

第二級総合無線通信士「英語」試験問題

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。

For decades, there were tales from fishermen and tourists, even lots of photos, of a mysterious killer whale that just didn't look like all the others, but scientists had never seen one. Now they have. An international team of researchers says they found a couple dozen of these distinctly different orcas roaming in the oceans off southern Chile in January. Scientists are waiting for DNA tests from a tissue sample but think it may be a distinct species. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) felt confident enough to trumpet the discovery of the long-rumored killer whale on Thursday.

The orcas' signature large white eye patch is tiny on these new guys, barely noticeable. Their heads are a bit more rounded and less sleek than normal killer whales and their dorsal fins are narrower and pointed. They likely mostly eat fish, not marine mammals like seals, as other killer whales do, said Robert Pitman, a NOAA marine ecologist in San Diego. Fishermen have complained about how good they are at poaching off fishing lines, snatching huge fish away.

In the Southern Hemisphere, killer whales are considered all one species, classified in types A through C. This one is called type D or subantarctic killer whales. Pitman said they are hard to find because they live far south and away from shore, unlike most killer whales. "The type D killer whale lives in the most inhospitable waters on the planet. It's a good place to hide."

When Pitman and others decided to go find them, they followed the advice and directions of South American fishermen. After weeks of waiting, about 25 of the whales came up to the scientist's boat. They used a crossbow to get a tissue sample for DNA testing. Pitman said the whales are so big and their skin so tough that it didn't hurt them, saying the arrow "is like a soda straw bouncing off a truck tire."

<注> sleek 流線型をした dorsal fin 背びれ poach 横取りする crossbow 石弓

(設問)

A-1 What was the NOAA so confident about?

1. The discovery of a type D killer whale
2. The pictures taken by fishermen and tourists
3. The power of their trumpet to attract the long-rumored orcas

A-2 How different are the long-rumored orcas?

1. As the difference is very minor, it is barely noticeable.
2. They are very different in the eye patch, head shape and dorsal fins.
3. Although they were rumored to be very different, they are identical to other types of killer whale.

A-3 Why have fishermen complained about the long-rumored killer whales?

1. Because they steal fishermen's catch from the fishing lines.
2. They did not complain at all. They were very happy to see the long-rumored orcas.
3. Because the long-rumored orcas had been only seen by fishermen, but not by the scientists.

A-4 Where are type D killer whales said to live?

1. In a remote area where people do not often go
2. They live everywhere in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. Many live near San Diego, where the scientists got the tissue sample.

A-5 How much did the crossbow hurt the type D whale?

1. The arrow did hurt the orca but the soda straw that hit the orca did not.
2. As the arrow hit the orca so strongly, the orca bounced from the sea surface.
3. As the skin of the orca is tough, the crossbow's arrow hardly hurt it at all.

2. 次の英文A-6からA-9までは、無線通信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 Ship-to-ship distress alerts are used to alert other ships in the vicinity of the ship in distress and are based on the use of digital selective calling (DSC) in the VHF and MF bands. Additionally, the HF band may be used.

<注> vicinity 付近

(設問) What frequency bands are used for DSC distress alerts to ships near the ship in distress?

1. Use of the VHF and MF bands is assumed but use of the HF band is also allowed.
2. Either the VHF or MF band can be used but the additional use of the HF band is prohibited.
3. Use of the VHF and MF bands should be avoided but the HF band is very useful for alerting ships in the vicinity.

A-7 Ship stations equipped with apparatus for digital selective calling to work in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz should, while at sea, maintain an automatic digital selective-calling watch on the frequency 156.525 MHz.

(設問) What does the above regulation require of ships with DSC apparatus working in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz while at sea?

1. The DSC watch on 156.525 MHz should be performed at the specified time or times of day.
2. An automatic DSC watch is required on any authorized frequency between 156 MHz and 174 MHz.
3. Such ships are required to maintain continuous radio watch on 156.525 MHz using the automatic function of DSC equipment.

A-8 The performance characteristics of receivers should be adequate to ensure that they do not suffer from interference due to transmitters situated at a reasonable distance and which operate in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

(設問) Regarding the performance characteristics of receivers or transmitters, what is required by the above regulation?

1. The operation of transmitters should be adjusted continuously, taking the performance characteristics of the receivers into account.
2. The receivers' performance should be such that they do not suffer from interference from transmitters properly operated at a reasonable distance.
3. The receivers' performance should be such that they do not suffer from interference from transmitters at any location provided that the performance of the transmitters satisfies the Radio Regulations.

A-9 If an aeronautical station finds it necessary to intervene in communications between aircraft stations, these stations shall comply with the instructions given by the aeronautical station.

(設問) How should aircraft stations respond in cases where communication is interrupted by an aeronautical station?

1. They should follow the instructions provided by the aeronautical station.
2. The aircraft stations must immediately stop all communications with the aeronautical station.
3. It may be necessary for the aircraft station to intervene and give new instructions to the aeronautical 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9.までの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 日本の鉄道会社は、羽田空港と東京の中心部を結ぶフェリーの運航が始まり、訪日外国人を魅了すると共に災害時の新たな輸送路を確保することを期待している。大きな地震が起きた際には、負傷者や支援物資を運ぶためにその水路を活用できるようになるだろう。

A railway company in Japan is looking to launch a ferry service (ア) Haneda airport with central Tokyo to (イ) overseas visitors and (ウ) an additional transport route during disasters. In the (エ) of a large earthquake, the company could utilize the water route to transport (オ) people and relief supplies.

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| 1. attach | 2. attract | 3. connecting |
| 4. connection | 5. event | 6. injured |
| 7. injury | 8. place | 9. secure |

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9.までの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 若きスウェーデン人の気候変動に対する活動家であるグレタ・トゥーンベリさんは、地球温暖化の国連会議に出席するためヨットでアメリカに行った。彼女は飛行機移動が温室効果ガスを排出するので飛行機には乗らなかった。彼女が乗った船には、電気を発生させるためにソーラーパネルと水中タービンが装備されていて、それで化石燃料を燃やすことなく全行程を移動することができた。

Greta Thunberg, the young Swedish activist against (ア) change, traveled to America on a yacht to (イ) a United Nations summit meeting on (ウ) warming. She did not fly as air travel causes greenhouse gas emissions. The boat she took was equipped with solar panels and underwater turbines to generate electricity, (エ) made the entire trip possible (オ) burning any fossil fuels.

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|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. atmosphere | 2. attend | 3. climate |
| 4. earth | 5. global | 6. in |
| 7. present | 8. which | 9. without |

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9.までの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 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が発給し、又は承認したGMDSSに係る適切な証明書を受有しなければならない。

Every person (ア) or performing radio (イ) on a ship required to (ウ) in the GMDSS shall (エ) an appropriate certificate related to the GMDSS, issued or recognized by the Administration under the (オ) of the Radio Regulations.

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| 1. duties | 2. endure | 3. exercise |
| 4. hold | 5. in charge of | 6. in favor of |
| 7. involve | 8. participate | 9. provisions |