

# 平成 16 年度通訳案内業国家試験第 1 次本試験問題

富士通訳ガイドアカデミー

1. 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。(18点)

One area of confusion when talking about immigrants is deciding (1)who exactly is a foreigner. Here the key distinction is between someone who is 'foreign-born' and someone who has a foreign nationality that is, who travels on a passport issued by another country. Any immigrant who naturalizes as a citizen of their new country immediately ceases to be a 'foreigner' but he or she will always be foreign-born. According to the US census for 1990, 7.9% of the population were foreign-born, but only 4.7% were still foreigners because the rest had become naturalized citizens. This means that the proportion of foreigners will depend to a certain extent on (2) [ become, how, to, is, a, it, citizen, easy ]. In France, for example, the proportion of residents who are foreigners has remained fairly stable since 1975, at 6 to 7%, but the proportion who are foreign-born is probably around 11%. In Germany on the other hand, naturalization has traditionally been more difficult so the proportion of foreigners remains ( (3) ).

A further complication is that some people regard anyone belonging to an ethnic minority ( (4) ) an immigrant, even if they have been born in that country. In the United Kingdom around 6% of the population belong to a minority ethnic group. The foreign-born however are only 4%, and many of those are 'white' people who have come from Europe, Australia and elsewhere.

問 1. 下線部 (1) を言い換えたものとして、もっとも適切なものは次の (ア) ~ (エ) のどれか、記号を で囲め。

(ア) the number of foreigners (イ) the ethnicity of a foreigner

(ウ) the lifestyle of a foreigner (エ) the definition of a foreigner

問 2. (2) の括弧内の語を、意味の通るように並べ換えなさい。

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問 3. 空欄(3)に入るべき最も適切な語は、次の(ア) ~ (エ)のどれか、記号を で囲め。

(ア) lower (イ) higher (ウ) stable (エ) unstable

問 4. 空欄(4)に適切な 1 語を入れなさい。

( )

問 5. 本文によると、一般に「外国人」と呼ばれる人々が 3 種類いる。その 3 種類の人たちを簡潔に記しなさい。

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問 6. 本文の内容に合致するように、次の 、 の文の空所に適切な数値を入れなさい。

1990 年の合衆国の国勢調査において、帰化を果たした者の人口比は [ ] % である。

フランスにおける外国出生者の割合は、英国の [ ] 倍には届かないが、それに近い数値である。

2. 次の英文の空所に適切な語を補いなさい。(12点)

(1) Student: When do we have to turn ( ) our assignment? (提出する)

Teacher: They're ( ) next Friday. (締め切りである)

(2) I can't distinguish one twin ( ) the other.

(3) Student A: Do you have a date tonight?

Student B: Yeah, Ken asked me ( ). We're going to a new restaurant.

(4) The ( ) price of commodities in Japan is terrible. (物価高)

(5) It is rude to speak ( ) your mouth full.

3. 次の英文を読み、下線部(1)、(2)を和訳しなさい。(10点)

(1) Most of us hardly give glass a thought, but imagine waking in a world where glass has been stripped away or uninvented. All glass utensils have vanished, including those now made of similar substances such as plastics which would not have existed without glass. All objects, technologies and ideas that owe their existence to glass have gone.

(2) We feel for the alarm clock or watch: no clock or watch, however, for miniaturized clocks and watches cannot exist without protective facing of glass. We grope for the light switch. But there can be no light switch, for there is no glass for the light bulb. When we draw back the curtains, a blast of air strikes us through the glassless windows.

(1)

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5. 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

You can't predict the twists and turns of your life, and neither you nor anyone else can consistently and reliably forecast the financial markets or the economy - not even Alan Greenspan. So how in the world can you figure out how much money you have to put aside to support you in your retirement years? It's like trying to assemble a puzzle when critical pieces are ( A ) and you're not even sure what the final picture should look like.

You have little choice, however, ( B ) to try - "particularly the closer you are to retirement," says a financial planner, "because you have less time to fix it if you get off track."

Planners suggest that you start by coming up with a realistic estimate of your projected expenses for the first year of retirement. Some pre-retirement expenses will drop, of course. (1)The cost of commuting, business apparel, and other work-related items will dwindle. And you might decide to pay off your mortgage, eliminating a significant monthly payment. Some expenses, however, will rise - such as health-care, and perhaps travel and entertainment. "When you run the numbers, add a cushion," warns a certified financial planner.

Getting through (2)that exercise will be difficult enough, but your next assignment will be harder. Now that you know your expenses, you'll have to guess at the rate of return you expect to receive on your retirement nest egg and how many years you think your savings will have to ( C ).

Judging multiple "if then" variables is difficult even for professionals. Small changes in anticipated expenses, expected annual return, and number of

years in retirement can dramatically shrink or balloon the calculated size of

(3) the nest egg.

(1) 空間 (A)(B)(C)に入れるのもっともふさわしいものを選んで丸で囲め。

(6点)

(A) (a) missing (b) there (c) collecting (d) here

(B) (a) but (b) in order not (c) as (d) so as

(C) (a) get (b) last (c) be wasted (d) be lost

(2) 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。(4点)

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(3) 下線部(2)の指す内容を日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。(6点)

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(4) 下線部(3)が本文の中で何を意味しているかを7字以内の日本語で書け。

(4点)

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6. 次の表現の英語の訳語を書きなさい。(20点)

(1) 子守歌

(2) 国民年金

(3) 宮内庁

(4) 記者会見



