — indigenous — equivalent — annual — lunar-based — solar-based

- 2-3 本文において、下線部(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)の単語の意味に最も近い語句を①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答は、それぞれマークシートの ～ にマークすること。(各 1 点×4=4 点)

(1) ① fully lined	② well renowned	③ highly organized	④ elaborately decorated	10
(2) ① precedence	② procedure	③ replacement	④ assistance	11
(3) ① accompanying	② resulting	③ including	④ responding	12
(4) ① watch	② celebrate	③ examine	④ notice	13

- 2-4 本文の内容に一致するものを①～④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)

- ① 日本の祭りにおいて竹が多用されるようになった最大の理由は、その実用性である。
 ② お盆と正月は、日本の若者が旅行の計画を立てる上で重要なポイントである。
 ③ 「祭り」という言葉は、伝統文化を守る地方の行事に使われるのが一般的である。
 ④ 日本の神道の祭りは、稲作のサイクルに沿って行われてきた。

- 2-5 次の英文が入る最も適切な位置を[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。(1 点)

Older participants often despair of such lack of interest and resent this impact of Western culture.

- ① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

..... (平成 30 年 度)

■問題 3. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

(各 3 点×5=15 点)

Simplicity is at the core of things wabi-sabi. Nothingness, of course, is the ultimate simplicity. But before and after nothingness, simplicity is not so simple. (1)To paraphrase Rikyu, the essence of wabi-sabi, as expressed in tea, is simplicity itself: fetch water, gather firewood, boil the water, prepare tea, and serve it to others. Further details, Rikyu suggests, are left to one's own invention.

But (2)how do you exercise the restraint that simplicity requires without crossing over into ostentatious austerity? How do you pay attention to all the necessary details without becoming excessively fussy? How do you achieve simplicity without inviting boredom?

(3)The simplicity of wabi-sabi is probably best described as the state of grace arrived at by a sober, modest, heartfelt intelligence. The main strategy of this intelligence is an economy of means. (4)Pare down to the essence, but don't remove the poetry. Keep things clean and unencumbered, but don't sterilize. (Things wabi-sabi are emotionally warm, never cold.) Usually this implies a limited palette of materials. It also means keeping conspicuous features to a minimum. But (5)it doesn't mean removing the invisible connective tissue that somehow binds the elements into a meaningful whole. It also doesn't mean in any way diminishing something's "interestingness," the quality that compels us to look at that something over, and over, and over again.

(Leonard Koren: *Wabi-Sabi for Artists, Designers, Poets & Philosophers* より一部改編)

3-1 下線部(1)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートの 16 にマークすること。

- ① 利休の言葉を言い換えると、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、無我そのものである。水を柄杓に注いで薪を集め、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、他人にふるまうことである。
- ② 利休の言葉を言い換えると、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、質素そのものである。水を持って来て薪を集め、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、客にふるまうことである。
- ③ 利休の考えを別の言い方で示すと、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、それ自体が無我である。水を汲んで火をおこし、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、客にふるまうことである。
- ④ 利休の言葉から推察すると、わび・さびの本質は、茶道に表わされるように、質素そのものである。水と薪を手に入れてきて、湯を沸かして茶の用意をし、他人にふるまうことである。

..... (平成 30 年 度)

3-2 下線部(2)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートの **17** にマークすること。

- ① 質素であることが極端に厳しい修行に至らないために、どのように技能を磨けばよいのか？
- ② 質素であることが極端な厳格さに移行していくことを、どのように防ぐのか？
- ③ 厳粛さを必要としない質素と自己抑制を融合させるには、どのようにすればよいのか？
- ④ 質素であるために必要な自制を、それが極端な厳粛さにまで達することのないように働かせるには、どのようにするのか？

3-3 下線部(3)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートの **18** にマークすること。

- ① わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、節度があり、謙虚で、心が通った知性により到達される洗練された美の境地である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。
- ② わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、真摯で、従順で、感情豊かな知性により到達される慈善に満ちた心境である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。
- ③ わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、禁欲的で、冷静で、偽りのない知性によって特徴づけられる孤高の境地である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。
- ④ わび・さびにおける質素はおそらく、勤勉で、活気に満ち、人の感情に訴える知性により備わる美德である、と表現することが最も適切であろう。

3-4 下線部(4)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートの **19** にマークすること。

