15 battery to use later.

PP. 09~11のタスクに答えなさい。

- Buying a new car is never an easy decision. Not only is it a major purchase. there are also many things to consider, such as style, comfort and practicability*. But for [1] those interested in the environmental friendliness of a new vehicle, hybrid models may just be the answer.
- 2 Any vehicle may be called a hybrid when it combines two or more sources of power. For example, an electric bike is a type of hybrid because it combines the power of an electric motor with the pedal power of its rider.
- 3 A hybrid car is a cross* between a gasoline-powered engine and an electric car. The result is a reduction in air pollution and an improvement in mileage*. For 10 example, a hybrid car does not need to use the gasoline engine all of the time because it has another power source, namely the electric motor and batteries. So when the car is stopped at a red light, the car can automatically turn off the gasoline engine, saving fuel and not causing further air pollution. A hybrid car can also capture* some of the energy required during braking and store it in the
- Toyota [2] came out with the first hybrid car at the end of 1997 to reduce pollution in urban driving with the introduction of the Toyota Prius*. Honda entered the hybrid car market a few years later, while most other major manufacturers have announced plans to manufacture their own [3] versions.
- While the hybrid models lack the power, luxury and space of some of their gasoline-only-powered counterparts* and are relatively expensive, the trade-offs* for efficiency and the environment are well worth [4] (consider).
 - (注) practicability: 実用性 cross:中間物 mileage:燃費 capture: ~を取り込む Prius:プリ ウス(ハイブリッドカーの名前) counterpart(s):ここでは「自動車」のこと trade-off(s):兼 ね合い、折り合い

(275語)

┃ . 下線部 [1]・[2]・[3] のここでの意味に最も近いものを、次のア〜エより一つ選びなさい。

[1] those

7 cars

1 models

ウ people

I things

[2] came out with

7 appeared

1 introduced

ウ exported

⊥ discovered

[3] versions

1 nonpolluting cars ア models

ウ gasoline engines エ fuel power

 $oldsymbol{2}$ 。次のア \sim オの英文を読み、本文の内容と-致していれば $oldsymbol{T}$ 、誤りがあれば $oldsymbol{F}$ で答えなさい。

- 7 If you are greatly interested in style, comfort and practicability when you buy a new car, a hybrid car will be a better choice for you than other models are.
- 1 A "hybrid" means something that consists of or comes from a mixture of two or more other things.
- ウ The reason why hybrid cars are considered to be "eco-friendly" is that they don't need as much gasoline as other models do.
- I Toyota became one of the world leaders in the field of the hybrid car market in 1997, following Honda.
- 7 The energy efficiency of the hybrid models is of great potential value when it comes to saving the environment.
- $oldsymbol{3}$. [4] (consider) のここでの最も適切な形を、次のア〜エより一つ選びなさい。

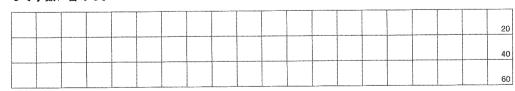
7 consider

1 considering

ウ considers

I to considering

4. ハイブリッドカーが環境に良いとされる理由を60字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も1字と して字数に含める。



(名城大学改)

語句チェック!

☐ a majo	or purchase:[名] 大きな買い物	□ comfort:[名] セ	央適性 □ v	ehicle:[名]:	乗り物
_ combi	ne : [他] ~を兼ね備える 🗌 redu	action:[名] 削減 [namely:	[副] すなわち	☐ turn off ~
~を切る	□ fuel:[名] 燃料 □ air pollu	tion:[名] 大気汚染	\square store:	他]~を蓄える	□ urban:[形]
市街地の	□ lack: [他] ~を欠く □ luxt	ıry:[名] 豪華さ			

• 論理把握!

 $oxed{1}$ 。 $\mathrm{Unit}\ 02$ の文章を読んで、以下のチャートを完成させなさい。 $oxed{Controlling}\ \mathrm{Idea}$ は英語で記述すること。

	序論	主題: (⑩ Controlling Idea*: (❷	
2		"hybrid" の定義: (◎)
3	本 論	hybrid car について 定義: (® 特長1: (® (燃料を節約+大気汚染の悪化を避ける) 特長2: (®)
4		hybrid carの例: (®)
5	結論	主張: (◎)

^{*}Controlling Idea:本文がこれから何に関する話を展開するのかを方向付ける表現(キーフレーズ)

 $oldsymbol{2}$. Unit 02の文章を100語程度の英語で要約しなさい。

• 発展活動!

