

Lesson 6 Model Answers

飲食物 (1)

【和文英訳問題・回答例】

(1) ～ (5) は省略

- (6) 抹茶は茶の一種で、粉末の緑茶葉にお湯を注ぎ、竹製の茶筌ですばやく泡立てることによってたてられます。抹茶は、茶会で客に出されます。一方、日常よく飲まれている緑茶は、仏僧によって中国から日本に薬、あるいは、強壮剤としてもたらされたものです。

Matcha is a kind of tea made by adding hot water to powdered green tea leaves, and rapidly beating it with a bamboo tea whisk. It is served to guests at the tea ceremony. On the other hand, ryokucha, or green tea, which is often drunk in our daily life, was brought to Japan from China by Buddhist monks as a medicine or tonic.

- (7) そうめんはうどん同様、小麦粉から作られる白い麺ですが、うどんと比較するとより細いです。そうめんは、氷水の入った大きなガラスボールの中に入れて、きゅうりの千切りやその他の野菜と一緒に夏に出されるのが普通です。私たちは、そうめんを醤油風味のきいたつゆに少し浸けてから、冷たいまま食べます。

“Sōmen” are, like udon, white noodles made from wheat flour, but they are thinner than udon noodles. They are usually served in summer in a large glass bowl of ice water, with shredded cucumber and other vegetables. We eat sōmen cold after dipping them in a soy-flavored sauce.

- (8) 駅弁は鉄道の駅で販売される箱詰め弁当であり、その食材は、それが作られる特定の土地の特産物を反映します。中でも、幕の内弁当は典型的な駅弁で、焼き魚、卵焼き、野菜、漬物を詰め合わせたものと、ご飯が入っている。

Ekiben are box lunches sold at train stations, whose ingredients reflect the specialties of the particular area where they are made. Among them, Makunouchi-bentō is a typical ekiben, and it consists of an assortment of a piece of grilled or broiled fish, pieces of rolled omelet, vegetables and pickles, and cooked rice.

Lesson 3 Model Answers

観光・地理 (2)

【プレゼンテーション問題・回答例】

(1) ～ (4)、(7)、(8) は省略

(5) 出雲大社 (Izumo Grand Shrine)

Izumo Taisha, or Izumo Grand Shrine, is located 38 kilometers west of Matsue in Shimane Prefecture. The shrine is one of Japan's most sacred. It is also one of the oldest. It is 24 meters high and is the tallest Shinto shrine. Many of the buildings at the shrine are made of natural materials and reflect the local Taisha-zukuri style, the oldest architectural style in Japan. Izumo Taisha is dedicated to Ōkuni-nushi-no-Mikoto, the god of marriage, so many visitors come to pray for luck in finding a partner or to celebrate their marriage. Many couples have their wedding ceremony at Izumo Taisha. The Kagura Hall features a gigantic shimenawa that is a sacred straw rope. It is 13.5 meters long and weighs around 5 tons. When you go around to the back of the shrine, you will find the Yatsuashimon gate where you can pray in front of the Honden, the inner shrine. Visitors are usually only allowed to go up to the gate, but you can go inside the gate and see the inner shrine up close when the gate is opened from January 1st to 5th. In the woods behind the Honden is Shōko-kan, a building used as a treasure museum where you can see statues of gods related to Izumo Taisha and instruments for sacred music. Izumo Taisha is designated as a national treasure. From Haneda Airport to Izumo Airport, it takes an hour and 25 minutes. And from the airport, it is a 35 minute-bus ride.

(6) 熊野古道 (The Kumano Ancient Pilgrimage Route)

Kumano Kodō is a network of ancient pilgrimage routes in the isolated mountain ranges on the Kii Peninsula in western Japan. It is an area of stunning natural beauty and is the spiritual center of Japanese mythology and religion. This is where the mountain-worshipping practice of Shugendō started, which is still in practice today. Kumano Kodō became popular from the 10th century, mainly as the result of imperial pilgrimages by retired emperors and aristocrats. They traveled from Kyoto to worship at the Kumano Sanzan, a group of important shrines such as Kumano Hongū Taisha, Kumano Hayatama Taisha and Kumano Nachi Taisha. Pilgrims perform purification rites in the surrounding rivers and waterfalls. The working classes also liked to worship here, so, by the 14th century, pilgrims from all over the country had constructed routes here. The Nakahechi route starts from Tanabe City on the western coast of the Kii Peninsula and goes east into mountains toward the Kumano Sanzan. The Kohechi route goes through the center of the Kii Peninsula from north to south, linking the Buddhist temples of Kōyasan and the Kumano Sanzan. The Ōhechi Route runs along the southwestern coast of the Kii peninsula. Kumano Kodō is a World Cultural Heritage site.