削限時間15分

¶ 1 Japan's climate is typically temperate, as befits its latitude, and contrasts (A) the tropics, where the growing season is year round and temperatures make a relatively slow pace of life advisable. To survive the colder months, food surpluses have always had to be built up by hard, concentrated work during the more productive parts of the year, and daytime rest periods or a leisurely work pace have not seemed necessary to escape the midday heat. The) Japan's East Asian neighbors in Korea and China. Such climatic В conditions may lie behind the fact that the people of all three of these countries are noted (C) their hard work and tireless energy. Simple necessity at first, reinforced over the centuries by well established custom and insistent moral precept, seems to have produced among the Japanese and their neighbors in East Asia what may be the most deeply ingrained work ethic in the whole world and what undoubtedly is a notable characteristic and great asset of the peoples of this part of the globe.

One outstanding feature of Japanese weather is the series of great cyclonic storms, called typhoons, which devastate parts of the country in late summer and early autumn. These are identical in nature with the hurricanes that occasionally ravage the east coast of the United States, both being products of the same general relationship between land and water at comparable latitudes. (2)Typhoons, however, strike Japan with somewhat greater frequency and usually with more destructiveness to life and property, since the greater part of the Japanese population is concentrated on the seacoasts of southwestern Japan where the typhoons first come ashore.

Typhoons have accustomed the Japanese to expect natural catastrophes and accept them

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Typhoons have accustomed the Japanese to expect natural catastrophes and accept them with stoic resilience. This sort of Fatalism might even be called the (3)"typhoon mentality, but it has been fostered by other natural disasters as well. Volcanic eruptions sometimes occur, since a large part of Japanese chain is the product of volcanic action, and there are many active volcanoes. The largest, Asama, devastated hundreds of square miles of central Honshu in 1783. There are also numerous fault lines throughout the islands, and destructive earthquakes are commonplace. Tokyo and its port of Yokohama were in large part leveled by fires resulting (D) a great earthquake that struck at noon on September 1, 1923, leaving some 130,000 persons dead. (4)Since Edo, as Tokyo was formerly called, had been periodically hit by severe earthquakes, there is a popular belief that it is likely to be visited by a devastating earthquake every sixty years or so. In any case, the Japanese have a fatalistic acceptance of nature's awesome might, as well as a great capacity to dig themselves out after such catastrophes and start afresh.

Notes	precept=行動規範 stoic resilience=克己的回復力	ingrained=根付 fault line(s)=断∫	いた 			
設問 1	下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。【標準】					
設問 2	下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。【標準】					
設問 3 ただし	下線部(3)の"typhoon mentality"。 、句読点も1字に数える。【標準】	とはどういうものか	、35字以内の	の日本語で	説明しな	さい。
			1			
		<u> </u>		1 1	<u> </u>	
設問 4	下線部(4)を和訳しなさい。【標準】					