- ① 本質まで突き詰めて考えるのはよいが、貧困の状態にまで陥ってはならない。質素で単調な生活を送ることで、偏狭な人物になってはならない。
- ② 余分をそぎ落として本質に迫るのはよいが、詩心を失ってはいけない。簡素で邪魔物のない生活を送ることが大事だが、面白みのない人間になってはならない。
- ③ 本質を追求するあまり、言葉が貧弱になってはいけない。常に明快で非の打ち所がないようにすべきだが、独善的になってはならない。
- ④ 本質を追求するのはよいが、心の余裕を忘れてはいけない。常に清廉潔白であるべきだが、人に対してそれを厳格に求めてはならない。

..... (平成 30 年 度)

3-5 下線部(5)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートの 20 にマークすること。

- ① それは、様々な要素が何とかして意味のある全体像を形成していくことにより目に見えない関連性を生む、ということを否定する訳ではない。
- ② それは、様々な要素が何とかして意味のある全体にまとまっていく過程で、目に見えない薄紙のようなものが重要な役割を果たすことを否定することではない。
- ③ それは、様々な要素を何とかして意味のある全体に束ねていく目に見えない結合組織を取り除くことではない。
- ④ それは、様々な要素が何とかして意味のある全体にまとまることに目に見えない効果がある、という可能性を否定するものではない。

■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。それぞれの解答を一つ選び、マークシートの 21 ～ 25 にマークすること。

(各 6 点×5=30 点)

4-1 A: 富士山を登るためには、吉田、御殿場、富士宮、須走の4つのルートがあります。 21

B: どのルートで登るのが、一番お勧めですか？

A: 利用者が最も多いのは、東京からのアクセスが良い吉田ルートのようにです。

- ① Yoshida Trail seems to be most popular because it has an easy access from Tokyo.
- ② Yoshida Trail is probably most popular because it is reached easily from Tokyo.
- ③ Most people choose Yoshida Trail probably because it has an easy access from Tokyo.
- ④ Most people seem to choose Yoshida Trail because it is reached easily from Tokyo.

..... (平成 30 年 度)

4-2 A: その緑色のものは何ですか?

22

B: これは柚子胡椒です。柚子の皮と唐辛子に塩を混ぜて熟成させた調味料です。

- ① It is a fermented mixture of yuzu peel, chili peppers and salt used as a condiment.
- ② It is a mixture of fermented yuzu peel, chili peppers and salt which is used as a seasoning.
- ③ It is a type of seasoning made from yuzu peel, chili peppers and salt which fermented.
- ④ It is a type of condiment made from yuzu peel and chili peppers and fermented with salt.

4-3 A: これが SNS などでも写真をよく見かける伏見稲荷大社ですね。

23

B: はい。711 年に秦氏によって創建され、現在では全国の稲荷神宮の総本宮です。

- ① Built in 711 by the Hata family, it now takes after all Inari shrines across Japan.
- ② Built in 711 by the Hata family, it is now the head shrine of all Inari shrines across Japan.
- ③ Hata family established it in 711, which now heads all Inari shrines across Japan.
- ④ Hata family was established in 711 and is now headed by all Inari shrines across Japan.

4-4 A: この電車は渋谷が終点ではないのですか?

24

B: 事故があったため、浅草駅と銀座駅で折り返し運転を行っています。

- ① Because an accident happened, trains are operated back and forth serving Asakusa and Ginza.
- ② Because there was an accident, trains are operating a shuttle service between Asakusa and Ginza.
- ③ Because of an occurring accident, trains are operating a shuttle service between Asakusa and Ginza.
- ④ Because there occurred an accident, trains are operated back and forth serving Asakusa and Ginza.

(平成 30 年 度)

4-5 A: 秋田県に行ったら、男鹿市のなまはげ館を訪ねようと思っています。

25

B: それはいいですね。なまはげ館には、男鹿市内の 60 以上の地域で使われていたなまはげ面が飾られています。

- ① Namahage Museum displays used masks from over 60 districts of Oga.
- ② Namahage Museum represents the masks used in over 60 districts of Oga.
- ③ At the Namahage Museum, the masks from 60 districts of Oga are displayed in an exhibit.
- ④ At the Namahage Museum, the masks representing over 60 districts of Oga are on exhibit.

