5   1   30

1.   A-1   A-5   1

3

Spices, gems,*¹ and other exotic cargo excavated from*² an ancient port on Egypt's Red Sea show that the sea trade between the Roman Empire and India was more extensive than previously thought. There is a growing belief among archaeologists*³ that the sea trade between the Roman Empire and India rivaled even the legendary Silk Road.

Historians have long known that trade took place between Roman Egypt and India. Texts showing the commercial exchange of luxury goods, including fabrics,*⁴ spices, and wine, have been available for many years. Historians reading these texts initially believed that most of the goods traded with India moved overland.*⁵

Archaeologists have spent the last nine years excavating the ancient Egyptian port of Berenike, which lies at what was the most southeastern point of the Roman Empire. These archaeologists have discovered evidence that suggests that the volume of sea trade was much greater than previously believed.

They say that the evidence suggests that trade between the Roman Empire and India could have equaled that of the Silk Road, the trade route that stretched from Venice, Italy to Japan. Silk, spices, perfume, glass and other goods moved along the Silk Road.

The discoveries at Berenike have made historians review their ideas about the relationship between the Roman Empire and India. The team working at Berenike now believes that the port was probably a transfer point for goods arriving in the empire from India.

*¹ gems   *² excavated from   *³ archaeologists   *⁴ fabrics
*⁵ overland

A-1 What do archaeologists now believe about the sea trade between the Roman Empire and India?
    1. They believe that the sea trade was small and unimportant.
    2. They believe that the sea trade traveled along the Silk Road.
    3. They believe that the sea trade may have been as important as the Silk Road.

A-2 How do historians know that there was trade between the Roman Empire and India?
    1. They have found several examples of luxury goods in Rome.
    2. They have seen documents giving information about the trade.
    3. They have spent nine years in Egypt researching the matter.

A-3 Where is the town of Berenike?
    1. It is in Egypt.
    2. It is near Rome.
    3. It is in the south of India.

A-4 According to the passage, what was the Silk Road?
    1. It was a trade route between Rome and India.
    2. It was a trade route that started in Italy and ended in Japan.
    3. It was a trade route that moved silk and spices from India to Japan.

A-5 What do archaeologists now believe about the port of Berenike?
    1. It was the starting point for the Silk Road.
    2. It was less important than they had originally believed.
    3. It was an entry point to the Roman Empire for goods from India.

A-6 The frequencies to be used for the transmission of distress and safety information are contained in Appendix S15. In addition to the frequencies listed in Appendix S15, coast stations should use other appropriate frequencies for the transmission of safety messages.

1. Coast stations are allowed to use only the frequencies listed in Appendix S15 for distress and safety messages.
2. Coast stations should use the frequencies listed in Appendix S15 for distress and safety messages but may also use other appropriate frequencies for the safety messages.
3. Coast stations must consult the appropriate section of Appendix S15 before transmitting any distress or safety information.

A-7 Those coast earth stations assuming a watch-keeping responsibility in the GMDSS shall maintain a continuous automatic watch for appropriate distress alerts relayed by space stations.

1. Coast earth stations that are responsible for watch-keeping must keep a watch for distress alerts from space stations at appropriate times.
2. Coast earth stations that are keeping watch in the GMDSS must automatically relay distress alerts to space stations.
3. Coast earth stations with a responsibility for watch-keeping must keep a watch for appropriate distress alerts from space stations at all times.

A-8 The distress alert is a digital selective call using a distress call format in the bands used for terrestrial radiocommunication or a distress message format, in which case it is relayed through space stations.

1. Terrestrial radiocommunication must be selected for the relaying of distress alerts in all cases.
2. The distress message format is the most appropriate format for alerts relayed by terrestrial radiocommunication.
3. Both terrestrial radiocommunication bands and space stations are available for transmission of distress alerts.

A-9 A station in the mobile service which learns that a mobile unit is in distress shall initiate and transmit a distress alert when the master or person responsible for the mobile unit not in distress considers that further help is necessary.

1. The person in charge of a mobile unit in distress must initiate distress alerts.
2. Distress alerts must be transmitted to those stations in the mobile service which are either in distress or considering further help.
3. The person responsible for a mobile unit not in distress must transmit a distress alert if it is believed that a unit in distress requires additional help.

3. **B-1**

1 10

The (　　　) of North Pacific gray whales has dropped (　　　) in the (　　　) four years from an (　　　) high of more than 26,000 to less than 18,000, (　　　) to researchers.

1. according	2. count	3. dramatically
4. estimated	5. exactly	6. over
7. past	8. population	9. recently
10. unknown		

4. **B-2**

1 10

B-2

A small fishing boat is anchoring (　　　) (　　　) the lighthouse due to engine trouble. Vessels (　　　) the area should be (　　　) not (　　　) with the boat.

1. are sailing	2. careful	3. for a mile
4. hitting	5. kept watch	6. navigating
7. north of	8. northern part of	9. one mile
10. to collide		

5. **B-3**

1 10

B-3

All stations which receive a distress alert shall (　　　) any transmission capable of (　　　) (　　　) distress traffic and shall continue watch (　　　) the call (　　　) acknowledged.

1. being interfered	2. end of	3. for
4. has	5. has been	6. immediately cease
7. instant stop	8. interfering	9. until
10. with		