

2015年 AIBA 認定貿易アドバイザー試験サンプル問題 「貿易英語」

第1問 次の英文を読んで、問1～問10について最も適切な回答を一つ選びなさい。

Made in China? Asia's dominance in manufacturing will endure. That will make development harder for others

BY MAKING things and selling them to foreigners, China has transformed itself—and the world economy with it. In 1990 it produced less than 3% of global manufacturing output by value; its share now is nearly a quarter. The white heat of China's ascent has forged supply chains that reach deep into South-East Asia. This "Factory Asia" now makes almost half the world's goods.

Many assumed that, in due course, the baton would pass to other parts of the world, enabling them in their turn to manufacture their way to prosperity. But far from being loosened by rising wages, China's grip is tightening. Low-cost work that does leave China goes mainly to South-East Asia, only reinforcing Factory Asia's dominance. That raises questions for emerging markets outside China's orbit. From India to Africa and South America, the tricky task of getting rich has become harder.

China's economy is not as (ア) () as it was. Earlier this month the government said that it was aiming for growth of 7% this year, which would be its lowest for more than two decades—data this week suggest even this might be a struggle. Despite this, China will continue to have three formidable advantages in manufacturing that will benefit the economy as a whole.

First, it is clinging on to low-cost manufacturing, even as it goes upmarket to exploit higher-value activities. Its share of global clothing exports has actually risen, from 42.6% in 2011 to 43.1% in 2013. It is also making more of the things that go into its goods. The World Bank has found that the share of imported components in China's total exports has fallen from a peak of 60% in the mid-1990s to around 35% today. This is partly because China boasts clusters of efficient suppliers that others will struggle to replicate. And its firms are using automation to raise productivity, offsetting some of the effect of higher wages.

China's second strength is Factory Asia itself. As wages rise, some low-cost activity is

indeed leaving the country. Much of this is passing to large low-income populations in South-East Asia. This process has a dark side. Last year an NGO found that almost 30% of workers in Malaysia's electronics industry were forced labour. But as Samsung, Microsoft, Toyota and other multinational firms trim production in China and turn instead to places such as Myanmar and the Philippines, they reinforce a regional supply chain with China at the centre.

The third advantage is that China is increasingly a linchpin of demand. As the spending and sophistication of Chinese consumers grows, Factory Asia is grabbing a bigger share of higher-margin marketing and customer service. At the same time, Chinese demand is strengthening Asian supply chains all the more. When it comes to the Chinese market, local contractors have the edge over distant rivals.

Deft policy could boost these advantages still further. The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is capable of snapping up low-end manufacturing. China's share—by volume—of the market for American shoe imports slipped from 87% in 2009 to 79% last year. Vietnam, Indonesia and Cambodia picked up all the extra work. But ASEAN could do far more to create a single market for more complex goods and services. Regional—or, better, global—deals would smooth the spread of manufacturing networks from China into nearby countries.

Unfortunately, other parts of the emerging world have less cause to rejoice. They lack a large economy that can act as the nucleus of a regional grouping. And manufacturing may no longer offer the employment or income gains that it once did. In the past export-led manufacturing offered a way for large numbers of unskilled workers to move from field to factory, transforming their productivity at a stroke. Now technological advances have led to fewer workers on factory floors. China and its neighbours may have been the last countries to be able to climb up the ladder of development simply by recruiting lots of unskilled people to make things cheaply.

Exports still remain the surest path to success for emerging markets. Competing in global markets is the best way to boost productivity. But governments outside the gates of Factory Asia will have to rely on several engines of development—not just manufacturing, but agriculture and services, too. India's IT-services sector shows what can be achieved, but it is high-skilled and barely taps into the country's ocean of labour.

Such a model of development demands more of policymakers than competing on manufacturing labour costs ever did. A more liberal global regime for trade in services should be a priority for South America and Africa. Infrastructure spending has to focus on fibre-optic cables as well as ports and roads. Education is essential, because countries trying to break into global markets will need skilled workforces.

These are tall orders for developing countries. But just waiting for higher Chinese wages to push jobs their way is a recipe for failure.

(The Economist, March 14th 2015)

問1. 下線部 (ア) の中に入る最も適切な語を次の(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) robust
- (2) fragile
- (3) superficial
- (4) disastrous

問2. 中国の強みに関する記述の中で正しいものを次の(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) 中国製品は依然として輸入部品に大きく依存している。
- (2) 他国では真似の出来ない部品サプライヤー群の存在が強みである。
- (3) 中国における高付加価値の市場が拡大するにつれ、製造コストは強みではなくなった。
- (4) 欧米向けの輸出の拡大が中国の強みである。

問3. アセアン以外の新興国にとって今後の進むべき道として誤りはどれですか。次の(1)~(4)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) 新興国は、製造分野だけでなく、農業、サービス貿易、教育などに注力すべきである。
- (2) 新興国は、人件費の安さを武器に、生産を中国から移転させる事のみが生きる道である。
- (3) 新興国にとって重要なのは、地域経済連合など、有効な経済政策を打ち出すことである。
- (4) 新興国は、港湾、道路、光ファイバー網の建設などのインフラにも注力すべきである。

正解

問1 : (1)、問2 : (2)、問3 : (2)

第2問 次の英文は国際英文契約書の一部である。問1～問10について、文法・前後関係等を総合的に勘案し、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

Upon the occurrence of any (ア) breach, the non-defaulting party (イ) may terminate this Agreement by giving (ウ) notice of termination (エ) specifying the nature of the (ア) breach. This Agreement (オ) shall terminate and become (カ) at the end of the thirty (30) day period from the date of receipt of such notice by the defaulting party, without (キ) notice by the non-defaulting party, (ク) the defaulting party (ケ) such breach within the said thirty (30) day (コ).

問1. (ア) に入る語句として最も適切なものはどれか選びなさい。

- (1) materialistic (2) mutual (3) multilateral (4) material

問2. (イ) の下線部の単語の意味に最も近いものはどれか選びなさい。

- (1) 許可 (2) 権利 (3) 譲歩 (4) 予定

問3. (ウ) に入る語句として最も適切なものはどれか選びなさい。

- (1) formal (2) cable (3) written (4) verbal

問4. (エ) の下線部の単語の意味に最も遠いものはどれか選びなさい。

- (1) clarifying (2) pinpointing (3) determining (4) prioritizing

問5. (オ) の下線部の単語の意味に最も近いものはどれか選びなさい。

- (1) 義務 (2) 予定 (3) 意思 (4) 運命

問6. (カ) に入る語句として最も適切なものはどれか選びなさい。

- (1) meaningless and useless (2) null and void
(3) invalid and ineffective (4) empty and vacant

問7. (キ) に入る語句として最も適切なものはどれか選びなさい。

(1) farther (2) further (3) feather (4) father

問 8. (ク) に入る語句として最も適切なものはどれか選びなさい。

(1) unless (2) although (3) otherwise (4) therefore

問 9. (ケ) に入る語句として最も適切なものはどれか選びなさい。

(1) will cure (2) cares (3) cures (4) will care

問 10. (コ) に入る語句として最も適切なものはどれか選びなさい。

(1) period (2) suspension (3) interruption (4) interval

正解

問 1 : (4)、問 2 : (2)、問 3 : (3)、問 4 : (4)、問 5 : (1)、問 6 : (2)、

問 7 : (2)、問 8 : (1)、問 9 : (3)、問 10 : (1)