■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 26 ～ 31 にマークすること。

(各 5 点×6=30 点)

5-1

26



A view from Shiogama

- ① Located less than an hour outside the city of Hiroshima, this small island is most famous for its giant tori gate, which at high tide seems like it is floating on the water.
- ② Formed in the caldera of Mount Hakone after the volcano eruption 3000 years ago, the lake with Mount Fuji in the background is the symbol of Hakone.
- ③ Dotted by over 260 small islands covered by pine trees, the bay has been celebrated as one of Japan's three most scenic views along with Miyajima and Amanohashidate.
- ④ The picturesque lake, which is part of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park, became a popular tourists' site after it was chosen as the location of the G8 summit in 2008.
- ⑤ This island, lying off the coast of Niigata Prefecture, had served as a destination for political exiles due to its remote location since the Nara period until the Meiji Restoration.

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5-2

27



This building is open to the general public as long as its primary activities are not interrupted.

- ① Toyotomi Hideyoshi started the construction in 1583 on the former site of the Ishiyama Honganji Temple, which had been destroyed by Oda Nobunaga thirteen years earlier.
- ② The estate was originally set up in 1909 as a residence for the Crown Prince and is presently used as one of two state guest houses of the Japanese government.
- ③ The building was constructed as a drill hall for Sapporo Agricultural College during the early stage of Sapporo's development in 1878.
- ④ This open air museum in Nagasaki exhibits mansions of several former foreign residents who settled down in the city after the end of Japan's era of seclusion in the 19th century.
- ⑤ The building, which dates back to 1914, was recently renovated and reopened in its pre-war appearance, offering a hotel, restaurants and an art gallery.

5-3 欄間

28

- ① It is a wooden panel with openwork carving. It is used as a decorative transom above paper sliding doors in a Japanese-style room.
- ② It is an alcove in a Japanese-style room. It is often raised one step above the floor level and decorated with a hanging scroll.
- ③ It is a corridor with a wooden floor, usually with sliding glass doors. It runs along the outer side of a traditional Japanese house.
- ④ It is the wooden groove at the boundary of a Japanese-style room in which sliding doors move.
- ⑤ It is a narrow piece of wood that passes over the sliding doors and continues around an entire Japanese-style room.

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5-4 だるま

29

- ① It is a doll in the shape of a man with a big head and a short build. It has a topknot hairstyle and sits on its heels wearing a *kamishimo*. It is often placed in shops to attract good business because it is believed to bring good luck.
- ② It is a doll of a strong legendary boy with a display of items related to male strength and bravery including an armor and a helmet. It is displayed in the hope that boys can grow up to be as strong as *samurai* warriors.
- ③ It is an ornamental figure of a cat with its paw raised to welcome customers. It is often displayed in shops and restaurants because it is believed to bring in good business.
- ④ It is a wooden doll with a round head and a cylindrical body with no legs and arms. It has a face and a traditional kimono design hand-painted on it.
- ⑤ It is a doll without legs and arms. Its round, weighted bottom enables it to stand up every time it is knocked down, symbolizing the spirit of never give up.

5-5 つなぎ 紬

30

- ① It is high-quality silk fabrics produced in Kyoto. It is a cloth with a design on it and used as a material for *obi*, accessories, and many other products.
- ② It is a fabric woven from hand-spun threads of raw silk. It is used mainly as the material for *kimono*. Yuki in Ibaraki Prefecture is one of the regions famous for producing this fabric.
- ③ It is a yarn-dyed fabric with splashed patterns. It is used mainly as a material for *kimono*. Kurume in Fukuoka Prefecture is one of the regions famous for producing this fabric.
- ④ It is a finely wrinkled fabric of silk. It is used as a material for *kimono*, *furoshiki*, and many other products. The Tango district in Kyoto Prefecture is one of the regions famous for producing this fabric.
- ⑤ It is a fabric made with the distinctive dyeing technique of the Kaga district in Ishikawa Prefecture. It uses five basic colors: indigo, crimson, ocher, dark green, and royal purple and depicts beautiful elements of nature.

..... (平成 30 年度)

5-6 かんなめさい
神嘗祭

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- ① It is a traditional custom of enjoying the full moon in autumn. It is held to pray for a good harvest of rice and express gratitude for the year's harvest.
- ② It is a periodical transfer of a god or a goddess to a new shrine building. In order to keep it looking nice, a shrine building is regularly rebuilt in exactly the same form on the adjacent ground.
- ③ It is a ritual held at Izumo Taisha to welcome the gods from all around the country. It is held from October 11th to 17th according to the old calendar.
- ④ It is the Chrysanthemum Festival held to pray for longevity and rejuvenation. It is held on the ninth day of the ninth month according to the old calendar.
- ⑤ It is the Thanksgiving Ritual held at Ise Jingu. The Emperor makes offerings of the newly harvested crops of the year to the Imperial ancestor as a token of his gratitude.