

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 4 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 recent British study has confirmed that long term changes are occurring in the ice fields covering the Antarctic, threatening to raise sea levels around the globe. Scientists are concerned\*<sup>1</sup> that these changes may have a severe effect on coastal regions of countries around the world.

The study, which involved studying satellite data and altitude measurements over a period of eight years, focused on a large ice stream called the Pine Island Glacier. The glacier\*<sup>2</sup> is considered a good indicator of the changes that are taking place in the southern polar region. Even though it only covers about 10 percent of a major Antarctic ice sheet, it drains\*<sup>3</sup> about one-third of the ice sheet into the ocean.

During the eight years of the study, the glacier thinned by 9 to 10.8 meters, and the glacier's grounding line -- the point where the seawater meets the ice sheet -- has moved inland by about five kilometers, indicating that significant shrinkage has been taking place.

Although scientists are concerned about the threat of a rising sea level, they don't think these changes will begin to impact coastal areas around the world for several decades\*<sup>4</sup>. However the scientists warn that if the entire ice sheet were to melt, it would cause a global sea rise of 7.5 to 13.5 meters, spelling\*<sup>5</sup> disaster for cities across the globe.

<注> \*<sup>1</sup>concerned 心配して \*<sup>2</sup>glacier 氷河 \*<sup>3</sup>drain 流出させる \*<sup>4</sup>decade 10年(間) \*<sup>5</sup>spell もたらす

(設問)

**A-1** What type of data did British scientists use to study the Pine Island Glacier?

1. Data from cities located near the coast.
2. The rise in sea levels over the past several decades.
3. Altitude measurements and data from satellites.
4. Data from eight year-old masses of ice.

**A-2** Why is the Pine Island Glacier considered to be important?

1. Because it could possibly sink ships in the area.
2. Because it can indicate changes happening over a larger area.
3. Because the entire glacier has moved about five kilometers.
4. Because it is located close to cities near the coast.

**A-3** How do scientists know the ice sheet is shrinking?

1. Sea levels around the globe have risen drastically.
2. The glacier's grounding line has receded further inland.
3. About half of the ice sheet has melted.
4. The glacier's grounding line has risen by about 10 meters.

**A-4** When do scientists think that cities located near the coast will be affected by rising sea levels?

1. Over a period of eight years.
2. In exactly ten years.
3. In about 7.5 to 13.5 years.
4. Not in the next ten years.

**A-5** According to scientists, what will happen if the entire ice sheet melts?

1. In the worst case, the ocean will rise more than 13 meters.
2. Cities around the world will sink at least 10 meters.
3. The Pine Island Glacier will thin by about 10 meters.
4. The glacier will collide with cities near the coast.

2. 次の英文 A-6 から A-9 までは、海上における遭難及び安全に関する世界的な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** The number and duration of test transmissions shall be kept to a minimum on the frequencies identified in Appendix S15; they should be coordinated with a competent authority, as necessary, and, wherever practicable, be carried out on artificial antennas or with reduced power.

1. On the frequencies listed in Appendix S15, test transmissions should be longer than necessary.
2. On the frequencies listed in Appendix S15, test transmissions should be kept as short as possible.
3. On the frequencies listed in Appendix S15, test transmissions must always be performed using an artificial antenna.

**A-7** Sending of test transmissions on the distress and safety calling frequencies should be avoided, but where this is unavoidable, it should be indicated that these are test transmissions.

1. When using the distress and safety calling frequencies to send test transmissions, indication that the transmissions are test transmissions should be avoided.
2. Use of the distress and safety calling frequencies to send test transmissions should be avoided in general.
3. Sending of test transmissions should be avoided unless the distress and safety calling frequencies are used.

**A-8** Before transmitting for other than distress purposes on any of the frequencies identified in Appendix S15 for distress and safety, a station shall, where practicable, listen on the frequency concerned\* to make sure that no distress transmission is being sent.

<注> \*concerned 関係のある

1. A station must not use the frequencies in Appendix S15 to send distress transmissions.
2. A station is strictly prohibited from listening to any of the frequencies listed in Appendix S15 unless a distress transmission is being sent.
3. A station must, in principle, check distress transmissions before using the frequencies in Appendix S15 for other than distress purposes.

**A-9** In order to avoid interference, radiation in and reception from unnecessary directions shall be minimized by taking the maximum practical advantage of the properties\* of directional antennas whenever the nature of the service permits.

<注> \*property 特性、特質

1. Whenever possible, directional antennas should be used to minimize interference from unnecessary directions.
2. In order to prevent radiation, directional antennas should not be used without first obtaining a service permission.
3. To avoid interference from radiation and unwanted reception, the use of directional antennas should be kept to a minimum.

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 外国旅行をする人々は、一か国語しか話せない場合、よく意志の疎通に苦勞する。

People ( ア ) travel ( イ ) foreign countries ( ウ ) have trouble in making themselves ( エ ) when they can ( オ ) speak one language.

- |                  |         |               |
|------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. seldom        | 2. whom | 3. only       |
| 4. often         | 5. hard | 6. understood |
| 7. comprehension | 8. who  | 9. never      |
| 10. to           |         |               |

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 座礁したタンカ - から漏れ出した原油が、シ - バ - ド島の南方およそ7マイルのところを漂っている。

The crude oil which has ( ア ) ( イ ) the stranded tanker ( ウ ) ( エ ) approximately seven miles ( オ ) Seabird Island.

- |                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. being       | 2. drifting | 3. float    |
| 4. leaking     | 5. are      | 6. leaked   |
| 7. south about | 8. is       | 9. south of |
| 10. from       |             |             |

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 長文の通報の送信は、送信を行う通信士が、使用中の周波数に妨害がないことを確認することができるように、時折、一時的に中断するべきである。

The transmission of long messages should be ( ア ) momentarily from time ( イ ) ( ウ ) to permit the transmitting operator to ( エ ) that the frequency in ( オ ) is clear.

- |                |                |            |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. to          | 2. available   | 3. confirm |
| 4. short       | 5. interrupted | 6. prevent |
| 7. recognition | 8. interval    | 9. time    |
| 10. use        |                |            |