(1) Japan's climate is typically temperate, as befits its latitude, and contrasts (A) the tropics, where the growing season is year round and temperatures make a relatively slow pace of life advisable. typically temperate as befits its latitude Japan's climate is ⟨and contrasts with the tropics = the growing season is year round where and temperatures make a relatively slow pace of life advisable temperate は「気候が温暖な」。人に使うと「酒を飲まない人(temperate man)」、意見に使うと「穏当な 意見(temperate view)」 * make 事 advisable で「事を賢明とする・させる」。
 * make 事 advisable で「事を賢明とする・させる」。
 * a slow pace of life で「ゆったりとしたペースの生活」。a cup of とか a glass of と同じ「単位・数量の of」。
 * growing season で「生育期」。「一年中が生育期」ではおかしいので「一年中ものが良く育つ」。
 【全訳例】日本の気候は、その緯度相応に概して温暖で、熱帯地方とは対照的だ。というのは、熱帯地方は一年中ものが良く育つし、気温が高いせいか比較的ゆっくりとしたペースで生活するのが良いからだ。 (2)To survive the colder months, food surpluses have always had to be built up by hard, concentrated work during the more productive parts of the year, and daytime rest periods or a leisurely work pace have not seemed necessary to escape the midday heat. <u>Fo survive the colder months</u> food surpluses (have always had to) be built up by hard, concentrated work В during the more productive parts of the year daytime rest periods have not seemed necessary to escap the midday heat <u>a leisurely work pace</u> * have had to は have to の現在完了形。
* 余剰食糧が主語だから build up は「蓄積する・備蓄する」。
* by hard で文が終わらない。by は前置詞だからセットの名詞を探しながら読む。
* daytime rest periods は「昼間の休憩時間」、a leisurely work pace は「のんびりとした仕事のペース」でも良いのだが、名詞表現は動詞化すると日本語らしい表現になるので、「昼間の時間に休憩する」とか「のんびりとしたペースで仕事をする」とやってやる。
* seem は be 動詞に置き換えられるので、have not seemed は have not been の自信のない形。
【全訳例】寒い時期をなんとか切り抜けるために、一年の比較的生産性の高い時期にせっせと集中して働いて、余った食糧をいつも蓄えておかねばならなかったし、日中の暑さを避けるのに昼間の時間に休息を取ったり、のんびりとしたペースで仕事をする必要なと今までになかったみたいだ。 <u>) Japan's East Asian neighbors in Korea and China.</u> (3)The same is true (The same is true for [of] Japan's East Asian neighbors <u>/in Korea and China</u> * A is true for[of] Bで「AはBにも当てはまる」。 【全訳例】同じ事が韓国や中国にいる日本の東アジアの隣人にも当てはまる。 (4) Such climatic conditions may lie behind the fact that the people of all three of these countries are noted (C) their hard work and tireless energy Such climatic conditions (may) lie behind the fact the people are noted for their hard work and tireless energy <u>√of all three of these countries</u> 【全訳例】この3国の人々は皆、勤勉で疲れを知らない行動力で有名だという事実の背後には、この様な気候条件があ るのかもしれない。 (5) Simple necessity at first, reinforced over the centuries by well established custom and insistent moral precept, seems to have produced among the Japanese and their neighbors in East Asia what may be the most deeply ingrained work ethic in the whole world **and** what undoubtedly is a notable characteristic and great asset of the peoples of this part of the globe. well established custom reinforced over the centuries by **⟨and** insistent moral precet what may be A (seems to) have produced Simple necessity and what undoubtedly is B at first the Japanese * reinforced から precept まではコンマ・コンマの挿入。being を補って付帯状況分詞構文と考える。だから「しっかりと定着した習慣や確固たる行動規範によって何世紀にもわたり強化されて」と訳出する。
* have produced の目的語が among ~の挿入で分かりにくくなっているのに注意。
* work ethic で「勤労を善とする考え・勤労モラル」。what may be Aで「Aであるかもしれないもの」。だから「世界中で一番深く根づいた仕事至上主義のようなもの」となる。
* what undoubtedly is Bで「疑いなくBであるところのもの」。だから「世界のこの地域の人々が持つ、間違いなく顕著な特徴であり、大いなる長所であるところのもの」となる。

では大分変。
*モノ主語構文だから「単なる必要性がAとBとを生み出した様だ」ではおかしい。「単なる必要性からAとBが出来上がった」とやってやる。
【全訳例】最初は単にそうする必要があっただけなのだが、しっかりと定着した習慣や確固たる行動規範によって何世紀にもわたり増強されてゆき、世界中で一番深く根付いた仕事至上主義のようなものや、世界のこの地域の人々が持つ明らかに注目すべき特徴であり大いなる長所らしきものが出来上がった様子だ。

 \P 2 (6)One outstanding feature of Japanese weather is the series of great cyclonic storms, called typhoons, which devastate parts of the country in late summer and early autumn.

