

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。

Tereha Davis, whose family has fished for conch from waters around the Bahamas for five generations, remembers when she could walk into the water from the beach and pick up the marine snails from the seabed. But in recent years, Davis and conch fishers like her have had to go farther and farther from shore to find the mollusks that are a pillar of the island nation's economy and tourism industry.

Scientists, international conservationists and government officials have sounded the alarm that the conch population is falling due to overfishing, and a food central to Bahamians' diet and identity could cease to be commercially viable in as little as six years. The conch's potential demise shows how overfishing can change people's lives — how they work, what they eat, how they define themselves. And it's a worsening problem — the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has stated that more than a third of the world's fish stocks are overfished, and the rate of unsustainable fishing is rising.

Governmental organizations and advocacy groups are working to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing that has expedited the loss of species. They blame poaching, poor regulations and lack of enforcement of existing laws. Regulators, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the U.S., have said cutting down on illegal fishing is critical to prevent losing beloved food options. The loss of such foods jeopardizes the availability of protein and iron in people's diets in poor countries and alters the course of culture in both rich and poor nations, said Richard Wilk, a professor emeritus in the Indiana University Department of Anthropology who has studied food cultures. But the cost is greatest in developing nations and poorer communities. "The way that environmental changes and overfishing affect people and cuisine is different for subsistence fishers, who may end up going hungry, or local marketers, like the women who smoke fish on the beaches in West Africa," Wilk said.

<注> conch コンク貝(巻貝) seabed 海底 mollusk 軟体動物 viable 存続できる demise 消滅
advocacy 支持 expedite 早める poach 密漁する jeopardize 危うくする
professor emeritus 名誉教授 anthropology 人類学 subsistence 自給自足

(設問)

A-1 How do Tereha Davis and her family make a living in the Bahamas?

1. They live on conch fishing.
2. They market smoked fish locally.
3. They construct pillars of the Bahamas.

A-2 Why do conch fishers in the Bahamas have to go farther and farther from the beach?

1. Because they want to catch many more conches in areas both near to and far from the beach
2. Because they have to find different kinds of conch from those which can be picked up near the beach
3. Because the conch population has dropped and it has become difficult to find the marine snails near the beach

A-3 What do scientists, international conservationists and government officials predict about the conch industry?

1. Advertisement of the industry will be prohibited by the government.
2. The industry may be finished in six years due to overfishing.
3. The industry should be run by the government once it has failed commercially.

A-4 What did NOAA say is essential for preventing the loss of people's favorite fishes?

1. It said that the rate of unsustainable fishing should be monitored carefully.
2. It said that the current regulation is strict enough and need not be reinforced.
3. It said that illegal fishing needs to be reduced to prevent the loss of beloved food options.

A-5 According to the professor emeritus at Indiana University, how might the loss of fishes affect people in poor countries especially?

1. They may go hungry or lose a source of income.
2. People will work even harder to maintain their cultural identity.
3. Poor fishers or local marketers will be affected just as much as people in rich countries.

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 Before transmitting on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz, a station shall, in accordance with the relevant Recommendation, listen on this frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent.

(設問) What should a station do prior to transmitting on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz?

1. A station must check for any distress traffic before transmitting on the frequency.
2. A station intending to use this carrier frequency must listen to it until it receives distress traffic.
3. Before using the carrier frequency 2182 kHz, a station should look up any relevant Recommendation for a reasonable period of time.

A-7 The frequencies of emissions of ship stations shall be checked by the inspection service to which these stations are subject.

(設問) Which inspection service shall inspect the frequencies of emissions of a ship station?

1. The inspection service agency specified by the ship owner
2. The inspection service which is responsible for that station
3. The inspection service performed by any engineer with the right equipment

A-8 All stations which receive a distress alert or call transmitted on the distress and safety frequencies in the MF, HF and VHF bands shall immediately cease any transmission capable of interfering with distress traffic and prepare for subsequent distress traffic.

(設問) What should all stations receiving a distress alert or call transmitted on the distress and safety frequencies in the MF, HF and VHF bands do?

1. A station that receives a distress alert or call must immediately send acknowledgement on one of the distress and safety frequencies.
2. Any station receiving a distress alert or call must begin preparations for further distress traffic in the VHF band but not in the HF or MF bands.
3. As soon as a station receives a distress alert or call, it must stop any transmission that could interfere with distress traffic and get ready for further distress traffic.

A-9 When a controller or pilot transmits time, only the minutes of the hour should normally be required. Each digit should be pronounced separately. However, the hour should be included when any possibility of confusion is likely to result.

(設問) Which units need to be used when transmitting time in aeronautical radio communications?

1. Hours, minutes, and seconds should always be pronounced separately and clearly.
2. Usually only minutes are necessary but, in cases where there may be confusion, time should also include the hour.
3. It is only necessary to include the hour but also permitted to include the minutes of the hour when the controller requests it.

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 中央脳が無くても、クラゲは人間、マウス、ハエと同様に過去の経験から学ぶことができると科学者らが学術誌で初めて報告した。彼らは、カリブハコクラゲに障害物を見つけて回避する方法を訓練した。この研究は、高度な学習には中央化された脳が必要であるというこれまでの概念に疑問を投げかけ、学習と記憶の進化の起源に光を当てるものである。

Even (ア) a central brain, jellyfish can learn from past experiences like humans, mice, and flies, scientists report for the first time in a scientific journal. They trained Caribbean box jellyfish to learn to (イ) and dodge (ウ). The study challenges previous notions that advanced learning requires a centralized brain and (エ) light on the evolutionary (オ) of learning and memory.

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| 1. burdens | 2. if | 3. obstacles |
| 4. point | 5. roots | 6. routes |
| 7. sheds | 8. spot | 9. without |

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 日本の航空会社とアメリカのシーグライダー開発のスタートアップ企業が、日本におけるシーグライダー運行用のシステムを確立するための包括連携協定を締結したと発表した。水上飛行機と異なり、シーグライダーは、翼と水面の間に閉じ込められた空気のクッションの上を水上数メートルの高さで滑空する。それらは翼にマウントされた、燃料ではなく電気モーターで駆動されるプロペラを使って離水する。

A Japanese airline company and a start-up seaglider developer in America have announced the signing of a (ア) partnership agreement to (イ) a system for seaglider (ウ) in Japan. Unlike seaplanes, the seaglider glides several meters above the water on a cushion of air trapped between the wings and the water's (エ). It takes off using wing-mounted propellers (オ) not by fuel but by electric motors.

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| 1. comprehensive | 2. driven | 3. establish |
| 4. generated | 5. guarantee | 6. intensive |
| 7. operations | 8. summit | 9. surface |

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 すべての局は、その目的のいかんを問わず、他のITU構成国、認められた事業者その他正当に許可を得て、かつ、無線通信規則の規定に従って無線通信業務を行う事業者の無線通信又は無線業務に有害な混信を生じさせないように設置し及び運用しなければならない。

All stations, (ア) their purpose, must be established and operated in (イ) a manner as not to cause (ウ) interference to the radio services or communications of other ITU Member States or of recognized operating agencies, or of other duly (エ) operating agencies which carry on a radio service, and which operate in accordance with the (オ) of the Radio Regulations.

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| 1. authorized | 2. harmful | 3. poisonous |
| 4. provisions | 5. remembered | 6. so |
| 7. such | 8. titles | 9. whatever |