

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。

The United Nations chief warned Tuesday that global sea levels have risen faster since 1900 and their relentless increase puts countries like Bangladesh, China, India and the Netherlands at risk and acutely endangers nearly 900 million people living in low-lying coastal areas. In a grim speech to the Security Council's first-ever meeting on the threat to international peace and security from rising sea levels, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres declared that sea levels will rise significantly even if global warming is "miraculously" limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius, the elusive international goal. According to the data cited by Guterres, the global mean sea level will rise by about 2 to 3 meters over the next 2,000 years if warming is limited to 1.5 degrees Celsius. With a 2-degree Celsius increase, seas could rise up to 6 meters, and with a 5-degree Celsius increase, seas could rise up to 22 meters, according to the WMO. The consequences are unthinkable, Guterres said. Low-lying communities and entire countries could disappear, the world would witness a mass exodus of entire populations on a biblical scale, and competition would become ever fiercer for fresh water, land and other resources. Guterres said the world must address the climate crisis as the root cause of rising seas, and the Security Council has a critical role to play in building the political will required.

U.S. Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield said that "the threat of sea level rise is real, it is a direct result of our climate crisis, and it is a matter of international peace and security." "The council must take action," she said, pointing to the threat of hundreds of millions in low-lying coastal areas losing their homes, livelihoods and communities. "Fortunately, the worst impacts can be avoided, but we have to act now, and we have to act together," Thomas-Greenfield said.

General Assembly President Csaba Kőrösi said, "At the current rate, sea levels will be 1 to 1.6 meters higher by 2100, according to the World Climate Research Program." "In the Nile and Mekong Deltas — some of the richest agricultural regions in the world — ten to twenty percent of arable land will sink beneath the waves," he said. "Climate induced sea-level rise is also provoking new legal questions that are at the very core of national and state identity. What happens to a nation's sovereignty — including U.N. membership — if it sinks beneath the sea?" he asked. "Science tells us that whether cities or countries disappear depends on whether we as humans counteract the threat," Kőrösi said.

<注> relentless 容赦ない miraculously 奇跡的に elusive つかみどころのない WMO 世界気象機関
exodus 国外への大量脱出 biblical 聖書の arable 耕作に適した counteract 対抗する

(設問)

A-1 According to the article, who will be adversely effected by the worldwide rise in sea levels?

1. Only people in Bangladesh, China, India and the Netherlands are at risk.
2. All people who live close to the sea are in danger of their land being submerged.
3. Rising sea levels endanger people all over the globe who inhabit low-lying coastal areas.

A-2 According to the WMO, what will happen to sea levels over the next 2,000 years?

1. Sea level rises are not inevitable, and are unconnected to global warming.
2. The sea level will rise by 6 meters regardless of how the temperature changes.
3. Depending on the amount of global temperature rise, sea levels would rise at different rates.

A-3 What did US Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield say we should do in view of the threat?

1. Countries should act now in cooperation with each other to solve the issues.
2. Countries should do the best they can on an individual basis according to individual needs.
3. It is already too late, so countries should start building new homes for those who will lose them.

A-4 What did the General Assembly President say about the future of the Nile and Mekong Deltas if the current rate of sea level rise continues?

1. Only ten to twenty percent of the land can be saved.
2. Between one-tenth and one-fifth of the farmland in those areas will be lost.
3. They will have to thrive on new aquaculture industries instead of agriculture.

A-5 What did the General Assembly President say that science tells us regarding countries facing the threat of sinking beneath the waves due to rising sea levels?

1. Scientifically simple solutions to counteract the threat exist, but we have to consider the financial issues as well.
2. The science tells us that we should be able to prevent countries from being submerged by counteracting global warming.
3. The science clearly indicates that many countries will inevitably be submerged no matter how much effort to counteract the danger is made.

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 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 does the above regulation say about which information to include in the distress alert besides the identification of the station in distress and its position?

1. The course and speed of the mobile unit in distress must be included in the alert.
2. The time when the information was recorded should not be included as it could confuse the rescue operation.
3. Any other useful information for the rescue operation concerning the vessel in distress may be included in the alert.

A-7 Every ship shall be provided with a search and rescue locating device capable of operating either in the 9 GHz band or on frequencies dedicated for AIS (Automatic Identification System), which shall be so stowed that it can be easily utilized.

(設問) When installing the search and rescue locating device, which of the following corresponds to the above regulation?

1. The device must be properly concealed for security purposes so as to prevent inadvertent activation.
2. The place to stow the search and rescue locating device must be easy to access for utilizing the device.
3. The place must be properly selected for a 9 GHz band locating device so as not to interfere with AIS transmission.

