XRA 309　　第一級海上無線通信士
YRA 309　　第二級海上無線通信士　　「英語」試験問題
ZRA 309　　第三級海上無線通信士

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。

You can't get away from a cell phone call, even at the top of the world. Thanks to 3G towers newly installed near Mount Everest's base camp, explorers can surf the Web and post Facebook updates. There is no longer any need to worry that signals will disappear into thin air. The new high-speed service will allow mountaineers to access wireless Internet and make video calls to family, friends and supporters.

"You know, I think it's kind of good and kind of bad, but to me it's kind of inevitable," said renowned climber Ed Viesturs, frequently described as the strongest U.S. high-altitude mountaineer. The 51-year-old veteran of seven climbs to Everest's 8,850-meter summit said the new technology is not for him. "I'm kind of old school," said Viesturs, who has climbed all 14 of the world's highest peaks. Every year, thousands of trekkers from all over the world walk to Everest's base camp at 5,180 meters, and hundreds of mountaineers take on the difficult and dangerous route to the summit. Until now, they were forced to carry heavy – and expensive – satellite equipment to transmit information and images from base camp. On the climb, mountaineers carry hand-held VHF radios to talk with base camp, though an expedition might also carry a satellite phone to contact sponsors and family.

For 25-year-old Leif Whittaker, who scaled Everest for the first time in May – calling his mother on the descent, using a satellite phone – the advantage comes down to being able to phone home easily. "Just being able to communicate with your family and friends would make it a lot easier to spend two months in a tent away from home," said Whittaker. However, Whittaker also feels that there is a risk that it could be a dangerous distraction. When attempting the summit, "you need to stay focused in the moment," he added.

Dave Hahn, who has climbed Everest 12 times, more than any other American, noted that the north side base camp in Tibet has had a cell phone service for several years, but not the south side in Nepal. The 48-year-old said that when he first climbed Everest in 1991, he had equipment that allowed him to transmit lines of Telex. "That was pretty high-tech in 1991." He added, "Those of us who've beamed home pictures and stories from the place, well, we've accelerated that change."

＜注＞ 3G 第3世代モバイル・テレコミュニケーション　surf the Web インターネット上をあちこち動き回って情報を得る
Facebook フェースブック(コンピュータ上で、友だちや同僚、近所の人たちとの交流を深めることのできるサイト)
inevitable 避けられない、逃れられない　distraction 気をそらすこと

（設問）

A-1 Where have the new 3G towers been installed?
1. They were recently installed at the top of Mount Everest.
2. They are located close to the base campsites where mountaineers usually begin their climbs up Everest.
3. There are now several new 3G towers at different points up the mountain, from the base to the summit.

A-2 How does the mountaineer, Ed Viesturs, feel about the new technology?
1. He is strongly against using the new technology near Mount Everest.
2. He is very positive about the benefits of the new technology.
3. He thinks that he is unlikely ever to use the new technology.

A-3 How did mountaineers transmit images from Mount Everest until recently?
1. Until very recently, it was impossible to send pictures from Mount Everest.
2. Mountaineers had to use heavy and expensive equipment at base camp.
3. They transmitted information and images by VHF radio from base camp.

A-4 What problem does Leif Whittaker think the new cell phone service may cause?
1. He worries about possible damage to the environment.
2. He thinks that some mountaineers may not concentrate on the climbing in dangerous situations.
3. He believes that many climbers will start to feel homesick if they communicate with family and friends.

A-5 What does Dave Hahn say about his experience of climbing Mount Everest since 1991?
1. He noted that the south side of the mountain in Nepal has always had better communications than the north side.
2. He says that the Tibetan side of the mountain has had a high-tech cell phone service since 1991.
3. He believes that mountaineers are responsible for many of the improvements in communications that have happened.

2.　次の英文A-6からA-9までは、STCW条約及び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　The minimum knowledge, understanding and proficiency required for certification of GMDSS radio personnel shall be sufficient for radio personnel to carry out their radio duties. The knowledge required for obtaining each type of certificate defined in the Radio Regulations shall be in accordance with those regulations.

