

1. 次の英文を読み、それに続く設問 A-1 から A-5 までに答えなさい。解答は、それぞれの設問に続く選択肢 1 から3までの中から答えとして最も適切なものを一つずつ選び、その番号のマーク欄を塗りつぶしなさい。

A newly discovered shipwreck could provide fresh evidence that Captain Cook was not the first European to reach Australian shores. The 30-meter long wreck found on Queensland's Fraser Island is believed to be a 16th century Portuguese or Spanish galleon.*¹ Such a wreck would significantly predate*² Cook's arrival in Australia in 1770, thus reopening the debate concerning the history of modern Australia.

Archaeologists at the University of Queensland say that it is highly possible that the wreck will prove that Spanish or Portuguese explorers reached the east coast of Australia before Cook. Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch explorers are known to have landed in the north and west of Australia but Cook and the British First Fleet are credited with discovering the east coast.

The Portuguese are believed to have been trading in Indonesia, which is not far from Australia, by the early 1500s. However, all Portugal's exploration maps were state secrets and were destroyed in the great Lisbon earthquake of 1715.

If the wreck is confirmed to be from the sixteenth century, it will prove what many have long suggested: that Cook was not the first European to reach the east coast of Australia. Indeed, the French have a very strong claim to have landed near what is present-day Sydney long before Cook. The team from the University of Queensland is now planning a new visit to the wreck to coincide with the lowest tide of the year.

<注> *¹ galleon ガレオン船 (15-18世紀の大型帆船で3本マスト) *² predate ~に先行する

(設問)

A-1 What have archaeologists discovered on Queensland's Fraser Island?

1. They have found a ship that may have belonged to Captain Cook.
2. They have discovered a vessel that might be a Spanish or Portuguese ship.
3. They have found the first Europeans to reach Australia.

A-2 When did Captain Cook first arrive in Australia?

1. In the 16th century.
2. In the 17th century.
3. In the 18th century.

A-3 Why is it not possible to study Portuguese exploration maps?

1. The maps were traded in Indonesia.
2. They were lost in an earthquake.
3. All exploration maps are secret documents.

A-4 What do the archaeologists think their discovery may prove?

1. That Captain Cook did not land in the west of Australia.
2. That some other Europeans had already arrived on the east coast of Australia before Captain Cook.
3. That Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch explorers landed in the north of Australia.

A-5 What will the archaeologists from the University of Queensland do next?

1. They are going to go back to Fraser Island.
2. They will confirm where Captain Cook first landed in the east of Australia.
3. They are planning a new visit to Lisbon.

2. 次の英文 A-6 から A-9 までは、全世界的な海上遭難安全制度に関する国際文書の規定に沿って述べたものである。この英文の内容に最もよく合致しているものを、それぞれの英文に対応する選択肢 1 から 3 までの中から一つずつ選び、解答は、選んだ選択肢の番号のマーク欄を塗りつぶしなさい。

A-6 Radiocommunications for distress and safety purposes may be conducted on any appropriate communications frequency, including those for public correspondence.*

<注> *public correspondence 公衆通信

1. Frequencies used for public correspondence are not suitable for distress and safety messages.
2. Except for public correspondence frequencies, any suitable frequency can be used for a distress or safety message.
3. It is possible to use any suitable frequency when the communication is either a distress or a safety message.

A-7 The distress alert shall contain the identification of the mobile unit in distress, its position and all other information which might facilitate rescue.

1. A distress alert should contain only the identity of the unit in distress and its location, as too much information may obstruct rescue.
2. A distress alert should give as much useful information as possible, in addition to the identity and location of the vessel.
3. Units in distress must send all available information in addition to their identity and position, even though it might confuse the rescue.

A-8 When an urgency message which calls for* action by the stations receiving the message has been transmitted, the station responsible for its transmission shall cancel it as soon as it knows that action is no longer necessary.

<注> *call for ~を要求する

1. The station that receives an urgency message is responsible for cancelling it as soon as possible, even if no action is taken.
2. An urgency message must be cancelled as soon as it is received by a station, but no further action is necessary.
3. The station responsible for transmission of the urgency message must cancel it as soon as it is understood that no further action is needed.

A-9 Transmissions by radiotelephony shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.

1. Radiotelephone messages should be written down clearly and then pronounced distinctly and slowly.
2. It is necessary to speak slowly and clearly in order to reduce the difficulty in writing down radiotelephone messages.
3. A clear transcription is not necessary if radiotelephone messages are pronounced clearly and slowly.

3. 次の設問 B-1 の日本文に対応する英訳文の空欄（ア）から（オ）までに入る最も適切な語句を、その設問に続く選択肢 1 から 10 までの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。解答は、選んだ選択肢の番号のマーク欄を塗りつぶしなさい。なお、選択肢の語句は文頭に来るものも小文字で記してある。

（設問）

B-1 過去についての大きな神話の一つに、現在よりも昔の方がとても安全だったというものがある。しかしながら、1950年代には車の数をはるかに少なかったにもかかわらず、道路での事故でより多くの人々が死んでいた。

One of the great (ア) about the (イ) is that it was so much safer than the present. (ウ), far more people died in road accidents in the 1950s (エ) there were (オ) fewer cars.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. even though | 2. facts | 3. far |
| 4. future | 5. however | 6. just as |
| 7. more | 8. myths | 9. opposite |
| 10. past | | |

4. 次の設問 B-2 の日本文に対応する英訳文の空欄（ア）から（オ）までに入る最も適切な語を、その設問に続く選択肢 1 から 10 までの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。解答は、選んだ選択肢の番号のマーク欄を塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B-2 豪華外洋船オーロラは、120人の乗客と55人の乗組員を乗せたまま、周囲の巨大な氷塊によって、南極大陸の沖に閉じ込められている。

The luxurious ocean liner Aurora has been (ア) off Antarctica by large blocks of ice (イ) the boat, with 120 passengers and a (ウ) of 55 (エ)(オ).

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. abroad | 2. around | 3. board |
| 4. carrying | 5. crew | 6. member |
| 7. surround | 8. on | 9. over |
| 10. trapped | | |

5. 次の設問 B-3 の日本文に対応する英訳文の空欄（ア）から（オ）までに入る最も適切な語句を、その設問に続く選択肢 1 から 10 までの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。解答は、選んだ選択肢の番号のマーク欄を塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B-3 船舶から船舶向けの遭難警報は、遭難船舶の付近にいる他の船舶に警報を出すために使用される。

Ship-to-ship distress alerts (ア) (イ) to (ウ) other ships in (エ) of the ship in (オ).

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. alert | 2. alerting | 3. are |
| 4. being | 5. distress | 6. nearly |
| 7. the distressed | 8. the vicinity | 9. used |
| 10. using | | |