

1. 次の英文を読み、A-1 から A-5 までの設問に答えなさい。解答は、それぞれの設問に対応する選択肢の 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。

The 11,600-ton icebreaker Shirase left Tokyo on Monday to carry members of Japan's 47th observation mission to Antarctica.

Seven members from the 60-member expedition team have already arrived at Japan's Dome Fuji base in Antarctica by air. The remaining 53 members will fly to Australia, where they will board the icebreaker and proceed to Antarctica for observations at Japan's Showa Base.

At Dome Fuji, the members plan to drill about 3,000 meters into the ice to take samples for the study of climate change over the past million years. They also aim to take bedrock samples of the continent.

At Showa Base, the team plans to observe the southern aurora and conduct research on human health in low temperatures.

Japan has been sending observation teams to Antarctica since 1956.

(注) observation 観測 expedition 遠征、探検 Antarctica 南極大陸 remaining 残りの  
icebreaker 砕氷船 proceed 進む bedrock 岩床

(設問)

A-1 How many members are there in the expedition team?

1. 43.
2. 60.
3. 67.

A-2 Had 53 members reached Antarctica before the other members left Tokyo?

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. It's not clear.

A-3 Will Shirase carry members of the expedition team to Antarctica?

1. Yes, it will carry many members to Antarctica from Australia.
2. Yes, it will carry all members directly to Antarctica from Tokyo.
3. No, but it will carry seven members to Australia from Tokyo.

A-4 Why is the expedition team going to Antarctica?

1. To check whether Shirase can reach Antarctica.
2. To build Dome Fuji base and Showa Base.
3. To make observations in Antarctica.

A-5 Has Japan sent such an observation team to Antarctica before?

1. Yes, 46 times.
2. Yes, 47 times.
3. Yes, but only in 1947 and 1956.

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、それぞれの設問に対応する選択肢の 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、解答紙のその番号のマーク欄を塗りつぶしなさい。

A-6 In the maritime mobile service, safety messages shall generally be addressed to all stations.  
In some cases, however, they may be addressed to a particular station.  
(注) address . . . にあてる (通報などを)

(設問) Can you always address safety messages to a particular station?

1. Yes, you must always do so.
2. Yes, you can usually do so.
3. No.

A-7 All stations hearing the safety signal shall listen to the safety message until they are satisfied that the message is of no concern to them.  
(注) are satisfied 確信する of no concern 関係のない

(設問) In which of these cases can the stations stop listening to the safety message?

1. When the stations clearly know that the message is of no concern to them.
2. When the stations clearly know that the message is of concern to them.
3. When the stations are not clear if the message is of concern to them.

A-8 Distress traffic consists of all messages relating to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station in distress.  
(注) require 要求する

(設問) Which of these messages is an example of distress traffic?

1. A strong storm is approaching your area. Change your course immediately.
2. My ship is beginning to sink. Send us a rescue ship at once!
3. The sea will become rough soon. Be careful not to sink.

A-9 The station in distress may impose silence on any station which interferes with the distress traffic.  
(注) impose silence 沈黙を命ずる

(設問) Imagine your ship is in distress. A distant ship station is interfering with your distress traffic. Can you impose silence on the distant ship station?

1. Yes.
2. No, you can't do so because the station is distant from you.
3. No, you must not do so. The ship is near you.

- 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の 1 から 9 までの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、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 ある研究によれば、日本の漁獲は、将来、地球温暖化のために現在のレベルの 70 パーセントに減少するかもしれないとのことである。

Japan's ( ア ) may ( イ ) to 70 percent of present levels ( ウ ) the future ( エ ) of global warming, ( オ ) to a study.

- |              |            |            |            |               |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. according | 2. because | 3. drop    | 4. falling | 5. fish catch |
| 6. fishermen | 7. in      | 8. look to | 9. reason  |               |

- 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の 1 から 9 までの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、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 本船は、出港後間もなくタンカーと衝突しました。幸いなことに、重大な損傷は受けませんでした。

Our ship ( ア ) with ( イ ) soon ( ウ ) leaving port. Fortunately, we didn't ( エ ) any serious ( オ ).

- |           |              |                    |             |             |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. after  | 2. after all | 3. against tankers | 4. a tanker | 5. collided |
| 6. damage | 7. hits it   | 8. received        | 9. suffer   |             |

- 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の 1 から 9 までの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、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。なお、選択肢は、文頭にくるものも小文字で記してある。

（設問）

B-3 航空機上の局は、海上移動業務の局と通信することができる。この目的のため、航空機上の局は海上移動業務に分配された周波数を使用するものとする。

Stations on board aircraft can ( ア ) ( イ ) stations of the maritime mobile services. ( ウ ), stations on board aircraft should ( エ ) the frequencies ( オ ) to the maritime mobile services.

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|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1. allocated       | 2. communicate | 3. conversation | 4. for this purpose | 5. of |
| 6. purpose of this | 7. use         | 8. using        | 9. with             |       |