

Unit 04

エコ改築

以下の文章を読んで、PP. 15～17のタスクに答えなさい。

- 1 When Thomas and Wendy Daly moved from an apartment building in London into a lovely old Victorian home in the countryside, they saw it as a great opportunity to do some eco-renovation. Renovating a house means refreshing it and replacing old or worn parts. The “eco” part of eco-renovation refers to renovating ecologically, or to put it another way, using materials and parts that are environmentally friendly. Before their move, the couple had spent a lot of time on the computer researching the topic, and they now felt confident and ready to turn the old house into an eco-friendly haven.
- 2 The Dalys are among a growing number of people around the world who are paying more attention to eco-renovation as one of the many environmental measures that “just make sense.” But what was it that triggered their interest in the topic? Along with learning that they could cut their energy bills, they recognized that eco-renovating was one way of contributing to a decrease in greenhouse gases. In the United Kingdom, about 27 percent of carbon dioxide emissions, the main cause of global warming, comes from homes. So Thomas and Wendy talked it over and made some decisions about what they could do to reduce their burden on the environment.
- 3 The couple’s first eco-related decision was also one of the easiest and cheapest. They opted to replace all of the old light bulbs in the house with energy-efficient ones. Traditional light bulbs only change a fraction of the energy that they use into light; over 90 percent of that energy is wasted as heat. The new bulbs use up to 80 percent less energy. Although the energy-saving bulbs are a bit expensive to buy at first, they are more economical in the long run as they result in lower electricity bills. In addition, the new bulbs do not burn out as quickly. In light of this, governments around the world have passed measures to phase out the old-style light bulbs in favor of the more energy-efficient alternatives. The European Union banned traditional light bulbs in 2009, and households have been required by law to use energy-efficient light-bulbs since then.
- 4 The next bit of eco-renovating that Wendy and Thomas chose concerned

insulating their home. The architecture of the house meant that it had high ceilings and lots of tall windows, but the biggest problem was the large attic space. By fitting insulation in the attic, they reduced heat loss from their home dramatically. It was fairly expensive, but Wendy said that it felt like they were “covering the house with a lovely warm blanket.”

5 In addition to that, they installed an energy-monitoring system, which allowed them to keep track of their actual electricity and water use as well as the information that would be appearing on their next utility bills. This helps keep them aware of how resources are being used and allow them to make adjustments.

6 Thomas and Wendy say there is a lot more that they would like to do in the future. For example, they have been looking into rainwater harvesting. They already collect water in a rain barrel so that they can use it to irrigate all the plants and vegetables in their garden. However, the next step up from this would be to have a large underground water tank fitted. The rainwater harvested from this system could be used in their washing machine and dishwasher as well as for flushing the toilet and various other tasks. This would reduce their use of water from the town’s supply by half. The Dalys have many other projects in mind, including the installation of solar panels to reduce energy costs, and their “dream home” truly is turning into a “green home.”

7 When it comes to reducing environmental impact, we should all try to do what we can – just like the Dalys. Together, we can put our global house in order.

(650語)

1. 次の(1)～(6)の英文を読み、Unit 04の文章の内容と一致していればT、誤りがあればFで答えなさい。

- (1) The Dalys used to live in a small house.
- (2) Thomas and Wendy Daly were unprepared for making eco-renovations.
- (3) Old-fashioned light bulbs use 80 percent less energy.
- (4) The Dalys have a big attic.
- (5) Wendy and Thomas can easily tell how much energy they are using.
- (6) The Dalys have installed solar panels.

Unit 05

絶滅危惧種の保護

以下の文章を読んで、PP. 20～23のタスクに答えなさい。

1 Researchers for The Nature Conservancy* have surveyed a remote forest on the Southeast Asian island of Borneo, and they have found a large (1) population of orangutans*, the size of which was previously unknown. This discovery increases the number of known orangutans by approximately 10 percent and offers
5 conservationists a rare, hopeful opportunity to save this endangered species. Research teams recently recorded 1,600 (2) orangutan nests, showing that between 1,000 and 2,500 orangutans are living within a 540-square-mile area of lowland forests in the province of East Kalimantan*, part of the Indonesian portion of Borneo. This is the largest viable* population of wild orangutans known to exist
10 in East Kalimantan, a province about the size of New England.