（設問）What minimum knowledge, understanding and proficiency are required for certification of GMDSS radio personnel?

1. Radio personnel should satisfy the basic requirements for GMDSS certification.
2. Radio personnel must be sufficiently qualified to supervise GMDSS radio personnel.
3. They shall be able to eliminate the illegal operation of GMDSS as required by the Radio Regulations.

A-7　On receipt of a distress alert or a distress call, ship stations and coast stations shall set watch on the radiotelephone distress and safety traffic frequency associated with the distress and safety calling frequency on which the distress alert was received.

（設問）What action shall ship stations and coast stations take upon receiving a distress alert or a distress call?

1. Set watch on the same frequency as the distress alert or distress call received.
2. Set watch on the radiotelephone distress and safety traffic frequency linked with the distress and safety calling frequency used for the original alert.
3. Set watch on the radiotelephone frequency for normal traffic independently of distress alert and distress call frequencies.

A-8　The selection or designation of on-scene frequencies is the responsibility of the unit coordinating search and rescue operations. Normally, once an on-scene frequency is established, a continuous aural or teleprinter watch is maintained by all participating on-scene mobile units on the selected frequency.

＜注＞ the unit coordinating search and rescue operations　**捜索救助活動調整者**　on-scene mobile unit　**現場の移動体**

（設問）What should a unit do once an on-scene frequency is established?

1. As a rule, the unit should keep either an aural or a teleprinter watch without cease on the selected frequency.
2. The unit should occasionally make an aural or teleprinter check on the selected frequency.
3. The unit should keep both an aural and a teleprinter watch on the selected frequency.

A-9　The distress alert shall provide the identification of the station in distress and its position. The distress alert may also contain information regarding the nature of the distress, the type of assistance required, the course and speed of the mobile unit, the time that this information was recorded and any other information which might facilitate rescue.

（設問）What kind of information may be included in a distress alert in addition to the identification of the station and its position?

1. All information that may contribute to activities to save the mobile unit from the danger it is in.
2. All information that may help to rescue a coast station.
3. All information that may facilitate energy saving for sailing.

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　この頃、私は自筆の手紙を書いた記憶がない。送ったのは、すべて電子メールである。確かに電子メールは便利である。瞬時に何通も送ることができる。しかし、郵便受けの中にきれいな手書きの封筒が入っているのを見つけると、とてもうれしくなる。

I don't remember (　**ア**　) any letters by hand (　**イ**　). I send everything by e-mail. E-mail is really (　**ウ**　). I can send many (　**エ**　) in no time at all. I do also feel a special pleasure, though, (　**オ**　) I find a proper handwritten envelope in the mail.

1. communicate
2. convenient
3. for
4. frequent
5. messages
6. recently
7. shortly
8. to write
9. when
10. writing

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　シベリア高気圧と小笠原高気圧が日本の冬と夏の天気をそれぞれ支配している。これらの二つの高気圧は、お互い春と秋に入れ替わる。その結果、両気団の境界で閉塞前線ができ、日本の広い範囲に悪天候をもたらす。

The Siberian high and the Ogasawara high (　**ア**　) predominant over Japan in winter and summer, respectively. These two highs (　**イ**　) places with (　**ウ**　) in spring and autumn to bring bad weather conditions extensively over Japan by (　**エ**　) occluded fronts in (　**オ**　) of these highs.

1. are
2. be
3. change
4. closing
5. each other
6. forming
7. one by one
8. take
9. the boundary area
10. the restricted area

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　世界的な海上遭難安全制度(GMDSS)に参加することを要求される船舶において無線通信の任務を担当し又は遂行する者は、無線通信規則に基づき主管庁の発給し又は承認した世界的な海上遭難安全制度に関する適当な証明書を受有しなければならない。

Every person (　**ア**　) charge of or performing radio duties on a ship required to (　**イ**　) in the GMDSS shall hold (　**ウ**　) certificate related to the GMDSS, (　**エ**　) or recognized by the Administration (　**オ**　) the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

1. a temporary
2. an appropriate
3. below
4. demonstrate
5. in
6. issued
7. on
8. participate
9. secured
10. under