

2022 年度全国通訳案内士試験

試験問題

外国語（英語）

本文 9 ページ

..... (2022 年度)

■問題1. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(40 点)

(ア) The COVID-19 pandemic couldn't have come at a worse time for Japan's tourism industry.

The nation was anticipating an influx of big-spending foreign travelers to the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. The quadrennial sporting extravaganza was postponed for a year, [A], and is now slated to be held in July [B] any of the estimated 1 million overseas spectators in attendance.

[C], domestic travel has been hammered by wave [D] wave of virus infections that have led to a third state of emergency and a slew of restrictive measures [E] by a growing number of cities and prefectures, dealing crushing blows to hotels and travel agencies as well as air and ground transportation operators.

Now, [F] the country scrambling to tame a fierce fourth wave with (イ) new strains that are more contagious and a slow vaccine [G] that is likely to delay the recovery of the economy for years, the sector – considered to be a pillar of the government's growth strategy – is wondering when it can see (あ) the light at the end of the tunnel. And when it does, what will the post-pandemic tourism landscape look like?

“Markets and consumption habits are disrupted in times of crises, but in the long term most of (い) those changes are temporary,” says a research fellow in the tourism industry.

“On the other hand, there are trends triggered by a crisis that become mainstream, although in most of those cases the groundwork has been [H] before the (ウ) cataclysmic event,” he says.

Micro-tourism, outdoor or adventure tourism, (エ) workations and sustainable tourism are [I] the buzzwords that have appeared over the past year as new travel trends emerge in an era of social distancing.

Whether some or all of these forms of travel will stick with consumers in the years to come is too early to tell, he says, but the key for Japan to [J] in an increasingly competitive global market is to enhance the quality of its hospitality to increase customer spending and satisfaction.

“In that sense, (オ) micro-tourism has the potential to transform the mindset of both travelers and the destinations that accept them, [K] it's unclear whether the concept will take a firm hold after the pandemic,” he says.

With long-distance travel frowned [L], a growing number of hoteliers and municipalities have been calling for residents to seek out accommodations and tourist attractions only one or two hours away from their homes as a [M] to energize local economies while (カ) minimizing virus contagion risks.

Camping, [N], has seen a revival these past several years, thanks to the introduction of various new options including solo camping and glamping (glamorous camping), which offers luxury tent stays complete with food and amenities.

Sales of fishing gear are also robust, while the number of [O] acquiring boating licenses hit a 15-year-high last year as more Japanese take to the waters.

(Alex K.T. Martin, “New frontier: The future of tourism in Japan”
the Japan Times, May. 3, 2021 より一部抜粋)

..... (2022年度)

1-1 下線部(ア)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを選びなさい。(3点)
解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① COVID-19の大流行は、さらに悪いタイミングで日本の観光産業に悪影響を及ぼす可能性があった。
- ② COVID-19の大流行は、日本の観光産業にとって、さらに悪いタイミングで来てもおかしくなかった。
- ③ COVID-19の大流行は、日本の観光産業にとって最悪のタイミングだった。
- ④ 日本の観光産業にとって、COVID-19が大流行したタイミングは、必ずしも最悪とは言えない。
- ⑤ 日本の観光産業にとって、COVID-19の大流行は追い打ちをかけるようなタイミングで到来したとは言えない。

1-2 空欄Aから空欄Eに入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。(3点)
解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① for example — by — That is — to — adulatory
- ② at least — for — Nevertheless — on — adept
- ③ though — except — On the other hand — for — adapted
- ④ however — without — Meanwhile — after — adopted
- ⑤ for example — without — Indeed — but — adulatory
- ⑥ at least — except — Otherwise — as — adept
- ⑦ though — for — In addition — and — adapted
- ⑧ however — by — Whereas — like — adopted

1-3 空欄Fから空欄Jに入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。(3点)
解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① for — inoculation — lay — not — thrived
- ② for — commencement — lain — each — being thrived
- ③ with — start — lied — all — thriving
- ④ with — rollout — laid — among — thrive
- ⑤ just as — beginning — laid — respectively — thrived
- ⑥ just as — inaugurate — lied — most of — being thriving
- ⑦ by — kick off — lain — every — thriving
- ⑧ by — inoculation — lay — one of — thrive

1-4 下線部(イ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。最も近い意味を表すものを選びなさい。(3点)
解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

- ① bacteria ② variants ③ transgenesis ④ streak ⑤ versatile cells

- 1-5 次の文は、文中に於ける下線部(あ)の表現を説明したものである。空欄(A)と空欄(B)に入る語句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 と にマークすること。 (順不同・完答4点)

When you talk about *the light at the end of the tunnel*, you are referring to the end of the (A) or (B) situation that you are in at the moment.

