

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一つずつ選び、その番号のマーク欄を塗りつぶしなさい。

A recent report says that around 30 million pieces of airline luggage will go missing in 2006. But the good news is that almost all lost bags will soon be returned to their original owners. It takes, on average, 31 hours from the baggage being reported missing to the owners getting their bags back. The number of pieces of luggage that will never be found is very small - around 204,000. Although this may seem like a lot of lost baggage, the total number of bags that will be checked in at world airports in 2006 will be around 3 billion.

More and more bags are going missing. The report says that the reasons for this include airport congestion, and rising numbers of passengers and baggage. There are several other causes of baggage trouble, such as short transition times between connecting flights and tight security rules. The report adds that better systems linking bags and owners, and more self-service check-in machines, could help passengers.

The report says the chief cause of luggage delays is mishandling when luggage is transferred between flights. This was the cause of 61 percent of baggage delays in 2005. The next biggest problem is mistakes made when loading bags at the original departure point, which cause 15 percent of delays. Another cause is check-in staff attaching incorrect destination tags to bags. However, this accounts for just 3 percent of delayed bags.

<注> luggage, baggage 旅行手荷物 (バッグ、スーツケースなど) billion 10億 congestion 混雑 transition 乗り継ぎ
transfer 積み換える、乗り換える self-service check-in machine 自動チェックイン機 mishandle 取扱いを誤る

(設問)

A-1 What does the report say about airline luggage checked in at airports around the world in 2006?

1. A total of about 30 million pieces of luggage will be checked in.
2. It is expected that most luggage checked in will arrive safely without going missing.
3. Around 204,000 pieces of luggage checked in will be returned to their original owners before they are reported missing.

A-2 Do owners of lost luggage usually get their bags back after they are reported missing?

1. All lost luggage is returned to its original owners.
2. Only a small percentage of missing bags are never returned to their original owners.
3. All owners get their luggage on the same day as it is reported missing.

A-3 Which of the following is not given as a cause of missing luggage?

1. Crowding at airports is one reason for baggage going missing.
2. The numbers of airline passengers and bags being checked in are increasing.
3. More passengers are using self-service check-in machines.

A-4 What is the most common reason for luggage arriving late?

1. Luggage is lost when passengers use self-service check-in machines.
2. Luggage is lost when it is transferred from one flight to another.
3. Luggage is lost when check-in staff attach destination tags incorrectly to it.

A-5 Which of these is one of the report's conclusions?

1. The lost luggage situation could be improved by the use of not only more self-service check-in machines but also other better systems.
2. The only way to reduce the number of baggage delays is to improve the training of check-in staff.
3. Tighter security rules could help to reduce the number of luggage problems.

2. 次の英文 A-6 から A-9 までは、航空通信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塗りつぶしなさい。

A-6 In general, the air-ground radiotelephony communications should be conducted in the language normally used by the station on the ground.

Note. – The language normally used by the station on the ground may not necessarily be the language of the State in which it is located.

(設問) Which language should be used for the air-ground radiotelephony communications?

1. The language of the aircraft station should be used at all times.
2. It is usual to use the normal language of the station on the ground.
3. The official language of the State in which the ground station is located must be used.

A-7 When transmitting 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.

<注> digit 数字

(設問) How much detail is required when transmitting time?

1. It is normal to state only the minutes but there may be times when the hour should also be used.
2. In most cases, the transmitter should state the hours and minutes but not the seconds.
3. When transmitting time, it is usual to give as much detail as possible, including hours, minutes and seconds.

A-8 Messages accepted for transmission should be transmitted in plain language or approved phrases without altering the sense of the message in any way.

<注> alter 変更する

(設問) How should a message received for transmission be transmitted?

1. It is the duty of the transmitting operator to decide whether plain language or approved phrases should be used for transmitting messages.
2. No words from the original message may be changed in any way or at any time.
3. Plain language or approved phrases should be used to communicate the meaning of the original message.

A-9 The transmission of long messages should be interrupted momentarily from time to time to permit the transmitting operator to confirm that the frequency in use is clear and, if necessary, to permit the receiving operator to request repetition of parts not received.

<注> repetition 反復

(設問) How should long messages be transmitted?

1. The person transmitting long messages should take some pauses to check that the message is being communicated successfully.
2. Long messages should be transmitted without stopping until the end, and then the whole message should be repeated.
3. The receiving operator is not permitted to interrupt the transmission of a long message at any time.

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 9 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塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B-1 猛烈な台風が、時々、わが国を襲う。台風は、時折、洪水による重大な被害を引き起こすが、水不足を解決するという恵みもまたもたらす。

Violent typhoons sometimes (ア) our country. Typhoons occasionally (イ) serious (ウ) but (エ) bring the blessing of (オ) water shortages.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. also | 2. cause | 3. damage |
| 4. flood damage | 5. hit | 6. occur |
| 7. resolving | 8. solution | 9. too |

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 9 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塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B-2 旅客機の操縦士は、操縦室に煙がどっと流れ込み始めるとすぐに、空港の航空管制官に緊急着陸の許可を求めた。

The passenger plane's pilot (ア) the airport's air traffic controller (イ) clearance to make an (ウ) as soon as smoke began to (エ) (オ) the cockpit.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. asked | 2. emergency landing | 3. for |
| 4. full of | 5. into | 6. pour |
| 7. request | 8. urgently landed | 9. within |

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 9 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塗りつぶしなさい。

（設問）

B-3 飛行中の航空機局は、安全上の理由がある場合を除いて、関係の航空局に通知することなく聴守を中止してはならない。

Aircraft stations (ア) shall not cease watch, (イ) (ウ) reasons of safety, without (エ) the aeronautical station (オ).

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. concerned | 2. except | 3. for |
| 4. for flying | 5. in flight | 6. informing |
| 7. notifies | 8. relate | 9. remove |