確認問題
360

時事英語 CHECK TEST

日本のニュースを英語で：時事用語50（少子化・働き方改革…）

確認問題集

日本の時事用語の確認問題31問。人口・働き方・観光・防災を英語で読み、英作文で書ける形まで確かめる。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／31問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

Ⅰ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 The ＿＿ of people and companies in Tokyo is a major obstacle to regional development.
a hospitality　b overconcentration　c revitalization　d depopulation

2 Many towns have hundreds of ＿＿ houses that nobody lives in.
a earthquake-resistant　b crowded　c tax-free　d vacant

3 The government has put a ＿＿ on overtime to reduce long working hours.
a hazard　b record　c cap　d priority

4 Under ＿＿ employment, workers often stay at the same company until they retire.
a lifetime　b part-time　c temporary　d mid-career

5 In many Japanese companies, pay used to rise with age and years of service. This is called ＿＿-based pay.
a seniority　b performance　c skill　d market

6 Many adults are taking online courses to learn new digital skills as their jobs change. Companies are encouraging this kind of ＿＿.
a reskilling　b hospitality　c overtourism　d depopulation

7 Before a big earthquake or flood, you should check the local ＿＿ map to see which areas are dangerous.
a tourist　b hazard　c road　d weather

8 Many new buildings in Japan are earthquake-＿＿, so they can survive strong shaking.
a related　b hit　c resistant　d prone

9 Anime, manga and Japanese food are examples of Japan's ＿＿ power, its ability to attract others through culture.
a soft　b hard　c will　d man

10 Washoku, traditional Japanese food culture, is on UNESCO's list of ＿＿ Cultural Heritage.
a Intangible　b Industrial　c Ancient　d Natural

11 More shops now accept ＿＿ payment methods, such as smartphone apps and credit cards.
a cashless　b paid　c seniority　d duty

Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

12 Japan has become a super-aged society.
a a society in which people tend to live short lives
b a society in which old buildings are common
c a society in which a very large share of people are elderly
d a society with many young workers

13 The town hopes that tourism will revitalize its old shopping street.
a close down　b bring new life to　c completely rebuild　d keep quiet

14 Workers in Japan are being encouraged to take more paid leave.
a days off work for which they still receive wages
b extra pay for working at night
c money paid when someone leaves a company
d time off work without pay

15 The company has increased mid-career hiring in recent years.
a sending workers to other countries
b employing people who already have work experience
c reducing the number of managers
d hiring students who have just graduated

16 Experts are concerned that Japan's total fertility rate remains low.
a the number of children in each school
b the number of babies born in a single hospital
c the percentage of married couples
d the average number of children a woman is expected to have in her lifetime

17 Improving labor productivity is one of Japan's key challenges.
a the number of hours people work
b the total number of workers
c how much workers produce in a given amount of time
d the amount of money paid to workers

Ⅲ 次の架空のニュース英文を読み、設問に答えよ

The mountain town of Kirino has been losing residents for decades as young people move to large cities. As a result of this (1), nearly a third of its houses are now empty. Two years ago, the town began offering these houses at low prices to people who promised to live there for at least five years. So far, 35 families have moved in, including several who work remotely for companies in Tokyo. The town has also seen more

foreign visitors, who come to enjoy its hot springs and traditional festivals. However, some long-time residents worry that the town's narrow roads cannot handle large tour buses. The mayor says the town welcomes visitors, but it also wants to protect residents' daily lives.

18 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a overtourism　b reskilling　c revitalization　d depopulation

19 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。

a Kirino's population has been growing for decades.

b All residents welcome large tour buses.

c Some of the new residents work for Tokyo companies without living in Tokyo.

d The town gives its empty houses to anyone for free.

20 町が安く家を提供する条件は何か。

a promising to live in the town for at least five years

b working for a company in Tokyo

c opening a shop for tourists　d having lived in the town before

21 一部の古くからの住民が心配していることは何か。

a The roads may be too narrow for large tour buses.

b The festivals may be canceled.

c There are not enough hot springs for visitors.

d Young families are not interested in the town.

22 町長の考えとして最も適切なものを選べ。

a Tour buses should be allowed everywhere in the town.

b The town should accept visitors while protecting residents' lives.

c The town should stop accepting foreign visitors.

d Residents' lives matter less than tourism.

◆ Ⅳ 日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れよ

23 日本は少子高齢化に直面している。Japan is facing a declining birthrate and an ＿＿ population.

24 政府はより多くの外国人労働者を受け入れることを決めた。The government decided to accept more foreign ＿＿.

25 地方創生は多くの町にとって重要な課題だ。Regional ＿＿ is an important issue for many towns.

26 単身世帯の数が増えている。The number of single-＿＿ households is increasing.

27 私たちは水や食料などの非常用の備蓄をしている。We keep emergency ＿＿ such as water and food.

28 外国人観光客は免税で買い物ができる。Foreign tourists can enjoy ＿＿-free shopping.