- ① unpleasant ② emergent ③ inappropriate ④ multicultural
 ⑤ less-than-perfect ⑥ entrepreneur ⑦ difficult ⑧ epidemiological

- 1-6 下線部(い)の *those changes* に該当するものはどれか。最も適切なものを2つ選びなさい。
 解答はマークシートの と にマークすること。 (順不同・完答4点)

- ① 2020年の夏期東京オリンピックが1年延期されたこと。
 ② 3度目の緊急事態宣言が発出され、規制措置が取られるようになったこと。
 ③ 経済の回復が数年遅れ、政府の成長戦略が見直しを迫られること。
 ④ 平時とは異なり市場が混乱すること。
 ⑤ 危機に際して消費習慣が乱れること。

- 1-7 下線部(ウ)はどのような意味だと推察されるか。最も近い意味を表すものを選びなさい。
 解答はマークシートの にマークすること。 (3点)

- ① apprehensive ② devastating ③ magnified ④ prior ⑤ triggered

- 1-8 下線部(エ)について英語で一般的な説明を行う場合、次の語句のうちどれを用いるか。端的な説明に必要なと思われる、最も適切なものを2つ選びなさい。
 解答はマークシートの と にマークすること。 (順不同・完答3点)

- ① station ② stagflation ③ vacation ④ domination
 ⑤ workaholic ⑥ remote work ⑦ silent eating ⑧ small tourism

- 1-9 空欄Kから空欄Oに入る語句の組み合わせ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 にマークすること。 (3点)

- ① although — upon — means — for example — those
 ② although — to — meaning — first of all — these
 ③ because — toward — meanings — in addition — that
 ④ because — on — mean — instead — one
 ⑤ though — upon — mean — for instance — one
 ⑥ though — to — meanings — in many ways — that
 ⑦ while — toward — meaning — in fact — these
 ⑧ while — on — means — however — those

..... (2022 年度)

1-10 下線部(オ)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 にマークすること。

(3点)

- ① マイクロツーリズムは、二人の旅行者の考え方を変える可能性を秘めており、その結果、目的地が当初の予定とは変わって来る可能性もある。
- ② マイクロツーリズムは、旅行者と目的地の産業の双方の考え方を一変させた可能性がある。
- ③ マイクロツーリズムは、近しい関係の旅行者同士が行きたい場所を容易に決めることができる可能性を秘めている。
- ④ マイクロツーリズムは、旅行者を受け入れる目的地の人たちが観光に対する考え方を変える可能性を秘めている。
- ⑤ マイクロツーリズムは、旅行者と受け入れ先の双方の意識を変革する可能性を秘めている。

1-11 下線部(カ)について、一般的に“Avoid the Three Cs”が重要であると言われている。この“the Three Cs”に該当するものとして最も適切なものを3つ選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。(順不同・1点×3=3点)

- ① closed airway ② closed spaces ③ crowded places
- ④ congested passage ⑤ close-contact settings ⑥ close-fitting mask

1-12 本文の内容に一致するものを選びなさい。

解答はマークシートの にマークすること。

(5点)

- ① 消費額の多い外国人旅行者の流入を期待して、4年に一度のスポーツの祭典は1年延期のち、7月に開催された。
- ② 相次ぐ緊急事態宣言やまん延防止等重点措置により深刻な打撃を受けている観光産業だが、ワクチンの普及に大きな期待が寄せられている。
- ③ 競争が激化するグローバル市場で日本が成功するためには、おもてなしの質を高めて顧客の消費と満足度を高めることが重要である。
- ④ 長距離の移動が好まれない中、自宅から1～2時間で行ける宿泊施設や観光地に人を誘致しようとするホテル関係者や伝統工芸品の職人が増えている。
- ⑤ サステナブルツーリズムの一環として、キャンプや釣りの人気が高まっているが、これはマイクロツーリズムとは両立しえない現象である。

■問題2. 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(各5点×4 = 20点)

As the guiding force behind wabi sabi aesthetics, a look at the tea ceremony will throw light on the reasons for its development and the figures who formed the ideas that remain to this day.

