

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。

Lumber, boats and other debris ripped from Japanese coastal towns by last year's tsunami have spread across the northern Pacific. It is possible they could wash ashore on the U.S. West Coast. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has estimated the first tsunami debris will make landfall soon on small atolls northwest of the main Hawaiian Islands. It is expected to reach the coasts of Oregon, Washington state, Alaska and Canada between March 2013 and March 2014.

The NOAA has asked scientists stationed at Midway and other atolls to look for the debris. The debris initially accumulated in a thick mass in the ocean after the tsunami dragged homes, boats and cars from coastal towns out to sea. Most likely sank not far from Japan's eastern coast. A Russian training ship spotted a refrigerator, TV set and other appliances west of Hawaii last September. By now, the pieces of debris have probably drifted so far apart that only single objects can be seen at any given time, said Nikolai Maximenko, a University of Hawaii researcher and ocean currents expert.

One to 2 million tons of debris remain in the ocean, but only 1 to 5 percent of that could reach Alaska, Oregon, Washington state and Canada's British Columbia, Maximenko said. The tsunami generated a total of 20 to 25 million tons of debris, including what was left on land.

So far, no debris confirmed to be from the tsunami has landed on U.S. shores, not even the large buoys suspected of being from Japanese oyster farms found in Alaska last year. The buoys would have had to travel faster than the currents to reach Alaska in that time. The NOAA says there is little chance of debris being contaminated by radiation. The debris comes from many parts of the Tohoku region, not only near the tsunami-damaged Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant.

Ultimately, Maximenko said, tsunami debris will join the garbage floating between Hawaii and California. Much of that trash in the wide area known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch consists of pieces of plastic, which slowly break down into smaller pieces but don't completely disappear.

<注> atoll 環状サンゴ礁

(設問)

**A-1** Where does the NOAA expect the first tsunami debris to hit the U.S.?

1. The debris will hit some small atolls near Hawaii.
2. The debris will probably hit the coasts of Oregon and Washington state first.
3. The NOAA expects the debris to avoid the U.S. but hit the coast of Canada.

**A-2** What does the NOAA believe has happened to most of the tsunami debris?

1. The NOAA believes that most of the debris has probably already sunk close to the coast of Japan.
2. The NOAA thinks that most of the debris is drifting toward Hawaii.
3. The NOAA believes that most of the debris is being collected by scientists in Midway.

**A-3** How much debris does the NOAA estimate will hit the coast of North America?

1. It is estimated that 20 to 25 million tons of trash will land on U.S. shores.
2. Around 1 to 2 million tons of debris is anticipated.
3. 1 to 5 percent of the debris currently in the ocean may reach North America.

**A-4** What kind of tsunami debris had been found on the West Coast of the U.S. at the time the article was written?

1. No debris from the tsunami had been confirmed on the U.S. coast at that time.
2. The only confirmed debris from the tsunami was large buoys from Japanese oyster farms.
3. A small amount of debris contaminated by radiation from the Fukushima No. 1 plant had been found.

**A-5** According to Nikolai Maximenko, what will most likely happen to the tsunami debris in the future?

1. Most of the debris will float to California at some point in the future.
2. The tsunami debris will join a mass of garbage that was already floating in the ocean.
3. The debris will break into small pieces and eventually disappear.

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 (GMDSS)」に関する国際文書の規定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** Every person in charge of or performing radio duties on a ship required to participate in the GMDSS shall hold an appropriate certificate related to the GMDSS, issued or recognized by the Administration under the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

(設問) Who is required to hold a certificate related to the GMDSS issued or recognized by the Administration?

1. Every person with radio operation responsibilities on a ship involved in the GMDSS.
2. Every person who performs radio duties on a ship that does not have a radio installation for the GMDSS.
3. Every person who carries out duties as a radio operator on a ship regardless of the GMDSS requirements.

**A-7** Every ship shall be provided with a search and rescue locating device capable of operating either in the 9 GHz band or on frequencies dedicated for AIS, which shall be so stowed that it can be easily utilized.

<注> AIS(Automatic Identification System)

(設問) What must every ship have for search and rescue location?

1. A device that can work either in the 9 GHz band or on assigned frequencies for AIS.
2. A device that can operate in the 9 GHz frequency that is dedicated for AIS.
3. A device that can manage on AIS frequencies in the 9 GHz band.

**A-8** Vessels making a distress alert relay or a distress call relay should ensure that a suitable coast station or rescue coordination center is informed of any distress communications previously exchanged.

(設問) What information should vessels making a distress alert relay or a distress call relay communicate to the appropriate coast station or rescue coordination center?

1. Relevant information on distress communications previously exchanged.
2. Relevant information sent to the rescue coordination center from the vessels.
3. Relevant distress communications received from vessels in distress.

**A-9** Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required.

(設問) What steps shall radio stations take in response to distress calls and messages?

1. Radio stations must accept and reply to all such messages, with priority depending upon the origin of the message.
2. They must accept all such messages, giving them the highest priority, reply to the messages and take any other necessary action as soon as possible.
3. Radio stations shall immediately relay distress calls and then wait for further instructions regarding the next required action.

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 最近、電波の周波数の分配に対する要求が急速に高まっている。しかし、電波は限りある資源の一つである。日本におけるテレビ放送の完全デジタル化は、テレビジョン放送で使用されていた周波数帯を減らし、その周波数を他の無線サービスに振り分けることが可能になった。

Lately, ( ア ) for radio frequency allocations ( イ ) rapidly. Radio, though, is a limited ( ウ ). The complete digitization of TV broadcasts in Japan has ( エ ) it possible ( オ ) reduce frequency bands which were used for television broadcasts and reallocate those frequencies to other wireless services.

- |            |                    |                   |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 been     | 2 has been raising | 3 has been rising |
| 4 made     | 5 of               | 6 property        |
| 7 resource | 8 the demand       | 9 the supply      |
| 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 昨年、200 年前のものと思われるシャンパンの瓶が、バルト海に沈没した難破船からダイバーによって引き上げられた。これらはオークションにかけられ、1 本 44,000 ドルで落札されたそうだ。

Divers salvaged ( ア ) champagne ( イ ) to be 200 years ( ウ ) last year from a shipwreck in the Baltic Sea. We ( エ ) that they were put up for auction and sold ( オ ) 44,000 dollars a bottle.

- |          |              |              |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 before | 2 believed   | 3 bottles of |
| 4 for    | 5 glasses of | 6 hear       |
| 7 in     | 8 old        | 9 pretended  |
| 10 prove |              |              |

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 航空局から航空機局への通常の通信が設定できないときは、航空局は、航空機局へ通報を送信するため、利用可能であり、かつ、適当なあらゆる中継手段を使用しなければならない。

When normal communications ( ア ) an aeronautical station to an aircraft station cannot be ( イ ), the aeronautical station shall use any relay ( ウ ) ( エ ) and appropriate ( オ ) transmit messages to the aircraft station.

- |               |           |            |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 available   | 2 between | 3 built    |
| 4 established | 5 from    | 6 manners  |
| 7 means       | 8 on      | 9 suitable |
| 10 to         |           |            |