映像製作

グループで夢の商品を考案し、魅力的な CM を作ろう。

CM原稿には以下の内容を含めよう。

- 聞き手を引き付ける導入
- 2 夢の商品を紹介
- ④ 特長2+効果2 (In addition ... / Moreover ...)
- 6 最後の一押し(特典、問い合わせ先、決めゼリフ)

M E M O	* * *
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	* × * *

◆ Unit 03 ▶ 企業の環境意識

- I What is the best way to protect the environment? Basically, there are two groups who give two different answers to this question. The answers they give depend on how they think the worth of nature can be determined. One group insist that the value of an untouched rain-forest, for example, or of an unpolluted river, 5 simply cannot be calculated in terms of money. Such things, they therefore argue, must be protected from any industrial or economic use. Thus, they think the best way of saving the environment is to pass strong laws against pollution and the unwise use of nature.
- 2 The other group, however, say that it is better to rely upon market forces to 10 achieve the same goal. They believe that it is possible to calculate how much the environment is worth; for example, according to their figures, pollution costs Europe five per cent of its GNP. They think that this cost should be paid by those who cause the pollution. In other words, companies should be taxed according to how much pollution they cause, so that they will be encouraged to use cleaner technologies 15 and make cleaner products. If they don't do this, they will go out of business, because if polluting products cost more, people will buy fewer of them. Pollution taxes of this kind would send a signal to industrialists and consumers that pollution does not make economic sense, while the prevention of pollution does.

(239語)

▲ 英文の内容を80~100字の日本語に要約しなさい。句読点も1字として字数に含める。

	T	·	<u> </u>	T	ĭ		·	 l	I	 I		1		[
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														1		60
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	1															1
	1												l			l
	1							1	[1		400
	1			1	1											100

(東京大学)

語句チェック

□ untouched: [形] 手つかずの □ rain-forest: [名] 熱帯雨林 □ unpolluted: [形] 汚染されていない
□ simply cannot ~: とても~できない、断じて~できない □ in terms of ~: ~に置き換えて □ against:[前]
~を禁止する □ unwise:[形] 浅はかな □ market force:[名] 市場の力 □ cost:[動] ~に負担をかける
□ tax:[他] ~に課税する □ go out of business:廃業する □ pollution tax:[名] 公害税 □ ~ of
this kind:このような~ 🗌 signal: [名] 合図 🔲 industrialist: [名] 生産者 🗎 the prevention of
pollution:[名] 汚染の防止

Unit 03の文章を読んで、以下のチャートを完成させなさい。Controlling Idea は英語で記述すること。

	序	論	主題 Cont	: (❶ rolling Idea : (❷)
1			例1	立場:(® (® 方策案:(®))からの保護が必要)
2	本	論	例2	立場:(® 方策案:(® 効果:(®	

 $oldsymbol{2}$. Unit 03の文章を100語程度の英語で要約しなさい。

企業のエコな取り組みについて調べ、発表してみよう。

プレゼンテーションには以下の内容を含めよう。

● 会社の紹介 ②取り組み内容 ③効果 ④ 結論(感じたこと+メッセージ)

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。

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.

¹⁰ 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

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. ³⁰ 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."

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 35 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.

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 40 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, 45 including the installation of solar panels to reduce energy costs, and their "dream home" truly is turning into a "green home."

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)

- lacksquare 、次の (1) \sim (6) の英文を読み、 $\mathrm{Unit}\ 04$ の文章の内容と一致していれば lacksquare 、誤りがあれば lacksquare 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.

• 語句チェック! •

□ worn: [形] 使い古した □ The Dalys: [名] デイリー夫妻、デイリー家 □ measure: [名] 対策、法案、
取り組み □ trigger:[他] ~を引き起こす□ carbon dioxide:[名] 二酸化炭素 □ emission:[名] 排出量
□ burden on ~: ~~の負担 □ opt to: ~することを選ぶ、することに決める □ fraction: [名] ごく一部
□ result in ~:~をもたらす、に終わる □ burn out:焼け切れる □ phase out:段階的に減らす
□ alternative:[名] 代替品 □ concern:[他] ~に関する □ insulate:[他] ~を断熱する □ attic:[名]
屋根裏 □ adjustment:[名] 調節 □ rainwater harvesting:[名] 雨水貯留 □ rain barrel:[名]
雨水タンク 🗌 irrigate: [他] ~に水をよく

◆ 論理把握! >

 $oxed{1}$. Unit 04の文章を読んで、以下のチャートを完成させなさい。Controlling Idea は英語で記述すること。

			主題: 🕼)
2	序	論	多くの人々がエコ改築に興味を持っている。 イギリスでは、二酸化炭素の (◎) %が (◎ Controlling Idea: (◎)から排出されている。
3			取り組み1: 🕼)に取り換え
4			取り組み2:屋根裏に 🕼)を導入
5	本	論	取り組み3: (❷)を導入
6			・ (® 今後の展望 ・ (®)の設置)の設置
7	結	論	主張: 🜘)

