

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 25-year-old Dutch inventor, Boyan Slat, is widening his effort to clean up floating plastic from the Pacific Ocean by moving into rivers, too, using a new floating device to catch garbage before it reaches the seas. On Saturday, he unveiled a floating solar-powered device he calls the "Interceptor" that scoops plastic out of rivers as it drifts past. "We need to close the tap, which means preventing more plastic from reaching the ocean in the first place," he said, calling rivers "the arteries that carry the trash from land to sea."

Slat's organization has in the past drawn criticism for focusing only on the plastic trash already floating in the world's oceans. Experts say that some 9 million tons of plastic waste, including plastic bottles, bags, toys and other items, flow annually into the ocean from beaches, rivers and creeks.

Three of the machines have already been deployed to Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam and a fourth is heading to the Dominican Republic, he said. Izham Hashim from the state government of Selangor in Malaysia was present at the launch and said he was happy with the machine. "It has been used for one and a half months in the river and it's doing very well, collecting the plastic bottles and all the rubbish," he said.

Slat said he believes 1,000 rivers are responsible for some 80% of plastic pouring into the world's oceans and he wants to tackle them all in the coming five years. "This is not going to be easy, but imagine if we do get this done," he told his audience of enthusiastic supporters, who whooped, clapped and cheered his announcements. "We could truly make our oceans clean again."

The vessel is designed to be moored in rivers and has a nose shaped to deflect away larger floating debris like tree trunks. The interceptors work by guiding plastic waste into an opening in its bow. A conveyor belt then carries the trash into the guts of the machine, where the trash is dropped into dumpsters. The interceptor sends a text message to local operators that can come and empty it when it's full.

<注> artery 動脈 deflect そらす gut 中心部 dumpster ゴミ容器

(設問)

A-1 What device did Mr. Slat unveil on Saturday?

1. An arterial vessel for carrying trash from the land to the sea
2. A floating solar-powered device for monitoring plastic waste in the rivers
3. A moored, solar-powered vessel that collects drifting plastic waste from rivers

A-2 Why was Mr. Slat's organization criticized in the past?

1. Because he was only thinking about his reputation
2. Because he only focused on the plastic trash in the rivers
3. Because he cleaned up only plastic waste floating on the seas

A-3 According to the article, how many countries have already introduced devices invented by Mr. Slat?

1. Four countries in East Asia
2. Three countries in Southeast Asia
3. Four countries, including the Dominican Republic

A-4 How did the audience react to Mr. Slat's plan?

1. They were half in doubt about his words.
2. They screamed in fury about his presentation.
3. They were very excited and thrilled by his announcements.

A-5 How does the vessel work in the river?

1. It collects plastic waste by swallowing it from the bow.
2. It moves up and down the river to collect the plastic waste.
3. It only sends text messages to the local operators to tell them where plastic waste is floating.

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 The frequency 156.8 MHz is the international frequency for distress traffic and for calling by radiotelephony when using frequencies in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz.

(設問) When a vessel is not in trouble, can it use 156.8MHz to the call another ship by radiotelephony?

1. It can use 156.8 MHz to call another ship as defined in the above regulation.
2. The vessel is not allowed to do so as the frequency can only be used in cases of distress.
3. It is allowed only if the vessel wants to call another ship for urgency communications. Otherwise, it is not.

A-7 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) Which of these statements is true?

1. The distress alert should not contain information that facilitates rescue operations.
2. The distress alert can include all information except the type of assistance required.
3. The distress alert can contain any information that is helpful for the rescue operation.

A-8 Ship stations and ship earth stations other than survival craft stations shall be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate section of the relevant appendix of the Radio Regulations.

<注> enumerate 列挙する

(設問) Which of the following stations must be provided with the documents enumerated in the Radio Regulations?

1. Survival craft stations
2. Ship stations, ship earth stations and survival craft stations
3. All ship stations and ship earth stations except survival craft stations

A-9 When an operator transmitting a message considers that reception is likely to be difficult, he should transmit the important elements of the message twice.

(設問) What should a transmitting operator do when he thinks reception of a message is likely to be difficult?

1. The operator should repeat the entire message.
2. The operator should transmit the main points of the message twice.
3. The operator should cancel transmission of the message until reception is likely to improve.

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 フェルディナンド・マゼランは約500年前に、初めて地球をはるばる一周する画期的な航海に向けて、スペインを出港した。彼の航海は地図や地理学の本を書き換えた。彼はまた、現在では彼の名前を持つ、南アメリカ大陸の先端の大西洋と太平洋を結ぶ海峡を発見した最初のヨーロッパ人だった。

Ferdinand Magellan (ア) from Spain about 500 years ago on an epoch-making voyage to sail (イ) around the globe for the first time. His voyage rewrote the maps and (ウ) books. He was also the first European to (エ) the strait which now (オ) his name linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at the tip of South America.

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| 1. all the more | 2. all the way | 3. bears |
| 4. calls | 5. discover | 6. geography |
| 7. geology | 8. invent | 9. set off |

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 カリブ海とメキシコ湾のサンゴ礁に生息しているヒトデの親戚の赤いクモヒトデは、目を持たないがそれでも物を見ることができる。この生物を研究していた科学者達は、それが動物界における視覚の定義を広げていると言っている。それは、ウニの一つの種^{しゅ}に加えて、目を持たずに物を見ることができると知られている二番目の生物である。

The red brittle star, a (ア) of the starfish, which (イ) in the coral reefs of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico (ウ) eyes but can still see. Scientists who studied this creature say it has expanded the (エ) of the sense of sight in the animal kingdom. It is the second creature known to (オ) to see without eyes, joining a single species of sea urchin.

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| 1. be able | 2. closes | 3. consideration |
| 4. definition | 5. enable | 6. kind |
| 7. lacks | 8. relative | 9. resides |

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 国際遭難信号を人間が遭難していることを示す目的以外の目的に使用すること及び国際遭難信号と混同されることのあるいかなる信号もそれを使用することを禁止する。

The use of an international distress signal, (ア) the purpose of (イ) that a person or persons are in distress, and the use of (ウ) signal which may be (エ) with an international distress signal, are (オ).

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| 1. any | 2. confused | 3. except for |
| 4. including | 5. indicating | 6. many |
| 7. permitted | 8. prohibited | 9. speaking |