A-8 Prior to sailing, the radio operator designated as having primary responsibility for radio communications during distress incidents should ensure that all distress and safety radio equipment and the reserve source of energy are in an efficient working condition, and that this is recorded in the radio log.

(設問) According to the above regulation, what is the designated radio operator required to do before sailing?

1. Check that all distress and safety radio equipment and the reserve source of energy are working efficiently and record the result of the inspection in the radio log
2. Confirm who will work as the radio operator with primary responsibility for radio communications during distress incidents and who will be the reserve crew member
3. Ensure that all distress and safety related radio equipment is working efficiently with the power supplied by the reserve source of energy and record the remaining charge of the battery in the radio log

A-9 The service of every ship radiotelephone station, ship earth station and ship station using the frequencies and techniques for GMDSS, as prescribed in Chapter VII of the Radio Regulations, shall be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the station is so controlled, other persons besides the holder of the certificate may use the equipment.

(設問) In what situation is it acceptable for a person without an appropriate government certificate to operate the communications equipment using the frequencies and techniques for GMDSS as set out in Chapter VII of the Radio Regulations?

1. Under no circumstances can anyone other than the certificate holder use GMDSS-related frequencies or techniques.
2. As long as an operator with a proper certificate controls the station, other people may use GMDSS-related frequencies and techniques.
3. The use of GMDSS-related frequencies and techniques in a ship's radiotelephone station is prohibited to non-licensed people but they can use such equipment in a ship earth station or ship station.

3. 次の設問B-1の日本語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 新たな研究は、海洋生物の大部分が日光を介した光合成によってエネルギー源が供給されているという考えを覆し、実際には多くの海洋微生物は水素と一酸化炭素からエネルギーを得ているということを明らかにしている。海の最深部で成長する微生物が日光のない環境でどのように生き延びるのかについては、常に謎だった。その研究は、化学合成と呼ばれる独特のプロセスが、これらの最も暗い深海の微生物にエネルギー源を供給するということを示している。

A new study (ア) the idea that the bulk of life in the ocean is fueled by photosynthesis (イ) sunshine, (ウ) that many ocean microbes in fact get their energy from hydrogen and carbon monoxide. It has always been a mystery (エ) how microbes growing in the deepest parts of the sea survive with no sunlight. The study shows that a (オ) process called chemosynthesis fuels microbes in these darkest depths.

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|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. as to | 2. considering | 3. destructive | 4. distinctive |
| 5. par | 6. qualifying | 7. revealing | 8. reversal |
| 9. reverses | 10. via | | |

4. 次の設問B-2の日本語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 スウェーデンの大学の科学者は、船舶輸送の気候への影響を大幅に軽減する新たな方法の実証に成功した。航空で使用する技術に着想を得て、彼らは船の空力抵抗を削減する方法を発見した。化石燃料船とは異なり、風力船では高い効率の空力設計が要求される。その科学者たちの方式は、風力だけで大洋を渡る大型貨物船への道を開くことになるかもしれない。

Scientists at a Swedish university have successfully demonstrated a new method to significantly (ア) the climate impact of shipping. Inspired by a technology used in (イ), they have found a way to reduce a ship's aerodynamic (ウ). Unlike a (エ)-fueled ship, a wind-powered ship requires a highly (オ) aerodynamic design. The scientists' method could open the way for large cargo ships carried across the oceans by wind alone.

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|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. aviation | 2. cruising | 3. descend | 4. drag |
| 5. drug | 6. efficient | 7. fossil | 8. geological |
| 9. lessen | 10. sufficient | | |

5. 次の設問B-3の日本語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。ただし、本文中の同じ記号は同じ語句を示しています。

（設問）

B-3 無線電話局が呼出しの前に送信機を調整するために、又は受信機を調整するために試験信号を送信する必要がある場合は、その信号の大きさを最小に維持し、いかなる場合においてもその信号の長さが10秒を超えてはならない。また、その信号は、試験信号を送信する局の呼出符号又は他の識別符号を含めなければならない。この呼出符号又は他の識別符号は、ゆっくりかつ明確に発声しなければならない。

When it is necessary for a radiotelephony station to make test signals, either for the (ア) of a transmitter before making a call or for the (ア) of a receiver, such signals shall be kept to a (イ) but in any event, shall not (ウ) ten seconds, and shall include the call sign or other identification of the station (エ) the test signals. This call sign or other identification shall be spoken slowly and (オ).

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|---------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. adjustment | 2. distinctly | 3. emitting | 4. exceed |
| 5. excel | 6. justification | 7. maximum | 8. minimum |
| 9. obviously | 10. transmission | | |