XRA 303　　第一級海上無線通信士
YRA 303　　第二級海上無線通信士　　「英語」試験問題
ZRA 303　　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黒く塗りつぶしなさい。

A rare environmental success story is unfolding in waters off the U.S. West Coast. After years of fear and uncertainty, bottom trawler fishermen — those who use nets to catch rockfish, sole, Pacific Ocean perch and other deep-dwelling fish — are making a comeback here, reinventing themselves as a sustainable industry less than two decades after authorities closed huge stretches of the Pacific Ocean because of the species' depletion.

On January 1st in 2020, regulators reopened an area roughly three times the size of Rhode Island off Oregon and California to groundfish bottom trawling — all with the approval of environmental groups that were once the industry's biggest foes. The rapid turnaround is made even more unique by the collaboration between the fishermen and environmentalists, who spent years refining a long-term fishing plan that will continue to resuscitate the groundfish industry while permanently protecting thousands of square miles of reefs and coral beds that benefit the overfished species. Now, the fishermen who see their livelihood returning must solve another piece of the puzzle: drumming up consumer demand for fish that haven't been in grocery stores or on menus for a generation. "It's really a conservation home run," said Shems Jud, regional director for the Environmental Defense Fund's ocean program. "The recovery is decades ahead of schedule. It's the biggest environmental story that no one knows about."

In 2011, trawlers were assigned quotas for how many of each species they could catch. If they went over, they had to buy quota from other fishermen in a system reminiscent of a carbon cap-and-trade model. As the quota system's success became apparent, environmentalists and trawlers began to talk. Regulators would soon revisit the trawling rules, and the two sides wanted a voice. In 2018, regulators approved a plan to reopen the 17-year-old Rockfish Conservation Area off Oregon and California, while banning future trawling in extreme-depth waters and making off-limits some habitat dubbed essential to fish reproduction, including a large area off Southern California. Some environmental groups, like Oceana, wanted even more protections from bottom trawling, which it calls the "most damaging fishing method to seafloor habitats off the West Coast." In a news release, however, the group emphasized that the agreement it did get is an excellent compromise because it safeguards 90 percent of the seafloor in U.S. waters off the West Coast. Even so, with fragile species rebounding, trawlers could harvest as much as 54 million kg a year, but there's only demand for about half that much. That's because groundfish have been replaced in stores by farmed, foreign species like tilapia. A trade association called Positively Groundfish is trying to change that by touring food festivals and culinary trade shows, evangelizing to chefs and seafood buyers about the industry's rebound and newfound sustainability.

＜注＞ trawler　トロール漁船　　rockfish　メバル　　Pacific Ocean perch　アラスカメヌケ　　depletion　枯渇
resuscitate　生き返らせる　　reminiscent　思い起こさせる　　culinary　料理の

（設問）

A−1　Why are the events described in the article regarded as a success story?
1. The steps taken in the past have allowed bottom trawling to restart.
2. The depletion of deep-dwelling fish species still continues after two decades.
3. The waters close to the Pacific Ocean have been completely closed to commercial fishing.

A−2　Where did regulators reopen the seas for fishing?
1. In the waters around Rhode Island
2. In the seas off Oregon but not those connecting to California
3. In a stretch of ocean off Oregon and California on the U.S. West Coast

A−3　What is the next challenge for fishermen now that fishing has restarted?
1. The fishermen have to attract interest from consumers to buy the unfamiliar fish.
2. They need to increase their conservation efforts because the recovery is taking longer than expected.
3. In the future, the fishermen must collaborate with the environmentalists they have been fighting with.

A−4　Which of the following best describes the plan approved in 2018?
1. All areas that had been off limits were reopened to fishing.
2. It was agreed to reopen certain areas but ban fishing in others.
3. Fishing quotas were increased but at the same time made more expensive to purchase.

A−5　What did the environmental group, Oceana, hope for with regard to bottom trawling off the West Coast?
1. They ideally wanted stricter restrictions on bottom trawling.
2. They wanted to catch new species of fish and promote them at touring food festivals.
3. They proposed several ways to restore demand for the bottom trawling catch such as rockfish.

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文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黒く塗りつぶしなさい。

A−6 Equipment for radiotelephony use in survival craft stations shall, if capable of operating on any frequency in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz, be able to transmit and receive on 156.8 MHz and at least one other frequency in these bands.

（設問） What does the above regulation require with regard to the radiotelephony equipment for use in survival craft stations operating on frequencies between 156 MHz and 174 MHz?

