

2024年度 全国通訳案内士試験
第1次試験（筆記試験）英語

Season 3-1

英文読解⑤



The Nikko Kaido, connecting Edo and Nikko in Tochigi Prefecture, used to be one of the five main highways leading from Edo, now Tokyo, to important cities in the north and in the west. The highway doubles (A) the Oshu Kaido before Utsunomiya, (B) it separates into two different highways. The Nikko Kaido also refers to the new roads constructed in modern times (C) the old route. They are called Route 4 up to Utsunomiya, and Route 119 (D) it.

Nikko was a politically very important place in the Edo Period, because it is (E) Toshogu Shrine enshrining Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate, is located. The third shogun Iemitsu expanded the shrine (F) the present state in the mid-17th century in order to increase the ⁽¹⁾dignity of Ieyasu. The buildings of the shrine, including the Yomeimon Gate, are all (G) decorated with elaborate ⁽²⁾彫刻物. Feudal lords across the country were ⁽³⁾mobilized for the renovation of these buildings. From the Imperial Court in Kyoto, imperial messengers called Nikko *reiheishi* were periodically dispatched to Toshogu Shrine. The route (H) is called the Nikko Reiheishi Kaido, along which many historical sites remain. Iemitsu himself is enshrined at Taiyu-in on the grounds of Rinnoji Temple (I) to Toshogu Shrine. (J) another shrine called Futarasan Jinja, they are placed on the World Heritage List.

There were 21 *shukuba* along the Nikko Kaido. *Shukuba* were places (K) postal and transportation services. In the Edo Period, they also offered lodgings and resting places for travelers along the highways. In the Edo days, ⁽⁴⁾feudal lords across the country were dictated to live alternately in Edo and their domains, forced to travel a lot on the highways. Each post station had inns designed for *daimyo* called *honjin* and *waki-honjin*. (L), the commoners stayed at inns called *kichin-yado*, cheap lodgings offering only a sleeping space, and *hatago*, a ⁽⁵⁾forerunner of today's *ryokan*. Because *daimyo* statuses were strictly defined in the Edo days, (M) two *daimyo* hit the same *shukuba*, the *daimyo* of a higher status stayed at *honjin*, meaning the main camp, and the *daimyo* of a lower status (あ) *waki-honjin*, meaning the secondary camp, which was ⁽⁶⁾[(a)less, (b)save, (c)made slightly, (d)the higher-ranked, (e)*honjin* to, (f)the face, (g)luxurious than, (h)of] *daimyo*. The six of the 21 *shukuba* are located in Saitama Prefecture. They are collectively called the *Saitama Rokushuku*, (N) Soka, Koshigaya, Kasukabe, Sugito, Satte and Kurihashi.

Soka, the second post station from Edo next to Senju, is a popular sightseeing spot. In the early 17th century, the straight road connecting Senju and Koshigaya, the third post station town, was completed, and with it, Soka started to flourish (〇) shops and inns built to (ㄨ) travelers. Later, it was formally designated as a post station town. As travelers visiting the town increased, people (7)[(a)in Noda, (b)to serve, (c)sauce made, (d)crackers seasoned, (e)started, (f)soy, (g)with, (h)rice], a famous *shoyu* production area in the north. They got popular among the visitors, and (8)would later become nationally known as *Soka Senbei*. The city's Soka Matsubara, a (9)松 field, is designated as a scenic spot with its path described in a masterpiece by Matsuo Basho, *Okuno Hosonouchi*.

