

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。

Many animals seem to have avoided the recent tsunami that swept the coastline of the Indian Ocean. French zoologists say that this may be thanks to their excellent acoustic senses.

Aerial pictures of Sri Lanka's Yala National Park, broadcast on international TV news channels, show that floodwater entered the park. However, there were no signs of any dead elephants, leopards, deer, jackals and crocodiles, or any other of the species that have given the conservation reserve worldwide fame. There have also been many anecdotes in the past about earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in which birds take flight, dogs howl and herd animals run away before catastrophe strikes. If true, the animals' survival is unlikely to owe itself to some sixth sense but to sharp hearing, experts say.

A researcher at France's National Center for Scientific Research says that, "In anything to do with vibrations, seismic shocks or sound waves, animals have capabilities that we do not." As an example, the researcher mentioned the case of elephants, which use infrasound communication and are able to communicate at very great distances.

The French researcher suggests two theories on how the elephants might have had early warning about the approaching wave. One idea is that the animals could have picked up vibrations through the ground and the other that the wave produced an airborne noise that humans could not hear. Herd animals, such as elephants, deer and birds, use special codes, which allow them to signal danger to the whole community.

<注> acoustic 音響(上)の conservation reserve 保護区 anecdote 逸話 seismic 地震の infrasound 超低周波音
airborne 空気中を伝わる

(設問)

A-1 What do the French zoologists believe about the recent tsunami?

1. The damage caused by the tsunami could have been avoided.
2. If people had shown more sense they would have swept the coastline earlier.
3. Many animals might have been saved by their developed sense of hearing.

A-2 What do we know about Yala National Park in Sri Lanka?

1. It became internationally famous because of the number of animals killed in the tsunami.
2. No evidence was found of any animals having died in the tsunami.
3. International TV news channels entered the park during the tsunami to film the effects on the animals.

A-3 What do experts say about the survival abilities of animals in natural disasters?

1. Animals have a sixth sense that protects them from danger.
2. They don't believe stories of animals escaping the scenes of natural disasters.
3. Certain animals may be able to survive natural disasters as a result of their hearing ability.

A-4 What does the researcher say about how elephants communicate with each other?

1. Elephants are able to communicate even when they are far away from each other.
2. Elephants need to communicate successfully because they travel such great distances.
3. Elephants do not communicate very often but when there is a disaster they communicate frequently.

A-5 Which of the following ideas is not proposed by the French researcher?

1. Animals such as elephants are able to sense movements in the earth.
2. A natural disaster, such as a tsunami, intentionally sends a special danger signal to the whole animal community.
3. It is possible that the wave created some kind of noise in the air that humans could not hear.

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 The distress alert shall be sent through a satellite either with absolute priority in general communication channels or on exclusive distress and safety frequencies or, alternatively, on the distress and safety frequencies in the MF, HF and VHF bands using digital selective calling.

(設問) Which frequencies shall be used for distress alerts when using digital selective calling?

1. Either the absolute priority or the general communication channels should be chosen when using digital selective calling.
2. Distress alerts using digital selective calling shall be sent on the distress and safety frequencies in the MF, HF and VHF bands.
3. When sending a distress alert through a satellite, general communication channels or alternative safety frequencies may never be used.

A-7 The rescue coordination center responsible for controlling a search and rescue operation shall also coordinate the distress traffic relating to the incident or may appoint another station to do so.

<注> The rescue coordination center 救助調整本部

(設問) Which of the following sentences is true concerning coordination of the distress traffic?

1. Only a rescue coordination center is allowed to coordinate the distress traffic.
2. Traffic involved in distress incidents may appoint a station other than the rescue coordination center to control a search and rescue operation.
3. The distress traffic may be coordinated either by the rescue coordination center or by a station chosen by the center.

A-8 The rescue coordination center coordinating distress traffic, the unit coordinating search and rescue operations or the coast station involved may impose silence on stations which interfere with that traffic. This instruction shall be addressed to all stations or to one station only, according to circumstances.

(設問) Under what circumstances may a rescue coordination center coordinating distress traffic impose silence on another station?

1. If the rescue coordination center believes that another station is about to begin coordinating search and rescue operations.
2. When the rescue coordination center feels that another station is obstructing distress traffic.
3. In case that the rescue coordination center addresses instructions to all stations rather than one station only.

A-9 Those coast stations assuming a watch-keeping responsibility in the GMDSS shall maintain an automatic digital selective calling watch on frequencies and for periods of time as indicated in the information published in the List of Coast Stations.

(設問) What is one of the duties of a coast station with watch-keeping responsibilities in the GMDSS?

1. To monitor frequencies shown in the List of Coast Stations.
2. To publish watch-keeping duties in the List of Coast Stations.
3. To check all information that appears in the List of Coast Stations.

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 地球温暖化がさんご礁を破壊しているという考えに反論する新たな研究によると、上昇する海洋の温度のために、世界のさんご礁は、現在より3分の1増えるまで成長するかもしれないとのことだ。

Coral reefs around the world (ア) grow by up to a (イ) larger than now because of (ウ) ocean temperatures, according (エ) new research which (オ) the idea that global warming is killing the reefs.

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|----------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. against | 2. be able to | 3. could |
| 4. disputes | 5. rising | 6. to |
| 7. third | 8. by | 9. three |
| 10. up to high | | |

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 金華山の南東およそ 10 マイルの海域で、乗客一人が海に転落したあと行方不明になっている。その海域を航行中の船舶は、直ちに捜索を開始することを要請されている。

A passenger (ア) (イ) after (ウ) overboard in the sea area around 10 miles southeast of Kinkazan. Ships sailing in the sea area are (エ) to begin (オ) the man immediately.

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|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. is | 2. falling | 3. fell down |
| 4. has | 5. losing | 6. missing |
| 7. requested | 8. requiring | 9. search |
| 10. searching for | | |

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 航空機局は、可能ならば、その航空機が飛行中のエリアに適した空対地管制無線局と直接通信しなければならない。

An aircraft station must, if (ア), (イ) directly (ウ) the air-ground control radio station appropriate to the area in which the aircraft (エ) (オ).

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|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. can | 2. communicate | 3. contacting |
| 4. for flight | 5. flying | 6. has |
| 7. is | 8. possible | 9. toward |
| 10. with | | |