1. Equipment for radiotelephony use in survival craft stations must be able to transmit and receive on at least two frequencies other than 156.8 MHz.
2. Equipment for radiotelephony use in survival craft stations must be capable of transmitting on all frequencies between 156 MHz and 174 MHz.
3. Radiotelephony equipment used in survival craft stations must be able to transmit and receive on a minimum of two frequencies, including 156.8 MHz.

A−7 A coast station using DSC to acknowledge a distress alert shall transmit the acknowledgement on the distress calling frequency on which the distress alert was received and should address it to all ships. The acknowledgement shall include the identification of the ship whose distress alert is being acknowledged.

（設問） How should a coast station using DSC acknowledge receipt of a distress alert?

1. The receiving station should send back the contents of the distress alert to the ship in distress for confirmation.
2. Acknowledgement of a distress alert should be transmitted on the same frequency as the distress alert and identify the ship in distress.
3. A coast station using DSC must acknowledge a distress alert on a separate frequency to the one on which the original distress alert was made.

A−8 Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required.

（設問） What is required of radio stations receiving distress calls and messages?

1. All distress calls and messages must be accepted and acted on as a matter of priority.
2. Radio stations should only accept distress calls and messages after confirming their origin.
3. Only those distress calls and messages that the radio stations believe to be an alert with absolute priority need to be accepted.

A−9 Having regard to interference which may be caused by aircraft stations at high altitude, frequencies in the maritime mobile bands above 30 MHz shall not be used by aircraft stations, with some exceptions. The frequency 156.3 MHz may be used by stations on board aircraft for safety purposes. It may also be used for communication between ship stations and stations on board aircraft engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations.

（設問） Which of the following is correct for uses of the frequency 156.3 MHz by stations on board aircraft as described above?

1. To prevent interference to ship stations, the use of the frequency 156.3 MHz shall not be used by stations on board aircraft at any time.
2. The frequency 156.3 MHz may be used by stations on board aircraft for general communications with ship stations even though it is above 30 MHz.
3. Use of the frequency 156.3 MHz is not allowed by stations on board aircraft with the exception of uses for safety or search and rescue purposes.

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黒く塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B−1　何百万年前に海を支配していた先史時代の巨大なサメ、メガロドンの真の体長が初めて明らかにされた。そのサメは人間の手と同じ大きさの歯を持っていて、研究チームはその歯を現代のサメの歯と比較してその体長を推測することができた。その巨大なサメは長さ18メートル、重さ約48トンまで成長し、これまで存在してきたと知られている他のどんなサメよりも大きい。

The true size of a gigantic prehistoric megalodon shark that (　ア　) the oceans millions of years ago has been (　イ　) for the first time. It had teeth as big as human hands and the research team was able to estimate its size by comparing its teeth (　ウ　) those of a modern shark. The giant shark would have grown up to 18 meters in length and (　エ　) about 48 tons, which is larger than (　オ　) shark known to have existed.

1. any other	2. by	3. cleared	4. dominant
5. heavy	6. no other	7. revealed	8. ruled
9. weighed	10. with		

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黒く塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B−2　絶滅の危機にあるカナダの野生生物は、過去50年以上にわたって大規模な減少にみまわれてきていたと世界野生動物基金の保護団体がその報告書の中で語っている。同団体は、汚染や乱獲を含む野生生物に対する11の脅威を確認している。その報告書では、絶滅危惧種はそれらの脅威のうち少なくとも5つに直面している可能性が高いと述べられている。従って、たったひとつの脅威だけを標的とした保護活動では、野生生物の減少を止められそうにないのである。

Canadian wildlife at risk of (　ア　) has undergone (　イ　) losses over the past 50 years, the World Wildlife Fund conservation group says in its report. It has (　ウ　) eleven threats to wildlife, including pollution and overexploitation. The report states that endangered species are likely to (　エ　) at least five of those threats. Therefore, conservation actions targeting only a single threat are unlikely to stop wildlife (　オ　) declining.

1. announced	2. extinction	3. extraction	4. face
5. from	6. identified	7. look	8. massive
9. maximum	10. on		

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黒く塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B−3　国際ナブテックス業務が提供されている海域の航海に従事する全ての船舶には、国際ナブテックス業務による放送を受信することができる受信機を備えなければならない。

Every ship shall be provided (　ア　) a receiver (　イ　) receiving international NAVTEX service (　ウ　) if the ship is (　エ　) voyages in any area in (　オ　) an international NAVTEX service is provided.

1. broadcasts	2. capable of	3. enable to	4. engaged on
5. over	6. prepared for	7. signal	8. where
9. which	10. with		