

2024 年度 全国通訳案内士試験

第 1 次試験（筆記試験）英語

総合問題特化コース

Season 3-1T

演習問題①

制限時間 50 分

40 満点中、28 点得点で合格圏内

- ※ この演習問題では、解答・解説が一つのファイルになっており、p.2～6 が問題、p.7 以降が解答・解説です。
- ※ p.7 以降の解答・解説部分では、インタラクティブ版はクリックすると解答・解説が表示されます。シンプル版（ファイル末尾に s）は、最初からすべてが表示されています。
- ※ iOS でインタラクティブ版をご利用なさりたい方は、インターネット版をお使いください。

次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。(40 点)

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Fires in Edo, the former name of Tokyo, during the Edo period (1600–1868) of Japan were so frequent (1)that the city of Edo was characterized ( A ) the saying “Fires and quarrels are the flowers of Edo” goes. Even in the modern days, the old Edo was still ( B ) as the “City of Fires”. During the 267 years between 1601 (Keichō 6), the year after the Battle of Sekigahara, and 1867 (Keiō 3), the year of Taisei Hōkan, or return of ( ア ), large parts of Edo were ( C ) to ashes 49 times by great fires. ( D ), during the same period, great fires in Kyoto, Osaka and Kanazawa totaled only nine, six, and three, respectively, which made Edo’s figure stand ( E ) the other metropolises in Japan.

The three representative great fires in the history of Edo that caused catastrophic casualties and damages were called the Three Great Fires of Edo. They occurred in the eras of Meireki, Meiwa and Bunka. The Great Fire of Meireki in 1657 is considered to have been the most disastrous, (2)a.k.a. the Furisode Fire, destroying 60–70% of the Japanese capital city of Edo on March 2, 1657, the third year of the Meireki Imperial era. The fire lasted for three days, and is estimated to have claimed over 100,000 lives.

The fire was said to have been started accidentally by a priest who was cremating an allegedly cursed kimono. The kimono had been owned in succession by three teenage girls who all died before ever being able to wear it. When the garment was being burned, a large gust of wind fanned the flames causing the wooden temple to ignite.

The fire began on the eighteenth day of the old lunisolar year, in Edo’s Hongō district, and spread quickly through the city, ( F ) hurricane-force winds which were blowing from the northwest. Edo, ( G ) most other Japanese cities and towns at the time, was built primarily ( H ) wood and paper. The buildings were especially dry because of a drought the previous year, and the roads and other open spaces ( I ) buildings were small and narrow, allowing the fire to spread and grow particularly quickly. (Many cities in Europe had similar problems, being built of ( イ ) material and tightly packed; indeed, London was to burn only nine years later.) ( J ) Edo had a designated fire brigade called the Hikeshi, it had been established only 21 years earlier, and was simply not large enough, experienced enough, or well-equipped enough to cope with such a ( ウ ).

On the second evening, the winds changed, and the fire was pushed from the southern edges of the city back to its center. The homes of the shōgun's closest retainers, in Kōjimachi, <sup>(3)</sup>[(a)the fire, (b)destroyed, (c)towards, (d)its, (e)as, (f)way, (g)made, (h)were] Edo castle, at the <sup>(4)</sup>very center of the city. Ultimately, most of the outer buildings along with the main keep, and all of the retainers' and servants' homes were destroyed. Finally, on the third day, the winds died down, as did the flames, but thick smoke prevented movement about the city, removal of bodies, and reconstruction, for several days further.

On the 24th day of the new year, six days after the fire began, monks and others began to transport the bodies of those killed ( K ) the Sumida River to Honjo, Sumida, Tokyo, a community on the eastern side of the river. There, pits were dug and the bodies buried; the Ekō-in Temple was then built on the site.

Reconstruction efforts took two years, as the shogunate took the opportunity to reorganize the city ( L ) various practical considerations. Under the guidance of Rōjū Matsudaira Nobutsuna, streets were widened ( M ) some districts replanned and reorganized; special care was taken to restore Edo's mercantile center, thus protecting and boosting to some ( N ) the overall national economy. Commoners and samurai retainers ( O ) were granted funds from the government for the rebuilding of their homes, and the <sup>(5)</sup>[(a)to, (b)was, (c)the shōgun's, (d)completed, (e)restoration of, (f)left, (g)be, (h)castle] last. The area around the castle, as it was restored, was reorganized to leave greater spaces to act as firebreaks; retainers' homes were moved further from the castle, and a number of temples and shrines were relocated to the banks of the river.

One of the greatest disasters in Japanese history, the death and destruction incurred by the Meireki fire was nearly <sup>(6)</sup>comparable to that suffered in the 1923 Great Kantō earthquake and the 1945 bombing of Tokyo in World War II. Each of these 20th-century events, like the Meireki fire less than three centuries earlier, ( エ ) roughly 100,000 deaths, and the destruction of the majority of the city.

