XRA 903　　第一級海上無線通信士
YRA 903　　第二級海上無線通信士　　「英語」試験問題
ZRA 903　　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。

Abandoned and lost fishing gear are the land mines of the sea, killing long after being forgotten. The gear — including traps, crab pots and nets — litter the ocean floor in coastal areas around the world. Many continue to attract, entrap and kill fish and other marine life in what is called "ghost fishing." Groups, governments and companies around the world are engaged in efforts to retrieve and recycle as much of the abandoned gear as they can get their hands on. The goal is to protect the environment, prevent marine life from being killed, remove threats to navigation and, in some cases, generate energy.

For as long as people have been fishing, they have been losing some of their gear. But the problem has become particularly acute in recent decades with rapid advances in technology and the expansion of global fishing fleets. Industry experts and scientists estimate that commercial fishermen lose about 10 percent of their traps per year to bad weather, currents that drag them to far-flung places or boats that sever tie lines that keep them in place. Recommended solutions include degradable components for traps that will quickly break down and allow trapped marine life to escape, and fast-degrading screws on whelk pots. Numerous international agreements also prohibit the deliberate dumping of fishing equipment at sea.

Nevertheless, some debris is deliberately thrown overboard. For example, in England, small vessels can run up landfill charges of £500 ($700) per year, giving them an incentive to ditch broken gear. A 2009 United Nations report estimated there are 640,000 tons of abandoned fishing nets on the ocean floor worldwide.

While the scope of the problem is vast, so is the range of projects to address it. One such effort, called Fishing For Energy, has collected over 3 million pounds (1.4 million kg) of discarded fishing gear nationwide. It has already recovered more than 400 crab traps from New Jersey's Barnegat Bay and has its sights on 600 more. Traps that are still usable are returned to local fishermen. Unusable ones are either recycled or burned in one of 40 trash-to-energy incinerators. Cleanups are also under way in other countries. A September effort in Orkney, Scotland, retrieved 60 crab pots and 25 whelk pots along with rope and netting that a local artist used to create doormats.

＜注＞ far-flung 遠く離れた　sever 切断する　degradable 分解できる　whelk エゾバイ　incinerator 焼却炉

（設問）

A−1　What does the term "ghost fishing" refer to?
1. The term is used to discuss fishing at great depths in the oceans.
2. Ghost fishing is the term for the unintentional killing of marine life by lost or abandoned fishing equipment.
3. The term "ghost fishing" means fishing using reused or recycled fishing equipment.

A−2　What does the article say about the equipment fishermen lose at sea?
1. According to the article, fishermen in the past rarely lost or abandoned their equipment.
2. The article says these days fishermen lose their equipment far less frequently than in the past.
3. Fishermen have always lost or abandoned their equipment, but the problem is particularly serious now.

A−3　What is the reason given for some fishing equipment being thrown overboard by English vessels?
1. Most English vessels are small and therefore need to abandon fishing equipment for safety reasons.
2. Disposing of fishing equipment on land in England can be expensive so it is possible to save money by abandoning it at sea.
3. The government deliberately encourages all English fishermen to ditch their gear at sea.

A−4　What is being done to tackle the problem of "ghost fishing"?
1. At the moment, nothing is being done to deal with the serious issue of "ghost fishing."
2. So far, only one project, called Fishing For Energy, is combatting the problem of "ghost fishing."
3. Currently, many different efforts are being made to address the dangers of "ghost fishing."

A−5　How does the Fishing For Energy project deal with discarded fishing gear?
1. The fishing gear are first separated into two categories, items which are still usable and items which are not.
2. All of the discarded fishing equipment is returned to local fishermen so they can reuse it.
3. The gear recovered are neither recycled nor burned in a trash-to-energy incinerator.

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 A reserve source or sources of energy shall be provided on every ship to supply radio installations for the purpose of conducting distress and safety radiocommunications in the event of failure of the ship's main and emergency sources of electrical power.

（設問） What is the primary purpose of this reserve source of energy?

1. The reserve energy source is needed to propel the ship when its main and emergency sources of electrical power are down.
2. A ship needs this reserve source of energy to guarantee that it can perform distress and safety radiocommunications.
3. This reserve source of energy is never used even when ships are conducting distress and safety radiocommunications.

A−7 An emergency means comprised of either fixed or portable equipment or both shall be provided for two-way communications between emergency control stations, muster and embarkation stations and strategic positions on board.

（設問） What kind of equipment is required for emergency systems for two-way communications between emergency control stations, muster and embarkation stations and strategic positions on board?

1. All vessels must be equipped with both portable and fixed systems for these purposes.
2. A vessel shall be equipped with at least one form of two-way communication system, which may be either fixed or portable.
3. Only vessels expecting to engage in two-way communications with emergency control stations need to be equipped with portable equipment.

A−8 The officer in charge of the navigational watch shall use the radar whenever restricted visibility is encountered or expected, and at all times in congested waters having due regard to its limitations.

（設問） When should the officer in charge of the navigational watch use the radar?

1. The officer in charge of the navigational watch must use the radar at all times.
2. It is only necessary to use the radar for the navigational watch in congested waters.
3. The officer shall use the radar whenever it may be difficult to see well or the shipping area is busy.

A−9 When an urgency announcement or call and message has been transmitted to more than one station and action is no longer required, an urgency cancellation should be sent by the station responsible for its transmission.

（設問） What needs to be done when action is no longer required in response to an urgency call to more than one station?

1. The station responsible for the original transmission should send an urgency cancellation.
2. All stations receiving the transmission are required to confirm that action is no longer required.
3. The station responsible for sending the urgency call is required to transmit a message informing one station that action is no longer required.

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　私は、昨年から東京にあるアメリカの企業で働いている。新しい仕事に慣れてきたが、社風やアメリカのビジネス界について、まだ学ばなければならないことがたくさんある。

I have been working (　ア　) an American company in Tokyo (　イ　) last year. I am now feeling (　ウ　) to the new job but (　エ　) have a lot to learn about the corporate (　オ　) and American business world.

1. after
2. culture
3. for
4. harmonized
5. of
6. since
7. still
8. until
9. used
10. wind

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　世界遺産に登録されているグレートバリアリーフのサンゴの９０％に、海水の温度上昇による白化現象が見られるとオーストラリアの科学者たちが警告している。これは過去最悪で、サンゴが絶滅の危機にあることを示している。オーストラリア政府はサンゴの保護に２０億豪ドルを投じる方針であることを明らかにした。

Australian scientists are warning that bleaching (　ア　) to higher sea temperatures has now been (　イ　) on 90% of the coral in the Great Barrier Reef, a World Heritage site. This is the worst level ever and the coral is (　ウ　) danger of extinction. The Australian government has announced that it will (　エ　) 2 billion Australian dollars in (　オ　) the coral.

1. at
2. be casting
3. be investing
4. because
5. conserving
6. displayed
7. due
8. in
9. observed
10. reserving

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　船舶に備えられている航法設備の作動点検は、航海中、実行可能な限り及び事情が許す限り頻繁に、特に、航海に影響を及ぼす危険な状況が予想される場合には、事前に行われなければならない。

Operational tests of shipboard navigational equipment shall be (　ア　) out at sea as (　イ　) as practicable and as circumstances permit, (　ウ　) particular before hazardous conditions (　エ　) navigation are (　オ　).

1. affecting
2. carried
3. expected
4. frequently
5. in
6. instructed
7. on
8. prevented
9. responding
10. soon