 $oldsymbol{2}$. Unit 04の文章を100語程度の英語で要約しなさい。

· 発展活動! >

ライティング

「省エネ」に関する以下英語の文章について、下の指示に従って完成させなさい。

WC 2 4 C 7 0	
I recommend that you try the two things below when you want to First of all, you should use electric devices properly.	o save energy.
For example, (1)	
Second, (2)	
In short, if you try these things, it will become easier for you to sa have an eco-friendly life.	ve energy and
(1) には「電気やテレビは、部屋を離れる際には、つけたままにしてお	らくのではなく、
直ちに消す必要がある」という日本語に相当する英文が入ります。そ	その英文を書き
なさい。	
(2) には別の省エネ方法が入ります。具体的に35~45語の英語で書きる	まさい。ただし、
コンマやピリオドなどの記号は語数には含めません。	(金沢大学)
M E M O	
	5
	* * 4 * 2 * F X * F X * E * 0 Z * 2 F *

Unit 05) 絶滅危惧種の保護

■ 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 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.

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.

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

- 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
- $oldsymbol{3}$. 次の (1) \sim (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
- 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)

・ 語句チェック!

□ remote forest: [名] 人里離れた森 □ Borneo: [名] ボルネオ □ approximately: [副] およそ
□ conservationist: [名] 環境保護運動家 □ endangered species: [名] 絶滅危惧種 □ record: [他
~を記録する □ lowland: [名] 低地 □ province: [名] 州 □ portion: [名] 一部 □ CEO: [名] 最
高経営責任者 🗌 a joint declaration: [名] 共同宣言 🔲 be committed to: ~に責任を負う
□ manage:[他] ~を管理する □ district:[名] 地域 □ ecology:[名] 生態系 □ conservation:[名]
保護 🗆 estimate: [他] ~と見積もる 🗆 uncontrolled: [形] 無規制の 🗀 fragmentation: [名] 分裂
□ illegal hunting: [名] 密猟 □ threatened: [形] 破壊の恐れがある □ tropical forest: [名] 熱帯
雨林 🗌 harvest:[他] ~を伐採する 🗌 prime:[形] 主な 🗌 sustainable:[形] 持続可能な
□ vital:[形] 不可欠な、必須の □ practice:[名] 業務 □ timber:[名] 木材 □ funding:[名] 資
金提供 □ elusive:[形] 人目を避ける □ recruit:[他] ~を採用する □ identify:[他] ~を突き止める、
発見する □ viable: [形] 存続可能な

• 論理把握!

l Unit 05の文章を読んで、以下のチャートを完成させなさい。Controlling Ideaは英語で記述すること。

0	序	論	主題:(® Controlling Idea:(②)
2			具体的行動1:(® 目的1 (® 目的2 (®	宣言))) (®). (@) のため
3	本	論	具体的行動2:(◎)
4			具体的行動3:(⑩)	
4	結	論	主張: (⑩)

 $oldsymbol{2}$. Unit 05の文章を100語程度の英語で要約しなさい。

• 発展活動!

プレゼンテーション

絶滅危惧種の現状と改善策について調べ、発表しよう。

プレゼンテーションには以下の内容を含めよう!

- ❶ 動物紹介
- ② 現状
- ❸ 原因
- 4 解決策の提案

M E M O

Unit 06 D エコツーリズム

- 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 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 Iguaçu 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)

▲ 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.

$oldsymbol{3}$ 。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.

$oldsymbol{6}$ 。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] ~に思いとどまらせる □ 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! | •

】。Unit 06の文章を読んで、以下のチャートを完成させなさい。

0	₽	主題: (③)
2	序論	定義: (❷)
3		例1: ルワンダのマウンテンゴリラ計画 特長1: (®) 特長2: (®)	
4	本 論	例2: コンサベーション社の取り組み 特長1: (® 特長2: (® 特長3: (®)
5		問題点1:エコツアーの「エコ」表示= (◎ 問題点2:環境へのマイナス影響= (◎)
6	結論	主張: (® ⊕: (® ⊝: (®)

 $oldsymbol{2}$. 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。

- 賛成派の根拠を調べ、自分たちの主張を強化しよう。
- ❷ 反対派の根拠を調べ、自分たちの主張を強化しよう。
- ❸ 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。

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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。ですが、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かないはずだ。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。

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