出典 (一部改変)

“Great fire of Meireki”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_fire\\_of\\_Meireki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_fire_of_Meireki)

問 1 下線部 (1) と同じ用法の例文を選びなさい。(2 点)

- ① She didn't like the way that he spoke to her.
- ② The climate of Japan is similar to that of New Zealand.
- ③ It was such a wonderful book that I read it five times.
- ④ The keys that I lost last month have been found.
- ⑤ We didn't expect the park to be that full.

問 2 前後関係から空所 ( A ) ~ ( E ) に入るべき語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。(2 点)

- ① with — designated — disrupted — In contrast — off on
- ② of — designated — obstructed — As a result — in for
- ③ by — dubbed — inhibited — For example — in for
- ④ as — referred to — reduced — In comparison — out from
- ⑤ by — designated — prompted — In comparison — out from
- ⑥ of — dubbed — declined — For example — off on
- ⑦ with — referred to — restricted — As a result — up to
- ⑧ as — mentioned — diminished — In contrast — up to

問 3 前後関係から空所 ( ア ) ~ ( ウ ) に入るべき語を選びなさい。(各 2 点)

- (ア) 1. sovereignty    2. regency    3. autonomy    4. custody
- (イ) 1. palpable    2. implacable    3. flammable    4. despicable
- (ウ) 1. configuration    2. constellation    3. contamination    4. conflagration

問 4 下線部 (2) の一つ目の a. が意味する語を選びなさい。(2 点)

- (2) 1. as                      2. also                      3. at                      4. an

問5 前後関係から空所（ F ）～（ J ）に入るべき語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。（2点）

- ① in spite of —— whether —— of —— between —— If
- ② because of —— as in —— of —— among —— Because
- ③ because of —— like —— from —— between —— Though
- ④ due to —— as if —— by —— inside —— While
- ⑤ affected by —— as in —— with —— outside —— If
- ⑥ in spite of —— as if —— from —— among —— Though
- ⑦ due to —— whether —— with —— inside —— Because
- ⑧ affected by —— like —— by —— outside —— While

問6 下線部 (3)、(5) を意味が通る順番に並べ替え、3 番目と 6 番目に来るものの記号を選びなさい。（各完答で 5 点）

(3) 3 番目 : (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

6 番目 : (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

(5) 3 番目 : (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

6 番目 : (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

問7 下線部 (4) と同じ意味の very を含む例文を選びなさい。（3点）

- ① I knew the fact from the very beginning.
- ② He was very ashamed of it.
- ③ Very many attended the event.
- ④ The very thought of it is distressing.
- ⑤ You're the very first person to come here.

問 8 前後関係から空所 ( K ) ~ ( O ) に入るべき語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。(2 点)

- ① down — as opposed to — and — amount — each
- ② along — based on — with — degree — both
- ③ on — in terms of — as — level — either
- ④ to — with regard to — as — degree — each
- ⑤ down — according to — with — extent — alike
- ⑥ along — despite — though — amount — either
- ⑦ on — albeit — though — extent — both
- ⑧ to — regardless of — and — level — alike

問 9 下線部 (6) と置き換えが可能な語を選びなさい。(2 点)

- (6) 1. adjacent                  2. partial                  3. equivalent                  4. plausible

問 10 空所 ( エ ) に入るべき適語を選びなさい。(2 点)

- (エ) 1. took                  2. saw                  3. made                  4. met

問 11 本文の内容に合致している記述を選びなさい。(4 点)

- ① 明暦の大火では、江戸の半分近くが焼け野原になり、10 万人以上が死亡したと推計されている。
- ② 明暦の大火は、縁起物とされた着物を焚き上げていた僧によって誤って起こされたと言われている。
- ③ 明暦の大火の原因とされる着物は、いずれも一度も着用することがなく他界した 3 人の少女によって所有されていた。
- ④ 明暦の大火の原因とされる着物が燃やされた時、猛烈な南風が炎を巻き上げ、木造の寺院に火が付いた。

問 12 火事の発生からの経緯について正しい記述を選びなさい。(3 点)

- ① 火事が発生したのは旧暦の明暦 3 年 3 月 2 日であった。
- ② 火事が発生して 2 日目には江戸城に迫ったが天守は火災を免れた。
- ③ 火事が発生して 3 日目に風は収まったが、残存する炎が復旧作業を妨げていた。
- ④ 火事が発生して 6 日目の旧暦 1 月 24 日に死亡者の移送が開始された。



〒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 :

<https://www.cel-eigo.com>

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