問1 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。(3点)

- ① with — to which — beside — over — where
- ② as — where — by — above — that
- ③ on — to where — with — after — what
- ④ for — in which — along — beyond — which
- ⑤ as — at which — along — beyond — where
- ⑥ on — from which — beside — over — which
- ⑦ for — at where — by — after — that
- ⑧ with — in where — with — above — what

問2 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。(3点)

- ① as — elegantly — as they used — beside — As for
- ② in — colorfully — they were used — attached — With regard to
- ③ to — lavishly — they used — adjacent — Together with
- ④ in — despicably — used for them — beside — Alongside
- ⑤ for — glamorously — as they were used — adjacent — Alongside
- ⑥ as — sordidly — as used by them — next — With regard to
- ⑦ to — gorgeously — used by them — next — As for
- ⑧ for — sumptuously — as used for them — attached — Together with

問3 下線部 (1)、(3)、(5) と置き換えが可能な語 (句) を選びなさい。(各2点)

- (1) 1. solemnity 2. avarice 3. savagery 4. apathy
- (3) 1. brought up 2. taken up 3. made up 4. called up
- (5) 1. predator 2. precursor 3. precedence 4. pretension

問4 下線部 (2)、(9) の日本語の意味に相当する語を選びなさい。(各2点)

- (2) 1. graffiti 2. murals 3. decor 4. carvings
- (9) 1. pine 2. cedar 3. beech 4. cypress

問5 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。(3点)

- ① that offered —— Contrarily — where — comprised of — so as to
- ② offering —— Similarly —— how —— consisting —— due to
- ③ which offered —— In contrast — when — consisting of — as
- ④ having offered — Meanwhile — as —— consisted —— with
- ⑤ offering —— In contrast — where — consisted of —— due to
- ⑥ which offered —— Contrarily — as —— comprised —— so as to
- ⑦ having offered — Similarly —— how —— comprising of — as
- ⑧ that offered —— Meanwhile — when —— comprising —— with

問6 下線部 (4) の日本語訳として適切なものを選びなさい。(3点)

- ① 全国の大名は自分の領地から江戸に住み替えるように命じられていた。
- ② 全国の大名は江戸や自分の領地に単身で住むように命じられていた。
- ③ 全国の大名が江戸にも自分の領地にも定住しないように命じられていた。
- ④ 全国の大名が江戸と自分の領地に交互に住むように命じられていた。
- ⑤ 全国の大名が江戸から自分の領地に住み替えるように命じられていた。

問7 空所 (あ)、(い) に入るべき語句を選びなさい。(各2点)

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (あ) | 1. didn't take to | 2. had to make do with |
| | 3. must have been to | 4. wouldn't leave their |
| (い) | 1. accommodate | 2. call for |
| | 3. shelter | 4. cater to |

問8 下線部 (6)、(7) 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。(完答：各4点)

(6) 3番目：(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

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

(7) 3番目：(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

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

問9 下線部(8)と同じ用法の **would** を含む英文を選びなさい。(3点)

- ① The bottle would hold ten litters.
- ② He would go despite heavy rain.
- ③ They said they would cancel the deal.
- ④ A man of common sense wouldn't do such a thing.
- ⑤ He would take a nap after lunch.
- ⑥ It would appear that he is innocent.

問10 本文の内容と合致している日本文を選びなさい。(3点)

- ① 日光街道は江戸と日本の西部の重要都市を結ぶ主要な街道であった。
- ② 江戸時代には定期的に天皇が日光例幣使街道を使って日光に巡幸した。
- ③ 宿場は江戸時代に通信・交通サービスを提供するために設置された。
- ④ 大名は本陣や旅籠に宿泊し、庶民は寝場所のみを提供する木賃宿に投宿した。
- ⑤ 日光街道の1番目の宿場は千住で、草加が2番目、越谷が3番目である。

MEMO

S3-1-2 次の英文を読んで、下線部の内容と合致する日本文を選びなさい。(5点×4)

(1)Westerners think the size and shape of glasses for beer is just as important for the taste as it is for wine and brandy. That's why draft beer comes in proper beer glasses in the West, but in Japan tiny glasses often appear when you order bottled beer. There's some interesting history behind it. Most Japanese call glass tumblers "koppu", which is derived from the Dutch word 'kop'. They hold 180ml regardless of their use, including those for drinking beer. Cafes and restaurants served cold drinks, including water and beer, in *koppu* and the most popular size was 180ml. And (2)as beer grew in popularity, beer companies started providing free 180ml tumblers bearing their brand logo to drinking establishments and consumers. So that became a regular size.

