

XRA 809
YRA 809
ZRA 809

第一級海上無線通信士
第二級海上無線通信士
第三級海上無線通信士

「英語」試験問題

5問 1時間30分

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。

Scientists have been paying close attention to a crack discovered in the remote desert of northeastern Ethiopia. The reason for their interest is that they believe they may be observing the birth of a new ocean basin.

Researchers from Britain, France, Italy and the U.S. have been observing the 60 kilometer long crack in the Afar desert since September 2005. The crack is now four meters wide and was formed in just three weeks. The multinational team of researchers estimate it will take a million years to form into an ocean, according to the leader of the team of 18 scientists studying the phenomenon. The initial cause of the split was a recent earthquake in a barren region around 1,000 kilometers northeast of the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

“We believe we have seen the birth of a new ocean basin,” said Dereje Ayalew of Addis Ababa University. “This is unprecedented in scientific history because we usually see the split after it has happened. But here we are watching the phenomenon.” The findings have been presented at a weeklong American Geophysical Union meeting taking place in San Francisco.

The team of scientists is using sensitive instruments to study what is happening deep within the earth. Dereje, the leader of the team, believes that this is only the beginning of a long process. The split will eventually lead to Ethiopia’s eastern region tearing off from the rest of Africa and a sea forming in the gap. The Afar desert is being torn off the continent by about two centimeters each year. The scientists plan to set up an observatory to watch the split and see how it develops.

<注> crack 割れ目 ocean basin 海盆（深海の盆地状の窪地） barren 不毛の unprecedented 前代未聞の

（設問）

A-1 How big was the crack in the Ethiopian desert at the time this article was written?

1. It was about 60 kilometers long and four meters wide.
2. It was around 1,000 kilometers long.
3. The crack stretched from the northeastern desert to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

A-2 What do the scientists think created the crack in the earth?

1. The team thinks that the split was caused by unknown events that happened a million years ago.
2. A recent earthquake is believed to have produced the split.
3. The original cause of the crack was global warming and the lack of water in the Ethiopian desert.

A-3 Why does the team of scientists believe that the discovery is so important?

1. The crack found in Ethiopia lies much deeper within the earth than other cracks found in the past.
2. It is unprecedented in scientific history for such a major discovery to be made by a team of Ethiopian scientists.
3. They believe that this is the first time that scientists have observed the beginnings of the formation of an ocean.

A-4 What does the team of scientists believe will happen in the future?

1. A sea will form in the Afar desert in the next few years.
2. At some point in the distant future, a part of Ethiopia will separate from the rest of Africa.
3. The Afar desert will continue to grow at a rate of about two centimeters each year.

A-5 Which of the following claims is made by the team of scientists?

1. They have discovered seawater deep within the earth below the Ethiopian desert.
2. The remote Ethiopian desert region will experience no more earthquakes in the future.
3. It will take a million years for the ocean to form.

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文の趣旨に沿って述べたものである。この英文を読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。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-6 For distress traffic by radiotelephony, when establishing communications, calls shall be prefixed by the distress signal MAYDAY.

(設問) At what point should the distress signal be included in distress traffic by radiotelephony?

1. The distress signal MAYDAY should be used after communication has been established.
2. The distress signal MAYDAY should come at the beginning of a communication.
3. The distress signal MAYDAY should be used to end distress communications.

A-7 A ship station acknowledging receipt of a distress alert in accordance with No. 32.29 or No. 32.30 should, in the first instance, acknowledge receipt of the alert by using radiotelephony on the distress and safety traffic frequency in the band used for the alert.

(設問) How should a ship station show that it has received a distress alert?

1. Ship stations should not reply to distress alerts at any time.
2. First of all, a ship station should attempt to respond on the same frequency band as the original alert.
3. A separate safety frequency band must be used to transmit acknowledgements of distress alerts.

A-8 Intership navigation safety communications are those VHF radiotelephone communications conducted between ships for the purpose of contributing to the safe movement of ships.

(設問) What are intership navigation safety communications?

1. They are ship-to-ship communications that are intended to assist the safe movement of ships.
2. Communications between ships and coast stations for the purpose of the safe movement of ships are known as intership navigation safety communications.
3. Intership navigation safety communications include all radiotelephone communications conducted on VHF frequencies.

A-9 Locating signals are radio transmissions intended to facilitate the finding of a mobile unit in distress or the location of survivors. These signals include those transmitted by searching units, and those transmitted by the mobile unit in distress, by survival craft, by float-free EPIRBs, by satellite EPIRBs and by search and rescue radar transponders to assist the searching units.

<注> survival craft 生存艇 float-free 自動浮上型の EPIRB 非常用位置指示無線標識

(設問) What is the purpose of locating signals?

1. Searching units send these signals to inform the unit in distress or survivors how to return safely.
2. One of the purposes of locating signals is to help survivors on survival craft find float-free EPIRBs.
3. Locating signals are radio transmissions that are used to find mobile units in distress or survivors.

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。

（設問）

B-1 水に対する需要の増加から見て、世界の水不足は、できる限り早急に解決されなければならない極めて重要な問題になりつつある。

In (ア) of the (イ) demand for water, the global water shortage (ウ) a critical problem that has to be (エ) as quickly as (オ).

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. can | 2. grew | 3. is becoming |
| 4. look around | 5. possible | 6. rising |
| 7. solved | 8. the solution | 9. up |
| 10. view | | |

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-2 本船は、小型船と衝突し、同船は、すぐに沈没しました。本船は、遅滞なく救助作業を開始し、これまでに 3 名の乗組員を救助しましたが、まだ 2 名が行方不明です。

We have collided (ア) a small ship and the small ship sank immediately. We (イ) rescue (ウ) without delay and have picked up three (エ) so far but two people (オ) still missing.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. are | 2. are working | 3. began |
| 4. crew members | 5. for | 6. have |
| 7. passengers | 8. will begin | 9. with |
| 10. work | | |

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 地上通信システムでは、安全通報の告知は、デジタル選択呼出技術を使用して関係規定に定める 1 以上の遭難及び安全の呼出周波数で行う。

In a terrestrial communication system the (ア) of the safety message shall (イ) made on (ウ) of the distress and safety calling frequencies (エ) in the pertinent provisions (オ) digital selective calling techniques.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. announcement | 2. be | 3. has used |
| 4. inform | 5. must | 6. one more |
| 7. one or more | 8. provided | 9. teaches |
| 10. using | | |