2 “This discovery (3) represents one of the last, best chances to protect a large, healthy population of wild orangutans anywhere in the world,” said Steve McCormick, president and CEO of The Nature Conservancy. Following the discovery, The Nature Conservancy signed a joint declaration with the Berau
15 District of East Kalimantan*, the district in which the orangutan population is located, and the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry. All three parties are committed to conserving and managing the area of the district in which orangutans live. The document of the declaration states that the central and local Indonesian governments and The Nature Conservancy recognize the orangutan’s importance
20 and the need to conserve its habitat*. They also have promised to protect the function and ecology of the orangutan habitat area and agreed to promote forest conservation. Experts estimate between 14,000 and 25,000 orangutans are left in the wild, found only on Borneo and Sumatra, another Southeast Asian island. They have made efforts to stop uncontrolled deforestation* in order to end the
25 habitat fragmentation and illegal hunting; otherwise, according to them, orangutans will have died out in the wild by the year 2020.

3 In Indonesia, there are some of the Earth’s most biologically diverse and highly threatened tropical forests. Indonesia is the world’s top supplier of wood. It is

estimated that 70 percent of the wood taken from Indonesian forests is harvested illegally. To fight the threats to orangutans posed by the unsustainable and illegal
30 logging, The Nature Conservancy is actively working with the local East Kalimantan communities and with the Indonesian government. They have tried to create economic support in order to manage forests continually and protect the prime habitat. In support of this work, a large American company, which is a buyer of wood products, is giving The Nature Conservancy \$1 million to be used
35 over the next five years to fight illegal logging and to promote sustainable timber harvesting — even though less than one percent of the company’s wood supply comes from Indonesia. This (4) financial support has increased the vital funding which has been provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development since 2001. It will be used for the conservation of the orangutan habitat and for the
40 promotion of sustainable forest practices by means of working with the timber industry, local governments and native villagers. Additional funding, provided by another company and private donors, is paying for further orangutan surveys and other key habitat conservation efforts.

4 The Nature Conservancy’s orangutan survey plan was developed by Harvard
45 University primate* expert Andrew J. Marshall, using established scientific survey methods. Because spotting the rare and elusive orangutan is difficult and takes an extremely long time, The Nature Conservancy has recruited and trained native people to identify and count orangutan nests, a widely accepted method for assessing the size of orangutan populations. Using the survey results, Marshall
50 then calculated the size of the orangutan population. “Given that conservation funds are always limited and that political support and restrictions on surveys vary in different places, it is necessary that financial resources should be focused on areas where the chances of protecting viable orangutan populations are greatest,” Marshall said. “The orangutan habitat area in East Kalimantan is one
55 of those places.”

(注) The Nature Conservancy: 自然保護管理委員会 orangutan: オランウータン

Kalimantan: カリマンタン (ボルネオ島のインドネシア語名) viable: 成長、存続できる
the Berau District of East Kalimantan: 東カリマンタン州ベラウ地区 habitat: 生息地
deforestation: 森林伐採 primate: 霊長類の

(649語)

1. 本文中3行目にある This discovery とは具体的に何を指しますか。次から正しいものを選びなさい。
- a. making clear the place where orangutans are able to live
 - b. finding out that a large number of orangutans live in a certain place
 - c. recognizing the environmental facts supporting the life cycle of orangutans

2. 文意に照らして、(1)～(4) の下線を引いた語の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。

(1) population

- a. a particular type of people living in a definite place
- b. all the people living in a particular place
- c. a community of animals

(2) orangutan nests

- a. structures in which researchers work
- b. areas which groups of orangutans mark as their territories
- c. places where orangutans shelter or sleep

(3) represents

- a. stands for
- b. symbolizes
- c. describes

(4) financial

- a. economic
- b. fundamental
- c. confidential

3. 次の (1)～(5) の問いに最も適当な答えを選びなさい。

(1) Why is the newly found population of orangutans so important?

- a. It is so unique that nobody had dreamed of it.
- b. The number of the population is more than the total number of orangutans previously known in the world.
- c. It helps Indonesia develop tourism.
- d. It offers a good chance to protect the decreasing number of orangutans living in the wild.

(2) What is the main purpose of the joint declaration between The Nature Conservancy, the Berau District of East Kalimantan and the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry?

- a. to research the area in which orangutans live
- b. to enforce a law that prohibits illegal hunting and logging
- c. to protect the environment in which orangutans make their home
- d. to promote the ecological awareness of the people

(3) According to the article, which is true?

- a. The orangutans will be extinct if we do not make efforts to preserve their natural habitat.
- b. The financial support for the preservation of the orangutan habitat is so limited that the Indonesian government has begun to call for donations.
- c. Cutting down the trees in the tropical forests is indispensable for maintaining the healthy environment for all the animals.
- d. There is a restriction law in Indonesia that limits the amount of wood for exportation.