Why 180ml? The old Japanese measuring system defined by the Tokugawa shogunate was based on units of 180ml. The traditional square wooden measuring cups called *masu* held exactly 1.8 liters of liquid, or one "sho". One-tenth of a *sho* is one "go" (180ml). Even today, a *tokkuri* sake flask commonly holds one *go*. When industrial glass production started, sake was sold in *isshobin* glass bottles holding 1.8 liters. (3)That unit is still commonly used in measuring sake and rice, although its use was banned in 1958 when it was replaced with the metric system, a universal standard for international trade. Rice measuring cups are based on units of 'go', with 180ml of rice equal to 150 grams.

Japanese large beer bottle size is also unique with the capacity of 633ml. At first, they were similar to wine bottles in shape and size, but (4)in 1940 the government introduced a new comprehensive alcohol tax to compensate for war expenses, which made them fix on 633ml for a large bottle, the smallest size among those commonly distributed. That size was ideal for the Japanese custom of sharing drinks at banquets.

- (1) ① 西洋人は、ビール用のグラスの大きさや形は、ビールの味と同じぐらいに重要だと思っているが、それはワインやブランデー用のグラスも同じである。
- ② ワインやブランデーにとって味が一番重要であるが、ビールの味はビール用のグラスの大きさや形により強い影響を受けると西洋人は考えている。
- ③ 西洋人は、ビール用のグラスの大きさや形は、ワインやブランデーを味わう時にも同じように重要であると思っている。
- ④ ビールを美味しく味わうのに、ビール用のグラスの大きさや形はワインやブランデー用のグラスと同じように重要なことだと西洋人は考えている。
- (2) ① ビールの人気が高まったため、ビール会社は自社のブランドロゴを載せた容量が 180 ミリリットルのタンブラーを、飲み屋や消費者に自由に提供し始めた。
- ② ビールの人気が高まった時に、ビール会社は自社のブランドロゴを宣伝するために、飲み屋や消費者に対して、容量 180 ミリリットルのタンブラーを大量に提供し始めた。
- ③ ビールの人気が高まるにつれ、ビール会社は自社のブランドロゴが描かれた容量が 180 ミリリットルのタンブラーを、飲み屋や消費者に無料で提供し始めた。
- ④ ビールの人気が高まるとともに、ビール会社は容量 180 ミリリットルの自由なタンブラーを飲み屋や消費者に提供し始め、自社のブランドロゴの普及に努め始めた。
- (3) ① その単位は酒や米を量るのに今でもよく用いられてはいるが、国際取引の共通の標準としてメートル法が制定された 1958 年にその使用は禁止されることになった。
- ② その単位は酒や米を量るのに今でもよく用いられているものの、国際取引の共通の標準であるメートル法に取って代わられた 1958 年にその使用は禁止された。
- ③ その単位は酒や米を量るのに一般的に使われ続けているが、国際取引の共通の標準としてメートル法が制定された 1958 年までその使用は禁止されていた。
- ④ その単位は酒や米を量るのに一般的に使われ続けているものの、国際取引の共通の標準であるメートル法に置き換えられた 1958 年までその使用は禁止されていた。

- (4) ① 1940年に政府が戦費の財源として新しい臨時の酒税を導入し、大瓶は一般的に使われていたサイズのうち最も小さい663ミリリットル瓶に収束していった。
- ② 1940年に政府が戦費を増加させるために新しい基準となる酒税を導入し、大瓶は一般的に生産されていたサイズのうち最も小さい663ミリリットル瓶と定義された。
- ③ 1940年に政府が戦費を埋め合わせるために新しい包括的な酒税を導入し、大瓶は一般的に流通していたサイズのうち最も小さい663ミリリットル瓶に固定されることになった。
- ④ 1940年に政府が戦費を捻出できずに、新しい税源である酒税を導入することになり、大瓶には、一般的に消費されていたサイズのうち最も小さい663ミリリットル瓶が採用された。

MEMO



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