One outstanding feature of Japanese weather is the series of great cyclonic storms

called typhoons

which devastate parts of the country in late summer and early autumn * called から始まる過去分詞も which 以下の関係詞節も両方とも storms を飾ることに注意。 【全訳例】日本の気候の際だった特徴の1つは、台風と呼ばれるたて続けにやってくる猛烈な暴風雨で、夏の終わりと秋の初めに日本の各地に大きな被害をもたらしている。

(7) These are identical in nature with the hurricanes that occasionally ravage the east coast of the United States, both being products of the same general relationship between land and water at comparable latitudes

with the hurricanes identical are , both being products of the same general relationship in nature

that occasionally ravage the east coast of the United States

between land and water at comparable latitudes

* A is identical with Bで「AはBと同じである」。
* in nature は「視点・観点の in」と性質の意味の nature だから「性質の点で」が原義。
* being products of ~は付帯状況分詞構文。「①~しながら」と「②~してそして・・・」のどちらかを当てはめてみる。ここでは②。だから and these are products of ~(そしてその暴風雨は~の結果できあが る)。

* products of Aで「Aの産物」。ここでのAは「同様な全般的な関係」だから「同じ緯度の陸と海との同じ様な全般的関係の産物」が原義。このままでは変だから、名詞表現を動詞化して「同じ緯度にある陸と海とが同じように全般的に関係し合って発生する」とやっている。 【全訳例】この暴風雨はアメリカの東海岸に甚大な被害をもたらすハリケーンと性質は同じで、同じ緯度にある陸と海とが全般的に同じように関係し合って発生する。

(8) Typhoons, however, strike Japan with somewhat greater frequency and usually with more destructiveness to life and property, since the greater part of the Japanese population is concentrated on the seacoasts of southwestern Japan where the typhoons first come ashore.

Typhoc)118 Sti	ıke	Japan	WILII	somewhat gi	cai	er frequency	
S	7	V	O	≺and	J		2 0	
				usual	ly with more	e de	estructiveness to live	and property
since	the greater part of the Jar				ese population	on	is concentrated on	the seacoasts of
		-	•	-				southwestern Japan
				S			V	0 1
	since	S the greater	S V since the greater p	S V O	usual	usually with more	usually with more de	usually with more destructiveness to live

where the typhoons first come ashore

where the typhoons first come ashore * and に注目すると、2つの「状況の with」を結んでいるのに気がつく。
* somewhat は「いくぶん」とか「多少」。比較級 greater はハリケーンとの比較だから、ちゃんと訳出してやる。すると「ハリケーンと比べると多少は高い頻度で」となる。
* 同様に more destructiveness も「ハリケーンに比べもっと大きな破壊力で・もっと有害で」。
* greater part ~の方は絶対比較級。「比較的多くの部分」から「~の大半・~の大部分」と訳出。
* come ashore で「(台風が) 上陸する」。
【全訳例】日本の人口の大半が、台風が最初に上陸する日本の南西部沿岸に集中しているので、ハリケーンよりも多少は高い頻度で、また人命や財産に大きな被害を与えつつ、台風は日本を襲う。

(9) Typhoons have accustomed the Japanese to expect natural catastrophes and accept them with stoic expect natural catastrophes resilience

<u>Typhoons</u> have accustomed the Japanese \mathbf{O}

to**(and** accept them with stoic resilience

* to expect ~は「結果の to」。 * accustom 人 to 事で「人を事に慣れさせる」。この to は前置詞だから、本文とは違うことが分かる。 * expect は「良いことを期待する」、「悪いことを覚悟する」の2つの意味がある。 【全訳例】日本人は台風に慣れてしまっているので、自然災害が起こってしまうのを覚悟し、克己的回復力でそれを受 け入れて来た。

(10) This sort of Fatalism might even be called the "typhoon mentality," but it has been fostered by other natural disasters as well.

This sort of Fatalism (might even) be called the "typhoon mentality"
A = Bされる it has been fostered A = Bされる by other natural disasters

| A | B される | as well | stypphoon mentality は「台風心理」とか「台風気質」
【全訳例】この種の運命論は「台風気質」とさえ呼ぶことができるかもしれず、他の自然災害にもそれは助長されてき

(11) Volcanic eruptions sometimes occur, since a large part of Japanese chain is the product of volcanic action, and there are many active volcanoes.

