

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。

A group of fishermen in a small wooden boat slowly maneuver their way through the mangrove forests close to the Bay of Bengal. This is home to the world's largest tiger reserve. Twenty years ago, the fishermen say they would never have been able to venture into the area to catch fish. They would have been too fearful of the tigers that stalked the area for prey.

But the once lush, dense mangrove cover is sparse now. Many of the big cats have now moved on in search of food and protection. Wildlife experts say rising sea levels and coastal erosion caused by global warming are steadily shrinking the mangroves of Sunderbans, threatening the survival of the endangered tigers. "We are very concerned at the erosion level in tiger habitat, and we are planning to increase mangrove cover in core areas to protect the tiger," said Kanti Ganguly, minister for the Sunderbans in India's West Bengal state.

The Sunderbans is a 26,000 sq.-km area of low-lying swamps on India's border with Bangladesh. There are hundreds of small islands and water channels in the area. Once home to 500 tigers in the late 1960s, the Sunderbans may only shelter between 250 and 270 tigers now, wildlife officials say. The Indian Statistical Institute recently suggested the numbers could, in fact, be significantly lower.

The tigers of the Sunderbans regularly swim between islands in search of food and sometimes stray into villages. They are known to have killed at least 50 people over the last five years. However, the killing has not been one way. As sea levels rise, mangroves have been overexposed to salt water. This has resulted in a loss of leaves, which has exposed tigers to poachers who hunt them for their skins and bones.

<注> maneuver 巧みに動き(方向)をかえながら進む stalk 歩き回る prey 獲物 lush 青々と茂った sparse まばらの
erosion 浸食 swamp 低湿地 poacher 密猟者

(設問)

A-1 How has the forest area close to the Bay of Bengal changed in recent years?

1. It has become more dangerous due to an increase in the number of tigers.
2. There are not enough fish for the fishermen to catch in the region.
3. Fishermen feel that it is safer to enter the area than it used to be.

A-2 What do the wildlife experts say has caused the changes in the area?

1. Big cats have destroyed the area in their search for food.
2. Global warming has been the main cause of the changes in the local environment.
3. Recent government policy has been to blame for the problems the area now faces.

A-3 What do we know about the Sunderbans area?

1. It is a mountainous area covered by dense forest.
2. It is a small island off the coast of India.
3. It is a wetland area with many tiny islands.

A-4 What does the Indian Statistical Institute say about the number of tigers in the region?

1. The institute thinks the wildlife officials might be overestimating the tiger population.
2. The institute thinks the number of tigers in the area is now starting to rise again after a period of sharp fall.
3. The institute thinks there has been no significant change in the number of tigers since the late 1960s.

A-5 What does the article suggest about the relationship between people and tigers?

1. People have had to kill tigers in response to attacks on villagers.
2. Tigers have started to attack people intentionally as a source of food.
3. Changes in the environment have made it easier for hunters to kill tigers.

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 In areas where reliable communications with one or more coast stations are practicable, ship stations in receipt of a distress alert should defer acknowledgement for a short interval so that receipt may be acknowledged by a coast station.

(設問) For what purpose should these ship stations defer the acknowledgement?

1. To check whether reliable communications between a ship in distress and one or more coast stations are possible.
2. To give a coast station the opportunity to acknowledge receipt of the alert.
3. To ask coast stations to acknowledge receipt of the alert.

A-7 A ship station acknowledging receipt of a distress alert in accordance with No. 32.29 or No. 32.30 should, if acknowledgement by radiotelephony of the distress alert received on the MF or VHF distress alerting frequency is unsuccessful, acknowledge receipt of the distress alert by responding with a digital selective call on the appropriate frequency.

(設問) How should a ship station respond if its initial radiotelephony acknowledgement of a distress alert has been unsuccessful?

1. The ship station should attempt to use a digital selective call.
2. It is normal practice to switch to either the MF or VHF frequency as appropriate.
3. It must continue responding on the same channel.

A-8 A ship station in receipt of a shore-to-ship distress alert should establish communication as directed and render such assistance as required and appropriate.

<注> direct 指示する

(設問) What is the most appropriate action for a ship station to take in the case of receiving a shore-to-ship distress alert?

1. A ship station should follow the instructions received from the shore and provide assistance as necessary.
2. A ship station shall decide whether to establish communications and direct all assistance as required.
3. A ship station must request the most appropriate form of assistance.

A-9 Coast stations and ship stations with narrow-band direct-printing equipment shall set watch on the narrow-band direct-printing frequency associated with the distress alert signal if it indicates that narrow-band direct-printing is to be used for subsequent distress communications. If practicable, they should additionally set watch on the radiotelephone frequency associated with the distress alert frequency.

<注> associated with 関連する subsequent それに続く

(設問) What should stations with narrow-band direct-printing equipment do if a distress alert suggests that further communications will require use of this equipment?

1. Stations must immediately shut down the radiotelephone frequencies.
2. It is best for stations to monitor both the narrow-band direct-printing and radiotelephone frequencies.
3. If practicable, the station receiving the alert should indicate that subsequent communications will use narrow-band direct-printing.

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 エルニーニョは、4 年から 7 年ごとに太平洋の中央部と東部で典型的に発生し、ラテンアメリカの西海岸から東アフリカにかけて12-18か月間、気象の型を乱す時々起こる温暖化の現象である。

El Niño is an (ア) phenomenon of the warming of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean that (イ) happens (ウ) four to seven years and (エ) weather patterns from the western seaboard of Latin America to East Africa (オ) 12-18 months.

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|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. all | 2. occasional | 3. disrupts |
| 4. every | 5. exceptionally | 6. for |
| 7. obvious | 8. period | 9. prevents |
| 10. typically | | |

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 少なくとも 500 人の乗客を輸送していたフェリーが嵐の中ジャワ沖で沈没し、生存者を発見するための努力は強風と高波によって妨げられた。このフェリーは、ボルネオからジャワへの旅の最終行程を航行中だった。

A ferry (ア) at (イ) 500 passengers sank in a storm off Java, and efforts (ウ) survivors were (エ) by strong winds and high waves. The ferry was sailing on the final (オ) of the journey from Borneo to Java.

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|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. carried | 2. carrying | 3. foot |
| 4. hampered | 5. is discovering | 6. least |
| 7. leg | 8. prevent it | 9. quite a few |
| 10. to find | | |

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。なお、同じ記号の空欄には同じ語句が入るものとする。

（設問）

B-3 航空機上の局は、海上移動業務又は海上移動衛星業務の局との公衆通信を取り扱うときは、海上移動業務又は海上移動衛星業務における公衆通信の取扱いに適用するすべての規定に従わなければならない。

Stations (ア) aircraft, when (イ) public correspondence with stations of the maritime mobile service or of the maritime mobile-satellite service, shall (ウ) (エ) all provisions (オ) to the (イ) of public correspondence in the maritime mobile or maritime mobile-satellite services.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. applicable | 2. apply | 3. comply |
| 4. for | 5. go aboard | 6. handling |
| 7. obeying | 8. on board | 9. treat |
| 10. with | | |