(4) Who is Andrew J. Marshall?

- a. a representative of the wood company
- b. an expert on training local people
- c. a researcher of primate
- d. a calculator of the number of a species

(5) According to the article, what is the best possible way to use the financial resources for the conservation project?

- a. giving enough money to the local people
- b. deciding the main area to which the financial support will be mostly given
- c. creating an institution in which researchers work together
- d. protecting the prime areas in which orangutans are supposed to live

(兵庫県立大学改)

Unit 06

エコツーリズム

以下の文章を読んで、PP. 25～28のタスクに答えなさい。

1 What is ecotourism and what kind of tourist does it attract? Is it only for those whose idea of fun is sleeping in a tent, carrying back their own garbage and eating things that most people back home would want to get rid of? Or is it for people who prefer to fly over a rainforest before checking into a first-class hotel in a national
5 park? Whatever ecotourism is, it's becoming popular, perhaps too popular for its own good.

2 According to the World Tourism Organization, there were approximately 592 million tourists last year. If ecotourism means any trip where tourists can enjoy nature, then ecotourism accounts for one-third of all travel. The stricter definition
10 favored by the Ecotourism Society is "responsible travel that protects natural environments and sustains the well-being of local people." By this definition, only 5% of all tourism is ecotourism.

3 Ideally, ecotourism should help both people and nature. Until its civil war began, Rwanda's Mountain Gorilla Project was a model for ecotourism. Project
15 organizers placed limits on the number of visits, while local guides made sure that tourists respected both the gorillas and their homes. The entrance fee was high — \$170 per day — but it was used for salaries and taking care of the gorillas. The high fee also discouraged people from illegally catching and killing the gorillas since they were worth more alive than dead.

20 4 Conservation Corporation, the world's largest ecotour company, employs about 2,000 people in four countries. It uses only local workers, buys fruits and vegetables from local farmers and donates some of its profits to nearby clinics and schools. Conservation Corporation's strong social philosophy not only strengthens its record as an eco-friendly company, it also makes good business sense. Projects benefiting
25 local people are less likely to experience problems such as illegal animal killing.

5 The biggest problem for ecotourism is its "eco" label; going on an ecotour does not guarantee good ecology. Australia now has a system to rate the eco-friendliness of tour companies and resorts. Another problem is the negative effect of ecotourism

on the environment. In Brazil, for example, one million visitors a year have already disturbed the natural balance at Iguacu National Park. Giving food to dolphins
30 may seem like an innocent pastime. However, dolphins that get too many free meals will forget how to catch their own dinner.

6 Assessing the long-term effects of ecotourism on human environments is not easy. Ecotourism may not be a bad thing for local people when profits are used to fight diseases or build schools. However, the increasing numbers of tourists will
35 change the traditional cultures and eventually cause some to disappear. As ecotourism becomes even more popular among travelers, it will one day threaten the very things that attract them.

(457語)

1. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の中から一つ選びなさい。

- a. The Ecotourism Society and the World Tourism Organization reached similar conclusions about the tourism industry.
- b. According to the World Tourism Organization, only 5% of all tours last year were ecotours.
- c. The World Tourism Organization's definition is stricter than that of the Ecotourism Society.
- d. According to the World Tourism Organization, less than half of all tourists went on ecotours last year.

2. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の中から一つ選びなさい。

- a. Rwanda's Mountain Gorilla Project was a success because it made the gorillas harder to find.
- b. Tourists who visited Rwanda's Mountain Gorilla Project supported the local people and respected the environment.
- c. Rwanda's Mountain Gorilla Project organizers found a good home for all of the gorillas.
- d. Because of the war, Project organizers had to place limits on the number of visits to see the gorillas.

3. 本文の内容と一致しないものを次の中から一つ選びなさい。
- a. Conservation Corporation helps local people by giving money to clinics and schools.
 - b. Conservation Corporation operates in four countries and employs few local workers.
 - c. Conservation Corporation's social philosophy is good for business.
 - d. Conservation Corporation has a good reputation as an eco-friendly company.

4. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の中から一つ選びなさい。
- a. Not all ecotourism is good for the environment.
 - b. Australia's labeling system may be the strictest in the world.
 - c. Many believe that Brazilian ecotourism is also eco-friendly.
 - d. People who go on ecotours always help to protect the environment.

