

5問 1時間30分

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。

As concerns grow about the world's oil supply, many people are calling for greater use of clean alternatives such as solar power. This is due not only to fears about future oil supplies but also because people are becoming increasingly worried by the impact of current energy sources on the environment.

Solar power generation systems are based on solar cells which convert sunlight directly into electricity. Many experts believe that solar power offers the greatest hope for the future supply of environmentally friendly power. If we can develop solar power resources, the world will no longer have to depend on shrinking fossil fuel supplies. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the global market for solar power is doubling every two years and grew by 62% in 2007. This market would probably grow even more rapidly if solar power could be produced more cheaply. The main disadvantages of solar power are that the materials used to produce it are expensive and the cells can also cost a lot to install.

Japan used to be the world's biggest market for solar panels but Germany has become the leading user in recent years. Germany now accounts for almost half of the global market. The main reason for this is support from the government for solar power. The German "Feed-in Law," which was introduced in 1990, makes solar generated electricity cheaper by having consumers pay more for electricity from other sources.

Japan and the U.S. used to be the world's leading manufacturers of solar cells but only 26% of the world's solar cells were made in Japan in 2007. Chinese manufacturers, on the other hand, expanded their share from 20% in 2006 to 35% in 2007.

<注> solar cell 太陽電池 fossil fuel 化石燃料 Feed-in Law エネルギーの買い取り価格を法律で定める方式の助成制度 (設問)

**A-1** Which of the following is NOT given as a reason for the development of solar power?

1. The price of electricity is going up.
2. Concerns about the future of the world's oil supply.
3. The effects of energy use on the environment.

**A-2** What does the article say about the use of solar power around the world?

1. The market for solar cells is twice as big as it was last year.
2. The global market for solar power is growing very quickly.
3. Solar power has become very cheap to produce.

**A-3** Which country now uses the most solar panels?

1. Germany.
2. Japan.
3. China.

**A-4** What has happened in Germany in recent years?

1. Solar power can now be produced very cheaply in Germany.
2. The German government passed a law that requires everyone to convert to solar power.
3. The relative cost of solar power has been cut through governmental help.

**A-5** What does the article suggest about solar power in Japan?

1. The government of Japan strongly supports the use of solar power.
2. The position of Japan in the global solar power market is not as strong as it was.
3. Japan has recently become the world leader in solar power.

2. 次の英文 A-6 から A-9 までは、無線通信規則に定める「海上における遭難及び安全に関する世界的な制度」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** Coast stations and the appropriate coast earth stations in receipt of distress alerts or distress calls shall ensure that they are routed as soon as possible to a rescue coordination center. In addition, receipt of a distress alert or a distress call is to be acknowledged as soon as possible by a coast station, or by a rescue coordination center via a coast station or an appropriate coast earth station.

(設問) What two things should a coast station do upon receiving a distress alert or distress call?

1. A coast station should first acknowledge the route of the vessel in distress and then call an appropriate coast earth station.
2. A coast station needs to ensure the safety of the vessel in distress before contacting an appropriate coast earth station.
3. A coast station must pass on the distress alert or call to a rescue coordination center and also acknowledge its receipt to the vessel in distress.

**A-7** Ship or ship earth stations in receipt of a distress alert or a distress call shall, as soon as possible, inform the master or person responsible for the ship of the contents of the distress alert.

(設問) What should a ship or earth station do in cases when it receives a distress alert or distress call?

1. The distress alert or call must be communicated to the master or person responsible for the ship.
2. The station must confirm that the distress alert or call was made by the person in charge of the ship.
3. The station that receives the call shall ask the master to take responsibility for the ship as soon as possible.

**A-8** The rescue coordination center responsible for controlling a search and rescue operation shall also coordinate the distress traffic relating to the incident or may appoint another station to do so.

(設問) Who is responsible for the coordination of distress traffic in search and rescue operations?

1. Only a rescue coordination center is permitted to coordinate distress traffic.
2. Distress traffic may be coordinated by either a rescue coordination center or by another station chosen by the center.
3. Any station appointed by a vessel in distress is allowed to coordinate distress traffic.

**A-9** Ship stations in receipt of a distress call sent by radiotelephony on the frequency 156.8 MHz (VHF channel 16) shall, if the call is not acknowledged by a coast station or another vessel within five minutes, acknowledge receipt to the vessel in distress and use any means available to relay the distress call to an appropriate coast station or coast earth station.

(設問) What should a ship station receiving a distress call sent by radiotelephony on the frequency 156.8 MHz do?

1. A ship station receiving such a distress call must wait until the call has been acknowledged by a coast station or another vessel before taking further action.
2. If the call is not acknowledged by a coast station or another vessel, the ship station must do everything possible to communicate the distress call to a suitable coast station or coast earth station.
3. Upon receiving a distress call, a ship station must send an acknowledgement to the vessel in distress at once.

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 毎日歩くことは健康によいと思うのだが、自宅から駅まで徒歩で 20 分足らずのところをバスに乗っている。「言うは易く、行ふは難し」ということわざを実感している。

I know that it is good ( ア ) my health to walk every day but still ( イ ) the bus from my home to the station ( ウ ) it takes ( エ ) twenty minutes to walk. This drives home to me the sense of the proverb that things are ( オ ) said than done.

- |              |              |                |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. easier    | 2. even if   | 3. even though |
| 4. for       | 5. less than | 6. lift        |
| 7. more than | 8. of        | 9. simply      |
| 10. take     |              |                |

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 アデン湾を航行中の貨物船やタンカーがしばしばソマリアの海賊に攻撃されたり、ハイジャックされている。先月もこの海域で、23 人のフィリピン人を乗せたタンカーがライフル銃を持ったソマリアの海賊に乗っ取られた。すべての船舶はこの海域の見張りを強化している。

Cargo ships and tankers ( ア ) the Gulf of Aden have ( イ ) been attacked or hijacked by Somali pirates. Last month, a tanker ( ウ ) by 23 Filipinos was boarded by men ( エ ) with rifles. All ships are keeping ( オ ) in this area of sea.

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|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. a severe look | 2. a strict watch | 3. always |
| 4. armed         | 5. crewed         | 6. hold   |
| 7. leaving       | 8. lifted         | 9. often  |
| 10. traversing   |                   |           |

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 支援を提供することができる立場にある海上にある船舶の船長は、発信源のいかんを問わず人が遭難しているとの情報を受けた場合には、全速力で遭難者の救助に赴かなければならず、可能なときは、その旨を遭難者又は捜索救助機関に通報する。

The master of a ship at sea which is in ( ア ) to be able to provide assistance on receiving information from any source that persons are in distress at sea, ( イ ) proceed ( ウ ) to their assistance, if ( エ ) informing them or the search and rescue service that the ship is doing ( オ ).

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|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. a position      | 2. a stand         | 3. is about to |
| 4. is bound to     | 5. possibility     | 6. possible    |
| 7. so              | 8. sooner or later | 9. well        |
| 10. with all speed |                    |                |