5   1   30

1.   A-1   A-5   1
    3

A newly discovered shipwreck could provide fresh evidence that Captain Cook was not the first European to reach Australian shores. The 30-meter long wreck found on Queensland's Fraser Island is believed to be a 16th century Portuguese or Spanish galleon.*1 Such a wreck would significantly predate*2 Cook's arrival in Australia in 1770, thus reopening the debate concerning the history of modern Australia.

Archaeologists at the University of Queensland say that it is highly possible that the wreck will prove that Spanish or Portuguese explorers reached the east coast of Australia before Cook. Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch explorers are known to have landed in the north and west of Australia but Cook and the British First Fleet are credited with discovering the east coast.

The Portuguese are believed to have been trading in Indonesia, which is not far from Australia, by the early 1500s. However, all Portugal's exploration maps were state secrets and were destroyed in the great Lisbon earthquake of 1715.

If the wreck is confirmed to be from the sixteenth century, it will prove what many have long suggested: that Cook was not the first European to reach the east coast of Australia. Indeed, the French have a very strong claim to have landed near what is present-day Sydney long before Cook. The team from the University of Queensland is now planning a new visit to the wreck to coincide with the lowest tide of the year.

    *1 galleon   15-18   *2 predate

A-1 What have archaeologists discovered on Queensland's Fraser Island?
   1. They have found a ship that may have belonged to Captain Cook.
   2. They have discovered a vessel that might be a Spanish or Portuguese ship.
   3. They have found the first Europeans to reach Australia.

A-2 When did Captain Cook first arrive in Australia?
   1. In the 16th century.
   2. In the 17th century.
   3. In the 18th century.

A-3 Why is it not possible to study Portuguese exploration maps?
   1. The maps were traded in Indonesia.
   2. They were lost in an earthquake.
   3. All exploration maps are secret documents.

A-4 What do the archaeologists think their discovery may prove?
   1. That Captain Cook did not land in the west of Australia.
   2. That some other Europeans had already arrived on the east coast of Australia before Captain Cook.
   3. That Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch explorers landed in the north of Australia.

A-5 What will the archaeologists from the University of Queensland do next?
   1. They are going to go back to Fraser Island.
   2. They will confirm where Captain Cook first landed in the east of Australia.
   3. They are planning a new visit to Lisbon.

A-6 Radiocommunications for distress and safety purposes may be conducted on any appropriate communications frequency, including those for public correspondence.*

*public correspondence

1. Frequencies used for public correspondence are not suitable for distress and safety messages.
2. Except for public correspondence frequencies, any suitable frequency can be used for a distress or safety message.
3. It is possible to use any suitable frequency when the communication is either a distress or a safety message.

A-7 The distress alert shall contain the identification of the mobile unit in distress, its position and all other information which might facilitate rescue.

1. A distress alert should contain only the identity of the unit in distress and its location, as too much information may obstruct rescue.
2. A distress alert should give as much useful information as possible, in addition to the identity and location of the vessel.
3. Units in distress must send all available information in addition to their identity and position, even though it might confuse the rescue.

A-8 When an urgency message which calls for* action by the stations receiving the message has been transmitted, the station responsible for its transmission shall cancel it as soon as it knows that action is no longer necessary.

*call for

1. The station that receives an urgency message is responsible for cancelling it as soon as possible, even if no action is taken.
2. An urgency message must be cancelled as soon as it is received by a station, but no further action is necessary.
3. The station responsible for transmission of the urgency message must cancel it as soon as it is understood that no further action is needed.

A-9 Transmissions by radiotelephony shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.

1. Radiotelephone messages should be written down clearly and then pronounced distinctly and slowly.
2. It is necessary to speak slowly and clearly in order to reduce the difficulty in writing down radiotelephone messages.
3. A clear transcription is not necessary if radiotelephone messages are pronounced clearly and slowly.

3. **B-1**

1 10

B-1

1950

One of the great (   ) about the (   ) is that it was so much safer than the present. (   ), far more people died in road accidents in the 1950s (   ) there were (   ) fewer cars.

1. even though	2. facts	3. far
4. future	5. however	6. just as
7. more	8. myths	9. opposite
10. past		

4. **B-2**

1 10

B-2 120 55

The luxurious ocean liner Aurora has been (   ) off Antarctica by large blocks of ice (   ) the boat, with 120 passengers and a (   ) of 55 (   )(   ).

1. abroad	2. around	3. board
4. carrying	5. crew	6. member
7. surround	8. on	9. over
10. trapped		

5. **B-3**

1 10

B-3

Ship-to-ship distress alerts (   ) (   ) to (   ) other ships in (   ) of the ship in (   ).

1. alert	2. alerting	3. are
4. being	5. distress	6. nearly
7. the distressed	8. the vicinity	9. used
10. using		