(1) The tearoom is to wabi sabi what the church is to Christianity. Both enshrine their ideals and philosophies and cultivate an atmosphere appropriate for the intended religious goals. In a church there is a sense of reverence for the deity of God and his son Jesus Christ; within the vaulted ceilings and the magnificent stained-glass images there is a glorification for the greatness and omnipotence of God. In the tearoom there is a sober veneration for unadorned rusticity, for the greatness to be found in the most restrained expression for the humble and simple.

The tea ceremony, which is usually held in a secluded and intimate tearoom, has been one of the focal points for advocates of wabi sabi. It was through this semireligious ritual that the tea masters, well versed in the philosophy of Zen, gave full voice to their love of art rich in wabi sabi expression.

(2) The tea ceremony, where the art and philosophy of wabi sabi cemented its foundations, can trace its roots back to twelfth-century China with the drinking of tea by Zen monks who gathered before the image of Bodhidharma and drank the beverage as a part of the ritual. Like its guiding philosophy, Zen, the appreciation of tea found its way to Japan through the Zen monks.

(3) The nobility in Japan took great interest in tea and it was not too long before it had established itself as a cultured beverage to be enjoyed in a refined atmosphere. (4) Through the Kamakura period, the formalization of the tea ceremony began to emerge, and certain rules and etiquette surrounding its consumption were observed. The tea ceremony was promoted along with the teachings of Zen and the two cultures developed hand in hand throughout Japan.

(Andrew Juniper: *wabi sabi* より一部抜粋)

2-1 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 にマークすること。

- ① 侘び寂びにとっての茶室とはキリスト教における教会のようなものです。茶室と教会には究極の理想と哲学的精神そして文化的雰囲気が漂っており、宗教が目指すべき到達点が示されているのです。
- ② 茶室が目指すのは侘び寂びであり、教会はキリスト教の教義を目指します。侘び寂びもキリスト教も、究極の理想と哲学的精神そして文化的空間を組み合わせながら高い到達点を目指しているのです。
- ③ 侘び寂びにとっての茶室とはキリスト教における教会のようなものです。茶室と教会には究極の理想と哲学的精神が宿っており、宗教が目指す到達点にふさわしい空間を醸成しているのです。
- ④ 茶室が目指すのは侘び寂びですが、教会はキリスト教の何をを目指しているのでしょうか。茶室と教会には究極の理想と哲学的精神が宿っており、キリスト教は到達点にふさわしい空間を教会として実現するのです。

2-2 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 にマークすること。

- ① 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学がゆるぎない礎となっている茶の湯の起源は12世紀の中国に遡ることができます。菩提達磨が座して儀式を始める前に禅僧達がお茶を飲んだのが始まりです。
- ② 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学の基礎となったのが茶の湯ですが、その起源は12世紀の中国に遡ることができます。禅僧達が菩提達磨の教えを頭に描きながらお茶を飲むというのが始まりでした。
- ③ 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学の基礎となったのが茶の湯ですが、その起源は12世紀の中国に遡ることができます。菩提達磨が座して儀式を始める前に禅僧達がお茶を飲んだのが始まりです。
- ④ 侘び寂びの芸術と哲学がゆるぎない礎となっている茶の湯の起源は12世紀の中国に遡ることができます。禅僧達が菩提達磨像の前に集まり、儀式の一環としてお茶を飲んだのが始まりです。

2-3 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 20 にマークすること。

- ① 当時、日本の貴族階級はお茶に大変興味を持ちましたが、お茶が洗練した文化の薫り高い飲み物としての地位を確立するまでにはかなりの年月を要したのです。
- ② 当時、日本の貴族階級はお茶に大変興味を持ち、程無くしてお茶は洗練された雰囲気の中で楽しむ、文化の薫り高い飲み物としての地位を確固たるものとなりました。
- ③ 当時の日本の貴族階級はお茶をめぐって利権を争い、すぐさまお茶は大量栽培されるに至りましたが、限られた人々の間だけで、お茶は飲まれていました。
- ④ 当時の日本の貴族階級はお茶をめぐって利権を争い、しばらくしてお茶は大量栽培され、高貴な人々が狭い空間に集まって楽しむ飲み物となったのです。