5. 本文にthe Ecotourism Societyによる「エコツアー (ecotour)」の定義が書かれている。次の中から、その定義に含まれる全ての条件を満たす最適なエコツアーを一つ選びなさい。
- a. An ecotour to Kenya where tourists can bring food to animals, sleep outside in tents and teach local people about their culture and customs.
 - b. An ecotour to Madagascar where tourists can watch birds without damaging their environment and support the economy by buying local gifts.
 - c. An ecotour to Costa Rica where tourists can go hiking in a rainforest and learn about rare plants.
 - d. An ecotour to Thailand where tourists can visit a small village and watch a dance performance.

6. 本文で筆者がもっとも言いたかったことはどれか。次の中から一つを選びなさい。
- a. Ecotour companies could do a better job of teaching tourists to respect nature and animals.
 - b. We can see from many examples that ecotourism is the best way to protect animals and the environment.
 - c. The growing popularity of ecotourism is having many negative effects that will one day make it less appealing to tourists.

- d. Many tourists who travel abroad to enjoy nature understand the true meaning of ecotourism.

(法政大学)

語句チェック!

- for one's own good: それ自体のために
- approximately: [副] およそ
- account for ~: ~の割合を占める
- definition: [名] 定義
- favor: [他] ~の支持を表明する
- sustain: [他] ~を維持する
- well-being: [名] 幸せ
- organizer: [名] 主催者
- place: [他] ~を定める
- make sure that: ~を確かめる
- discourage: [他] ~に思いとどませる
- donate: [他] ~を寄付する
- social philosophy: [名] 社会哲学
- strengthen: [他] ~を強める
- make good business sense: ビジネスとしてよく理にかなっている
- disturb: [他] ~を乱す

論理把握!

1. Unit 06の文章を読んで、以下のチャートを完成させなさい。

1	序論	主題: (①)
2		定義: (②)
3	本論	例1: ルワンダのマウンテンゴリラ計画 特長1: (③) 特長2: (④)
4		例2: コンサベーション社の取り組み 特長1: (⑤) 特長2: (⑥) 特長3: (⑦)
5		問題点1: エコツアーの「エコ」表示 = (⑧) 問題点2: 環境へのマイナス影響 = (⑨)
6	結論	主張: (⑩) ⊕: (⑪) ⊖: (⑫)

2. Unit 06の文章を90語程度の英語で要約しなさい。

発展活動!

ディベート

あなたはエコツアーに賛成？ 反対？ 友達とディベートしてみよう。

ディベート前に、以下の内容をまとめよう。

- ① 賛成派の根拠を調べ、自分たちの主張を強化しよう。
- ② 反対派の根拠を調べ、自分たちの主張を強化しよう。
- ③ 相手が根拠として述べる事柄を予想し、それを上回る論を仲間と相談してディベートに備えよう。

MEMO



直読直解力を高める音読トレーニングの重要性

英文を読むのが遅く、疲れて挫折したという経験を持つ人は少なくないでしょう。その多くが、頭の中で必死に英語を日本語に訳す作業をしています。これでは挫折するのも当然です。これを克服するには、直読直解力（英語を訳さず語順通りに理解する力）を鍛える必要があります。その有効な手段が音読です。ポイントは、①「復習をして意味を理解した英文を繰り返し声に出して読む」ことです。初めは発音をするので精一杯かもしれませんが、②「徐々に意味を意識しながら読み」、③「スピードを高め」ていきます。これを繰り返していると、やがて英語の語順に慣れてきて、左から右にスラスラ意味をつかめるようになってきます。④「毎日最低20回程度は行う」ことを心がけましょう。1、2カ月継続してみると効果が実感できるようになってきます。

Part 2 国際社会問題

戦争、難民、飢餓、格差……。よく耳にはする言葉だが、日本にいる僕らには、どこか縁遠い見知らぬ国の出来事のように思えてしまう。故に、僕らの関心事とはなりにくい。だが、世界の悲しみの創出に僕ら自身が加担していることに気付くとしたら、いつまでも無関心なままではいけないはずだ。僕らはまだ真実に気が付いていないだけなのだ。無知は人を傷つける。僕らはすでに見知らぬ国の多くの人々を、知らぬ間に傷つけている。本章では、世界のさまざまな問題が、僕らと決して縁のない、遠い世界の出来事ではないということを理解したい。そして、自分の中の無知を克服し、少しでも自分たちにできることを考えられる「優しさ」を身に付けられるような学びを深めよう。

Unit 07 環境問題と南北問題 …… 30

Unit 08 地雷のある世界 …… 34

Unit 09 難民のいる世界 …… 38

Unit 10 飢餓のある世界 …… 42

Unit 11 格差のある社会 …… 46