◆ Ⅴ 次の問いに答えよ

29 日本語を英語に直せ：日本の人口は少子化のため減っている。

30 日本語を英語に直せ：高齢者の数が増えている。

31 「ふるさと納税」を、日本を知らない人に英語1文で説明せよ。

1 **b overconcentration**
overconcentration in Tokyo＝東京一極集中（人・企業が集まりすぎること）。in Tokyo に人が集まる話なので depopulation（人口減少）は逆。

2 **d vacant**
vacant houses＝空き家（vacant＝空いている）。that nobody lives in が言い換え。vacancy＝空室・欠員。

3 **c cap**
put a cap on ～＝～に上限を設ける。cap on overtime＝残業時間の上限規制で、働き方改革の柱の1つ。

4 **a lifetime**
lifetime employment＝終身雇用（定年まで同じ会社）。日本型雇用の特徴として長文に出る。mid-career hiring は中途採用。

5 **a seniority**
seniority-based pay＝年功序列の賃金（seniority＝年功・年長であること）。成果で決まるのは performance-based pay。

6 **a reskilling**
reskilling＝リスキリング（新しい仕事に必要な技能の学び直し）。learn new digital skills as their jobs change（仕事の変化に合わせて新しい技能を学ぶ）が言い換え。

7 **b hazard**
hazard map＝災害の危険がある場所を示した地図。hazard＝危険（の元）。which areas are dangerous が根拠。

8 **c resistant**
earthquake-resistant＝耐震の。-prone は「～しがちな」（disaster-prone country）、-hit は「被害を受けた」で逆の意味。

9 **a soft**
soft power＝文化の魅力による影響力。its ability to attract others through culture が同格の説明。軍事力・経済力は hard power。

10 **a Intangible**
intangible＝形のない（in- 否定＋tangible 触れられる）。和食は2013年にユネスコ無形文化遺産に登録された。建物などの世界遺産とは別の制度。

11 **a cashless**
cashless payment＝キャッシュレス決済。such as 以下が支払い方法の具体例。go cashless＝キャッシュレス化する。

12 **c a society in which a very large share of people are elderly**
super-aged society＝超高齢社会（65歳以上が21%を超える社会）。aging population（高齢化）が進んだ段階。

13 **b bring new life to**
revitalize＝再び活気づける（re 再び＋vital 生命の）。regional revitalization＝地方創生。建て直す意味ではない。

14 **a days off work for which they still receive wages**
paid leave＝有給休暇（給料が支払われる休み）。leave は名詞で「休暇」。unpaid leave は無給休暇。

15 **b employing people who already have work experience**
mid-career hiring＝中途採用（キャリアの途中の人を採る）。新卒一括採用と対比して出る。change jobs＝転職する。

16 **d the average number of children a woman is expected to have in her lifetime**
total fertility rate＝合計特殊出生率（女性1人が生涯に産む子の数の推計）。少子化 declining birthrate を数字で示す指標。

17 **c how much workers produce in a given amount of time**
labor productivity＝労働生産性（一定時間で生み出す量・価値）。労働時間の長さとは別。長時間労働の是正とセットで論じられる。

18 **d depopulation**
若者が都市へ出て住民が減る＝depopulation（人口減少・過疎化）。this が直前の内容をまとめている。revitalization はその対策の側。

19 **c Some of the new residents work for Tokyo companies without living in Tokyo.**
work remotely for companies in Tokyo の言い換え。人口は減少（逆）、家は low prices で条件付き（free は誤り）、All residents は some の懸念と矛盾。

20 **a promising to live in the town for at least five years**
to people who promised to live there for at least five years が条件。Tokyo の会社勤めは移住者の一部の例で、条件ではない。

21 **a The roads may be too narrow for large tour buses.**
However の後が懸念：narrow roads cannot handle large tour buses の言い換え。観光の負の面（overtourism の芽）が論点。

22 **b The town should accept visitors while protecting residents' lives.**
welcomes visitors, but it also wants to protect residents' daily lives＝両立。観光を止める・住民を軽く見るはどちらも片寄りすぎ。

23 **aging／ageing**
aging population＝高齢化する人口（英つづり ageing）。少子化 declining birthrate とセットで「少子高齢化」。an の後なので母音で始まる語。

24 **workers**
foreign workers＝外国人労働者。人手不足 labor shortage とセットで出る。more の後なので複数形。

25 **revitalization／revitalisation**
regional revitalization＝地方創生。revitalize（再び活気づける）の名詞形。主語なので名詞。

26 **person**
single-person household＝単身世帯（household＝世帯）。living alone＝一人暮らし。主語は The number なので is。

27 **supplies**
emergency supplies＝非常用の備蓄。supply は「供給」、複数形 supplies で「物資・備品」。relief supplies（救援物資）も同じ形。

28 **tax**
tax-free shopping＝免税での買い物（消費税が免除される）。duty-free は主に空港などの免税店で使う。

29 **Japan's population is shrinking because of its declining birthrate.**
採点ポイント：少子化＝declining birthrate（few children は不自然）／because of＋名詞（due to も可）／shrink・decrease。Japan has a problem of few children は減点。

30 **The number of older people is increasing.**
採点ポイント：増えるのは「数」なので The number of ～ is increasing／older people・elderly people が配慮ある言い方。The old people are increasing は不可。

31 **Furusato nozei is a system that lets people donate to local governments, get a tax deduction, and often receive local products in return.**

採点ポイント：ローマ字＋説明（a system that ～）の型／寄付・税の控除・返礼品の3要素。hometown tax donation と言い換えても可。
→ シートの『直訳しない＋説明を足す』。

もっと無料で学ぶなら

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