2-4 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 21 にマークすること。

- ① 鎌倉時代が終わり茶の湯を公的に認めようという動きが出てきました。お茶の消費が伸びるにつれて一定の決まりやお作法が自然に生まれました。
- ② 鎌倉時代には御点前が整い始め、一定の決まり事やお作法に則ってお茶を頂くようになりました。
- ③ 鎌倉時代には御点前が整い始め、お茶の消費が伸びるにつれて一定の決まりやお作法が自然に生まれました。
- ④ 鎌倉時代が終わり茶の湯を公的に認めようという動きが出てくると、お茶の消費拡大に関する決まり事が定められるようになりました。

■問題 3. 次の日本語で書かれた下線部の内容を英語にする場合、最も適切なものを選びなさい。
 解答はマークシートの 22 ～ 25 にマークすること。 (各5点×4 = 20点)

3-1 A : 前方をずいぶん体格が良い、鬘を結った男性が二人歩いていますね。あそこまで体を大きくするのは大変でしょうね。

B : この近くに相撲部屋があるので力士がいるんですよ。相撲部屋では新入りの若い力士が雑用や、ちゃんこ作りの役目を担います。稽古は、いかに可能な限り体重を増やすかという事を中心に考えられているんです。

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- ① The new, younger members are responsible to chores and to prepare *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is designed to putting as much weight as possible on them.
- ② The new, younger members are responsible to chore and prepare *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is designed to put as much as weight as possible on them.
- ③ The new, younger members are responsible for chore and for prepare *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is being designed to put as much weight on them as possible.
- ④ The new, younger members are responsible for chores and for preparing *chanko* eaten by the sumo wrestlers. Their training is designed to put as much weight on them as possible.

..... (2022 年度)

3-2 A : 神道の教えにはどのようなものがありますか？

B : 良いご質問ですね。他の宗教と大きく異なる点があります。神道は日本の文化継承の中核を占めるもので歴史を形作ってきました。ただ、神道が最も関心を寄せるのは、今、この時なんです。伊勢神宮は20年に一度1,300年間に渡って社殿を同じ形で建て替え続けてきました。しかし、構造物が重要なのではなく、絶え間なく再生を繰り返す過程そのものが神道の心髄であると言えます。

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- ① Shintoism has shaped the past as an integrated part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise has been tore down and an exact replica is erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It is not the structure but constant process of reborn that characterizes the main topic of Shintoism.
- ② Shintoism has shaped the past as an integrated part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise has been tore down and an exact replica is being erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It was not only the structure but also the constant process of rebirth that characterized the main topic of Shintoism.
- ③ Shintoism has shaped the past as an integral part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise has been torn down and an exact replica has been erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It is not the structure but the constant process of rebirth that characterizes the main theme of Shintoism.
- ④ Shintoism has shaped the past as an integral part of Japan's cultural heritage. Yet, the focus of Shintoism is on the present. The Grand Shrine at Ise is torn down and an exact replica is erected every 20 years for nearly 1,300 years. It was not only the structure but also the constant process of reborn that characterized the main theme of Shintoism.

3-3 A : 日本人の多くがバッグに小さな布製の美しい袋をぶら下げていますよね。あれは匂袋ですか。

B : あれはお守りです。お守りを集める人もいますよ。お守りは人生における様々な困難や災難から守ってくれるものだと考えられています。日本に旅行にいらしたならぜひ有名寺社でお守りを授かって帰国してほしいですね。

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- ① They are intended to offering protection for a wide rage of life's problem and uncertainty. A holiday visiter in Japan should not think about returning home unaccompanied with an *omamori* from one of the famous temple or shrine in Japan.
- ② They are intended to offer protection against a wide range of life's problems and uncertainties. A holiday visitor in Japan should not think of returning home without buying an *omamori* from one of the famous temples or shrines in Japan.
- ③ They are intended to offering protection towards wide ranges of life's problem and uncertainty. A holiday visiter in Japan should think about not returning home unaccompanied with an *omamori* from one of the famous temple or shrine in Japan.
- ④ They are intended to offer protect against wide ranges of life's problems and uncertainties. A holiday visitor in Japan should think of not to return home without buying an *omamori* from one of famous temples or shrines in Japan.