П	Volcan	ic erupt:	ions	(sometimes) occur	<u>. </u>	
		S		V		
١.						
		a large	part c	of Japanese chain	is	the product of volcanic action
		A			=	В
L	since	and				
		there	are	many active volc	anoe	es
		В	=	A		

Japanese chain は Japanese mountain chain が正しい。 【全訳例】日本の山系のほとんどが火山活動によって出来たもので、沢山の活火山があるので、火山の噴火はしばしば 起こる。

(12)The largest, Asama, devastated hundreds of square miles of central Honshu in 1783

The largest [active volcano] | devastated | hundreds of square miles of central largest | hundreds of square miles of central Honshu in 1783 =Asama

【全訳例】最大の活火山である浅間山は、1783年本州の数百平方マイルにもわたり甚大な被害を与えた。

(13) There are also numerous fault lines throughout the islands, and destructive earthquakes are commonplace.

are also numerous fault lines <u>There</u> throughout the islands and destructive earthquakes are commonplace

【全訳例】また無数の断層も列島の至る所にあり、破壊的な地震も当たり前のように起こる。

(14)Tokyo and its port of Yokohama were in large part leveled by fires resulting (D) a great earthquake that struck at noon on September 1, 1923, leaving some 130,000 persons dead.

by fires and leveled were its port of Yokohama В A

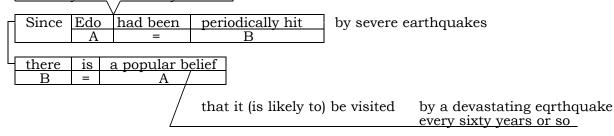
<u>/resulting from a great eqrthquake</u>

that struck at noon on September 1, 1923, leaving some 130,000 persons dead

野原となり、約13万人が死亡した。

(15)Since Edo, as Tokyo was formerly called, had been periodically hit by severe earthquakes, there is a popular belief that it is likely to be visited by a devastating earthquake every sixty years or so.

as Tokyo was formerly called



* as Tokyo ~の as は「~なのだが(逆接)」でも「~のように(様態)」でも、どう解釈しても良い。
* popular belief で「社会通念」とか「世間一般に信じられている通説」などの意味。
【全訳例】東京はかつては江戸と呼ばれていたのだが、江戸は大地震に周期的に襲われてきたので、60年かそこらおきに江戸は大規模な地震に見舞われる可能性が高いと世間一般には信じられている。

In any case, the Japanese have a fatalistic acceptance of nature's awesome might, as well as a great capacity to dig themselves out after such catastrophes and start afresh.

In any case						
the Japanese	have	of<nature's awesome="" might=""></nature's>				
1		as well as				
		a great capacity				
S	V	0				
dig themselves out after such catastrophes						
/to\ and						
/ start afresh						

* a fatalistic acceptance of nature's awesome might の of は「BをAする」で目的格だから、「自然の持つ恐ろしい力を運命論的に受け入れること」と
* dig themselves out は「自分たちを掘り出す」だが「自分たちが窮地から抜け出し」とやると自然。
【全訳例】いずれにしても、日本人はそんな大災害のあとでも窮地から抜け出して最初からやり直すことのできる優れた潜在能力だけでなく、自然の持つ恐ろしい力を運命だと受け入れる[力がある]。

解法の手順 設問1=全訳例参照

設問2=全訳例参照

設問3=この種の運命論(This sort of Fatalism)が"typhoon mentality"と呼ばれているので、これが1つの考え方、 姿勢だとわかる。そして This は承前語句だから、前文(10)を和訳することになる。 →「自然災害が起こってしまうのを覚悟し、克己的回復力で受け入れる考え方。」(34字)

設問4=全訳例参照

設問 5 = A=with B=of [for] C=for D=from