注意事項

1. 問題A、B、Cの3問のうち、**1問を選んで下線部のみ**を訳して下さい。

2. **翻訳仕様書**（別ファイル）に従って翻訳してください。

3. **技術用語集**（各問題文末）を参考にして翻訳してください。

4. 原則的に、当日の電話での質問は受け付けません。メール受信エラーなどが発生した場合、こちらから電話連絡をする場合があります。

訳文のメール送信について

1. メールの件名は、「受験番号」のあとに「ソフトウェア検定解答」と記入。

2. 本文の最初に「受験番号」と「氏名」。

3. 訳文は、メールに続けてご記入ください。添付ファイルでの提出はご遠慮ください。

4. 送付先アドレスはkentei@abes-tt-schl.comです。これ以外のアドレスに送信なさった場合は、無効となりますのでご注意ください。

5. **本日10/20（日）15：00までに**お送りください。試験を放棄なさる場合も、時間内にその旨をメールでお送りください。

【問題A】

次の文の下線部分を訳してください。

　FileMaker Learns XML, Runs on Pocket PCs Fans of desktop database FileMaker Pro have long liked its simplicity, ease of use, and cross-platform desktop and PDA support. With FileMaker Pro 6, the company is reaching out to the larger world with the addition of XML data import and export features, as well as adding better support for Windows XP and Mac OS X users.

　Earlier versions worked on making the program more accessible through Web and Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) access. FileMaker 6 continues that trend by adding the latest in XML technology. We could both import and export data in XML format. The new version also provides built-in support to reformat XML-formatted data using small programs written in XSLT (Extensible Style Language Transformation).Using XSLT, a developer can turn FileMaker data into a variety of XML or non-XML-formats.

　Unfortunately, the XSLT feature is more than just a nice-to-have item: It's a must. For example, we had to use it to get XLM data to import at all. When reading in XML data, FileMaker requires files to be arranged in a specific schema (or tag structure) called fmpxml-result (which provides extra information , such as field definitions and data formats, on top of the data itself). Plain XML data files can't be used as is with FileMaker.

次の文の下線部分を訳してください。

　It should be obvious that change is not going to slow down; indeed it is reasonable to expect that change will increase in tempo in the foreseeable future. If strategic management is to be effectively deployed to the operating levels of an organization, then there must be a shift from crisis management to one of opportunity management. The opportunity manager takes the time to solve tomorrow's predictable problems today. In general, planning is concerned with identifying today's decisions that allow for tomorrow's capabilities. What is required is a model that helps the organization to identify opportunities and develop strategies; one such model is referred to as the value chain i.e. how is value created and delivered to the ultimate customer?

　The toolbox of the 21st Century is essentially in place today. Unfortunately, capabilities such as e-mail and video conferencing are being used as cost saving devices rather than competitive or opportunity impact solutions. This section will develop the concept of the value chain model as an important element in establishing strategy and positioning the sales function and related technology needs.

　The intent of the value chain is to trace the path of the delivery of products and services to the ultimate customer. It must be emphasized that the model is meant to be conceptual in nature and is not a call to measure costs and time factors to fourteen decimal places. The model helps to visualize the conversion, delivery, and communication process with a focus on the final end customer. In the example, the model reflects a manufacturer that sells to a customer base who in turn sells to a final customer. This model is consistent with a consumer goods company, but it is applicable to any business supply entity. The model could reflect the delivery of a service without substantially altering the diagram.

【問題C】

次の文の全文を訳してください。

Security

Although no one likes password, they are a necessary evil. There are few people who want anyone to have access to all of their data; so you might consider some of the following as possible guidelines.

- Always give your Mac a password from the Sharing Setup Control Panel so that you can access it if you are on another Mac, and no one will be able to log in using your Macintosh name without your password.

- If you want only specific people to access the folders you share, do not let them change the password. If the user can change the password, they can remove it altogether.

- Do not turn on program linking unless you have a specific reason for doing so. If someone has access to linking, it is possible, with the proper Apple Events, to use an application to access data on your Mac.

- Learn to use the file-sharing attributes, and never give "Everyone" complete access to a shared volume. Always set up your users in groups and give access to a group.

- Never share your entire drive.