3-4 A : お座敷に座るときに何か決まり事はあるのでしょうか。自分で自由に空いている座布団に座ってしまっても良いですか。

B : 最近では座る場所について気にかける人はあまりいなくなりました。伝統的に、お座敷には厳しいお作法がありますよ。慎み深い客は、たとえ実際にはどんなに偉い人であっても、自分が座るべき席に案内されるまでは、入り口あたりで待っていますね。 25

- ① Traditionally, the etiquettes of the *zashiki* are strictly controlled. Proper humble guests, no matter how important they actually may be, remain near the entrance before they are directed to the place where they sit.
- ② Traditionally, the etiquette of the *zashiki* is strictly controlled. Properly humble guests, no matter how important they actually may be, remain near the entrance until they are directed to the place where they are to sit.
- ③ Traditionally, the etiquettes of the *zashiki* are being controlled strictly. Proper humble guests, no matter how important they actually are, remain near the entrance before they are directed to the place where they sit.
- ④ Traditionally, the etiquette of the *zashiki* was strictly controlled. Properly humble guests, no matter how important they actually might be, remain near the entrance until they were directed to the place where they were to sit.

■問題 4. 次の用語を英語で説明する場合、内容および文法に於いて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 26 ~ 29 にマークすること。
(各 5 点 × 4 = 20 点)

4-1 分散型ホテル

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- ① This is a form of lodging in which multiple vacant houses and historic buildings in an area are utilized and functions such as the check-in counter, guest rooms, and dining rooms are distributed among different buildings, making the entire town or village a single lodging facility.
- ② This is a hotel in a resort and so on where cottages as a guest room is dispersed throughout the property.
- ③ This is a national hotel chain running many hotels, including those in regional cities.
- ④ This is an accommodation of renovated old private houses that can be lent as a whole.
- ⑤ This is a lodging facility in which several buildings are connected by corridors as seen in large, traditional inn in hot spring resorts.

4-2 菖蒲湯

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- ① This is a special bath which the leaves of sweet flags are placed in the bathtub on the fifth day of the fifth month. The words “sweet flags” and “game”, which are both pronounced in the same way in Japanese, are combined, and the meaning is to encourage boys to be strong.
- ② This is a special drink made by infusing the Japanese iris leaves for Children’s Day on May 5. It makes sense to devil out.
- ③ This is a special drink made by infusing the sweet flag leaves on the fifth day of the fifth month. The word “sweet flags” and “match”, which are both pronounced in the same way in Japanese, are combined, and the drink is due to encourage boys to be strong.
- ④ This is a bath in which the Japanese iris leaves are added. Especially, it is a kind of herbal bath, favored in winter.
- ⑤ This is a special bath for Children’s Day on May 5, during which the leaves of sweet flag are put into the bath to ward off evil spirits.

4-3 お遍路さん

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- ① The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 66 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Kukai, the founder of the Shingon sect.
- ② The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 88 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Kukai, the founder of the Tendai sect.
- ③ The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 88 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Kukai, the founder of the Shingon sect.
- ④ The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 66 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Saicho, the founder of the Tendai sect.
- ⑤ The people who go on a pilgrimage to the 88 sacred sites in Shikoku associated with Saicho, the founder of the Tendai sect.

4-4 ぼた餅

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- ① It is a traditional Japanese sweet, a rice cake wrapped in a salt-preserved cherry leaf, often eaten during the Doll Festival.
- ② It is a traditional Japanese sweet, a rice cake with red-bean paste inside and wrapped with an oak leaf, often eaten during the Iris Festival.
- ③ It is a traditional Japanese sweet, a rice cake sprinkled with soybean flour, which became a Tokaido local specialty during the Edo period.
- ④ It is a traditional Japanese sweet, sometimes called *ohagi*, which is eaten all year round but also an important offering during the weeks of equinox for Buddhist rituals when paying a visit to an ancestral grave.
- ⑤ It is a traditional Japanese sweet, red-bean paste wrapped with sweet rice cake, recently available with a wide range of fruits inside.