

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。

Nicaragua is trying to revive a centuries-old dream of building an interocean canal. Experts say that the project could take 11 years to build, cost \$40 billion and require digging about 200 km of waterway. The government is seeking approval of a canal linking the Pacific to the Atlantic in a nation that doesn't even yet have a paved road connecting the two oceans. And some congressmen are calling for a cool head and a careful consideration of costs and benefits, both environmental and economic.

Just as the Panama Canal was a product of growing U.S. power at the start of the 20th century, the Nicaragua project is an expression of China's growing influence around the world. Some are concerned, however, that while China's record in big infrastructure projects is solid, its environmental record is not so good.

Nicaragua, like Panama, which is currently expanding its own canal to handle wider ships, has lots of water. But much of the country's water is earmarked for human use, and its lush rivers are too environmentally sensitive to be simply dredged into waterways or dammed to provide water to operate locks. Panama faced few such restrictions in the early 1900s when its canal was built.

And then there is the question of economics. Nicaragua's canal would have to be more than three times longer than Panama's, which cuts through Central America's narrowest point and Eduardo Lugo, a Panamanian expert, said the length would tend to make the project less competitive: "It's very long, both to dredge it and maintain it. That is going to require high maintenance costs!" The Nicaraguan canal's promoters argue that they could capture 4.5 percent of world maritime freight traffic and earn 22 percent profits by 2025. Promoters say the Nicaraguan canal has a key advantage: It is not all artificial. The huge Lake Nicaragua sits separated from the Pacific by a thin strip of land. Once inside, big oceangoing freighters could travel about 80 km on the lake's waters before going through a pair of locks, and into a waterway dug across the waist of the country to the low, swampy Atlantic coast.

<注> earmarked とっておいた lush 植物がよく茂った dredge 浚渫する swampy 湿地の

(設問)

A-1 What do we know about plans to build a canal in Nicaragua?

1. The latest plan is to revive a canal that is centuries old.
2. The first plans for a canal in Nicaragua were made 11 years ago.
3. There have been discussions about building a canal for hundreds of years.

A-2 Why are some experts concerned about China's involvement in the project?

1. They believe that China has a poor environmental record.
2. They are concerned that China is becoming too influential around the world.
3. It is a concern that China has no experience of large infrastructure projects.

A-3 Which of these is a big difference between the building of the Nicaragua and Panama canals?

1. Panama did not have enough water for construction at that time.
2. Builders of the Panama Canal also had to make water available for human use.
3. These days more attention is paid to the environmental effects of construction.

A-4 According to Eduardo Lugo, what will be the most likely effect of the greater length of the Nicaraguan canal?

1. A longer canal will be much more profitable.
2. The extra length of canal will increase its running costs.
3. A long canal will be less competitive because it must cross Central America's narrowest point.

A-5 Why do promoters of the canal believe that its length will not be such a big problem?

1. The new canal will be completely artificial.
2. The Atlantic coast of Nicaragua is low and swampy.
3. Ships will be able to sail across the natural waters of Lake Nicaragua.

2. 次の英文 A-6 から A-9 までは、海上移動業務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 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> dedicate 割り当てる AIS(Automatic Identification System) 自動識別装置 stow 取り付ける

(設問) What is the main operational requirement of a ship's search and rescue locating device?

1. The device shall be able to work either in the 9 GHz band or on assigned frequencies for AIS.
2. The device shall be able to operate in the 9 GHz band assigned for AIS.
3. The device shall utilize neither the 9 GHz band nor frequencies for AIS.

A-7 Before transmitting, a station shall take precautions to ensure that its emissions will not interfere with transmissions already in progress; if such interference is likely, the station shall await an appropriate break in the communications in progress.

(設問) What should a station do if its emissions are likely to cause interference with transmissions already in progress?

1. A station shall continue with communication for as long as possible.
2. A station shall request the suspension of transmissions already in progress.
3. A station shall wait for a suitable pause in the communications in progress before transmitting.

A-8 When it is necessary for a station to make test signals, for the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call, such signals shall be kept to a minimum but in any event, shall not exceed ten seconds, and shall include the call sign or other identification of the station emitting the test signals.

<注> in any event いかなる場合でも

(設問) What should a station do when making a test signal for the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call?

1. A station shall always transmit test signals and adjust transmitters before making a call.
2. Test signals shall be a maximum of ten seconds in length and include some form of identification.
3. Such test signals shall always be longer than ten seconds and include the call sign of the station emitting the test signals.

A-9 Practical training to the General Operator Certificate should be given in operational techniques for receiver and transmitter adjustment for the appropriate mode of operation, including digital selective calling and direct-printing telegraph.

<注> the appropriate mode 適した状態

(設問) What kind of practical training to the General Operator Certificate should be given?

1. Practical training should only be given in operational techniques for transmitter adjustment using digital selective calling.
2. Practical training should be given in operational techniques for receiver and transmitter adjustment in such modes as digital selective calling and direct-printing telegraph.
3. Practical training should be given for all operational techniques except digital selective calling and direct-printing telegraph modes of operation.

3. 次の設問B-1の日本語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 深海には多くの不思議な生物が生息している。三重県の鳥羽水族館で飼育されている、ある深海生物は、4年間以上も何も食べていない。ダイオウグソクムシと呼ばれるこの生物は、2007年9月にメキシコ湾から鳥羽水族館に運ばれて来た。えさを食べないにもかかわらず、なぜ、正常に生きているのか、それは謎のままである。

Many amazing creatures live in the ocean deeps. A deep-sea creature (ア) at Toba Aquarium in Mie Prefecture hasn't eaten for (イ) four years. Called an isopod, it was (ウ) to the aquarium from the Gulf of Mexico in September 2007. It remains a mystery why it has stayed healthy (エ) its (オ) of food.

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|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. brought | 2. cultivate | 3. despite |
| 4. drawn | 5. kept | 6. lack |
| 7. over | 8. poor | 9. though |
| 10. upper | | |

4. 次の設問B-2の日本語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 昨年の3月、国土交通省は津波から命を守るために使われる救命艇の試作船を公開した。この救命艇は、高台に逃げるのが難しい高齢者や幼い子どもの命を守るために開発されたものである。長さ8.4メートル、幅3メートル、高さ3メートルで25人乗りの救命艇は、密閉で転覆しても元にもどる構造になっている。

Last March, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism revealed a prototype lifeboat (ア) would be used to survive a tsunami. This lifeboat has been designed to (イ) the lives of elderly people and young children who can not evacuate easily (ウ) higher ground. It is 8.4 meters long, 3 meters wide and 3 meters (エ) and can accommodate 25 people. It is airtight and can turn upright again after (オ) upside down.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. height | 2. protect | 3. protest |
| 4. sailing | 5. such | 6. tall |
| 7. that | 8. to | 9. turning |
| 10. up | | |

5. 次の設問B-3の日本語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 航空局が、航空機が聴守していると確信される周波数で呼出した後に、航空機局との通信連絡の設定ができなかった場合は、その局は、もし、必要があれば、当該航空路上の航空機に当該航空機との通信設定と通報を中継するよう要求しなければならない。

When an aeronautical station has been (ア) establish contact (イ) an aircraft station after calls on the frequencies on which the aircraft (ウ) to be listening, it shall request aircraft (エ) to establish communication with the aircraft and relay traffic, (オ).

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|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. if necessary | 2. if possible | 3. is believed |
| 4. is supported | 5. on | 6. on the road |
| 7. on the route | 8. unable to | 9. unaccustomed to |
| 10. with | | |